AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT IN 1934

A REPORT OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT
FEBRUARY 15, 1934, TO DECEMBER 31, 1934

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

United States Department of Agriculture,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration,
Washington, D. C., March 9, 1935.

Hon. Henry A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Dear Mr. Secretary: Herewith is transmitted the second report of efforts to assist in the recovery of agriculture, undertaken in compliance with the mandate of Congress contained in the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The report covers the activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from February 15, 1934, through December 31, 1934. It supplements and is a continuation of the first report, which was dated February 15, 1934.

Respectfully,

C. C. Davis
Administrator.

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FOREWORD

When the first report of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was made 1 year ago, the adjustment program had been in operation approximately 9 months. Production-adjustment measures had been launched for several of the major farm commodities, but at that time the effects of the program had only begun to be felt.

During the year 1934, the programs have been extended to include more than 3 million farmers as signers of adjustment contracts and several hundred thousand others working through marketing agreements and licenses. The number of farmers participating constitutes considerably more than half of all the farmers in the United States, and a still larger fraction of the number raising or marketing enough farm produce to be interested in participating.

The year 1934 also has brought tangible results in the way of increased farm income. The total cash income of farmers for the year, according to estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is approximately $6,100,000,000, as compared with $5,051,000,000 for 1933 and $4,328,000,000 for 1932.

The great drought which spread over a large part of the United States was a dominant factor in the situation during the year, and brought out the flexibility of the adjustment program. While the drought contributed materially to raising farm prices and was the principal cause of the shortage of meat products developing at the beginning of 1935, it left many farmers in a desperate plight. Their situation has been ameliorated somewhat by benefit payments, which served as crop income insurance, by the Government's cattle-buying program, and other emergency measures.

With accumulated surpluses of some farm commodities largely eliminated by the drought, agriculture's problem now is to carry forward a controlled expansion in step with increasing domestic and foreign demand, and to consolidate the economic gains already made.

C. C. Davis

Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Act.

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT IN 1934

CHAPTER 1

THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF AGRICULTURE

SALIENT FACTS ABOUT THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF AGRICULTURE

1. Farm cash income:	
1929	$10, 479, 000, 000
1932	$4, 328, 000, 000
1933	$5, 051, 000, 000
1934	$6, 100, 000, 000
2. Percent increase in cash income, 1934 over 1932	41
3. Percentage of rental and benefit payments to farm cash income:	
1933	2. 6
1934	7. 3
4. Index of average farm prices (pre-war 100):	
In December 1933	78
In December 1934	101
5. Percent farm prices were of parity:	
December 1933	67
December 1934	80
6. Number of production-control contracts in effect:	
At close of 1933	1, 925, 000
At close of 1934	3, 699, 000
7. Percent of total farm cash income in 1933 contributed by commodities now covered by production-control programs	49. 9
8. Number of marketing agreements and licenses in effect:	
At close of 1933	60
At close of 1934	107

As 1935 opened, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, adopted May 12, 1933, had been in effect for nearly 20 months.

What have been the results of this act? Where do the farmers of the United States, after 20 months of adjustment effort, stand on the economic ladder? This chapter will sketch, in broad fashion, the present economic position of agriculture as a whole. Details on the various commodities will be filled in as the story of adjustment in each commodity is told in succeeding chapters.

I. THE ADJUSTMENT PROBLEM

The act was directed mainly toward correcting those economic conditions in agriculture which had impoverished the farmers and were impeding national recovery. It recognized a disparity between farm prices and prices of nonagricultural products. This disparity seriously restricted farm purchasing power; that is to say, the purchasing power of one-fourth of the Nation's consumers. Under normal circumstances the Nation's farm population depends on the exchange of farm products for about 60 percent of the goods it requires for its living and for operating the farm as a business, and on home production for the remaining 40 percent of its living requirements. Furthermore, each farm is a small factory, buying goods for production as well as for living.

Reduction of the exchange value of farm products, consequently, not only greatly lowered the standard of living on the Nation's farms, but increased industrial unemployment, disrupted commerce, and weakened the national credit structure.

THE PARITY PRICE YARDSTICK

Action to remove the disparity between prices of farm and nonfarm products required definition of a price relationship to be recognized as parity. The act established a specific measure of exchange value for farm products, as an equitable goal for farm prices and an objective for price-improvement efforts. That measure was an exchange value equal to the exchange value in the pre-war period, August 1909 to July 1914. (For tobacco, the relationship between farm prices and prices of nonagricultural products that existed in the post-war period, August 1919 to July 1929, was adopted as the measure.) Parity prices, in other words, are prices for farm products which represent the same purchasing power in relation to goods farmers must buy, as farm products had in the pre-war period.

BALANCING PRODUCTION WITH DEMAND

The Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, prescribes adjustment of production as one means of attaining parity prices for agriculture. In the depression, prices of farm products fell much more rapidly than did prices of the products of industry. This, to a large extent, was because, in the face of a decreased market, agriculture did not bring its production down as rapidly as industry did. The resultant agricultural surpluses forced farm prices down below the level of industrial prices. The act provided for adjustment of production to a point which would balance production with demand and thus give farm products an equitable exchange value in terms of industrial goods.

Methods of adjustment by which farm prices might be increased were also prescribed in the act.

PRODUCTION CONTROL AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS

One method, the production-control plan, applies only to farm products defined in the act as basic commodities, and so designated because they contributed a large share of total farm income, because large export surpluses of these commodities existed at the time when the act was passed, and because all are processed before they are

consumed and therefore there is a point at which processing taxes can be levied. Powers were conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into voluntary agreements with producers of basic commodities for the control of production, to make benefit payments to farmers who cooperate in adjustment programs, and to fix the rates of processing taxes levied in the act to finance these benefit payments.

The seven basic commodities originally named in the act are wheat, cotton, tobacco, corn and hogs, milk and its products, and rice.

MARKETING AGREEMENTS AND LICENSES

Under the second major method the Secretary of Agriculture was empowered to enter into marketing agreements with processors, producers, associations of producers, and others engaged in the handling of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, in the current of or in competition with, or so as to burden, obstruct, or in any way affect, interstate or foreign commerce, and to issue licenses permitting processors, associations of producers, and others to engage in the handling, in the current of interstate or foreign commerce, of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, or any competing commodity or product thereof. The act further authorized the use of processing-tax proceeds to remove surplus agricultural commodities from commercial channels.

These adjustment methods were intended to facilitate maintenance of farm prices, to enable the farm producers collectively to attain more effective control over the production and marketing of their products, and to give those cooperating in adjustment an advantage over those not cooperating. Protection for consumers against undue price increases in agricultural products was written into the act.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED?

The extent to which the objectives defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act have been attained may be indicated in the answers to several broad questions.

For what commodities have adjustment measures been put into effect?

To what extent have these measures been sponsored by the producers of the crops concerned?

To what extent has the economic position of agriculture improved?

How nearly has the farm price level been brought to parity?

What gains in income have been made by the agricultural population?

What contributions has agriculture made toward business recovery?

How was the consumer affected by farm adjustment measures?

Were adjustment measures sufficiently flexible to help agriculture adapt itself to conditions that have been changing since the adoption of the act?

This report aims to discuss answers to these questions in the light of developments in 1934.

II. THE SCOPE OF THE ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

SYNOPSIS OF 1933 EFFORTS

In 1933 production-adjustment programs financed by processing taxes and providing for disbursement of rental and benefit payments were applied to cotton, wheat, and one type of tobacco—cigar-leaf. Among the seven commodities originally designated by the act as basic, marketing agreements and licenses were applied to rice and to fluid milk in certain areas.

Marketing agreements and licenses also were initiated for nonbasic commodities.

Under surplus-removal measures, nearly 40 million pounds of butter were removed from commercial channels for relief distribution, and an emergency purchase and slaughter of about 6,000,000 pigs and sows was carried out to support the hog market. The real effect of this slaughter was not felt on the market until the early months of 1934.

Through the Commodity Credit Corporation, loans of 10 cents per pound on cotton and 45 cents per bushel on corn were extended to producers who agreed to participate in 1934 adjustment programs applying to these commodities. These loans helped farmers to hold their products until prices improved.

Actual acreage reductions applied principally to cotton, 10,400,000 acres of which were taken out of production. Acreage reduction under the wheat-adjustment program was unnecessary because of unfavorable weather which restricted the 1933 crop.

CHANGES AND EXTENSIONS IN 1934

During 1934 the programs which had been instituted in 1933 were continued with the following changes and extensions:

Wheat.—Wheat growers who signed contracts agreed to restrict their 1933 seedings to 85 percent of their base acreage for 1934 production. For the 1934 fall seedings this percentage was increased to 90 percent. Under the world wheat agreement other important wheat producing countries agreed upon decreases in their production abroad and upon establishment of export quotas.

Cotton.—The 1934 cotton program, in contrast to that of 1933, was planned to restrict plantings rather than to plow up the growing crop. The reduction thus effected was about 50 percent greater than that of the previous year. In addition to the voluntary program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Bankhead Cotton Control Act was passed. It put a tax on ginnings in excess of the individual producer's allotment.

Tobacco.—Under seven programs, production control was applied in 1934 to virtually all tobacco grown in continental United States and Puerto Rico. This extension of production control obviated the necessity for 5 of the 6 marketing agreements that had been put into effect in 1933. Accordingly the 1934 crop of only one type of tobacco was covered by a marketing agreement. The Kerr-Smith Act, passed in 1934, supplemented the 1934 adjustment program by taxing sales of tobacco made in excess of allotments under the production-control contracts.

Rice.—The marketing agreement which was inaugurated for rice in 1933 included crop-control provisions for 1934–35 for the California section of the industry; in 1934 the agreement covering rice produced in the southern section, including Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Texas, was revised to do likewise. By this means the acreage was reduced from 769,000 acres to 737,000.

Corn and hogs.—Prices of both corn and hogs were affected by action taken in 1933: Corn prices by the corn loans, and hog prices by the emergency slaughter. Actual inauguration of a production-control program did not take place, however, until 1934, when producers of about 60 percent of the Nation's total corn acreage and

77 percent of its total hog production, signed contracts for adjustment of these commodities.

Dairy products.—Milk and its products were the only one of the seven commodities originally named by the Agricultural Adjustment Act as basic, on which a production-control program had not been put into effect by the end of 1934. In that year a dairy-adjustment program was presented to producers, but the support it received from the dairy industry was not deemed sufficient to warrant its adoption.

By licensing the distributors, prices on many milk markets were supported, however. In 1933 marketing agreements and licenses had sought to maintain a stated price to producers and a minimum price to consumers. With the beginning of 1934, milk licenses designed only to maintain producers' prices were put into effect. At the close of the year, 48 such licenses were in effect as compared with 15 marketing agreements and licenses at the end of 1933. The number of pounds of butter removed from commercial channels under surplus-removal programs was increased to nearly 68 million pounds.

Amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act in April and May 1934 added 7 products to those named as basic in the original act and brought the total of such commodities to 14. The added products were cattle, sugar beets and sugarcane, peanuts, rye, flax, barley, and grain sorghums. For three of the new basic commodities programs are already in force:

Sugar.—Under the Jones-Costigan amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, a start was made in 1934 to adjust supplies of sugar to consumption requirements. Marketing quotas were established for sugar produced domestically, and import quotas were put into effect for sugar produced in the Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Territory of Hawaii, Cuba, and other foreign countries. Adjustment programs have been applied or developed for producers in the United States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. A processing tax of one-half cent per pound was levied to finance the program and an equivalent reduction made in the tariff on sugar so that there was no net cost increase to consumers.

Peanuts.—A marketing agreement and license for peanut millers was put into operation in January 1934. The amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act made peanuts a "basic" commodity. A production-control program based upon acreage control and providing for benefit payments in 1935 and a surplus-removal program for diverting part of the 1934 crop to use as oil or feed replaced the marketing agreement.

Cattle.—A program for adjustment of cattle production was developed, but under the drought emergency it was converted quickly into a cattle program, designed to conserve existing supplies of human food and livestock feed by purchase of cattle threatened with starvation and to maintain the foundations of the farming industry in the drought areas.

How drought altered 1934 program.—The change in the cattle program exemplified the type of alterations in several aspects of the adjustment program made necessary by the unprecedented drought of 1934.

The drought necessitated the development of a series of emergency programs. It put new obstacles in the way of maintaining farm income. It required measures to conserve livestock feed supplies

severely depleted by lack of rains and searing heat. It called for preventive action against loss of food supplies through immediate processing of meat animals which otherwise would have died on the ranges or in the field for lack of feed or water. It necessitated aid to make possible the continuance of farming operations in an area which normally provides an important part of the Nation's feed and food supply. It raised the question of how an ever-normal granary can be provided as a safeguard against acute shortages, now that the United States no longer has large stores of commodities intended for export on which to draw in case of domestic need.

Adjusting nonbasic commodities.—At the same time that control programs were being applied to new basic commodities, the scope of marketing agreements and licenses was widely extended, for general crops, which include a large variety of nonbasic commodities such as fruits and vegetables. At the end of 1934, 9 of the marketing agreements dating from 1933 were still in force, and 14 others, signed in the course of the year, were likewise operative.

COMMODITY LOANS

New loans were extended by the Commodity Credit Corporation on corn and cotton in 1934 at increased loan values, and an additional commitment of $20,000,000 was obtained for loans of 2 cents per pound to the cotton producers' pool. Loans also were extended during the year to producers of gum turpentine and gum rosin.

BULK OF FARM PRODUCTION UNDER ADJUSTMENT

A fair idea of the coverage of the Agricultural Adjustment Act can be obtained from an analysis of the relation of the cash income from the 14 basic commodities to the total farm cash income.

The original seven basic commodities—wheat, cotton, corn, hogs, rice, milk, and tobacco—were the source of from 53 to 58 percent of the Nation's total farm cash income in 1929, 1932, and 1933. The commodities added to the list by amendment in 1934—cattle, sugar beets and sugarcane, peanuts, rye, flax, barley, and grain sorghums—contributed from 11 to 14 percent of the total cash income in those years. The act with its amendments thus authorizes production control, processing taxes, and benefit payments for 14 commodities, which contributed from 67 to 70 percent of the total farm cash income in 1929, 1932, and 1933.

At the close of the year production-control programs involving the levy of processing taxes and the disbursement of rental and benefit payments were in effect for seven basic commodities: wheat, cotton, corn, hogs, tobacco, sugar, and peanuts. While a processing tax was not levied on cattle, a drought cattle-purchase program was in effect in 1934. A production-control program, without a processing tax levy, also was in effect for rice.

These commodities contributed about 50 percent of the Nation's total farm cash income in 1929, about 42 percent in 1932, and nearly 50 percent, including rental and benefit payments, in 1933.

NUMBER OF FARMERS PARTICIPATING

The development of additional programs in 1934 increased decidedly the number of farmers participating in direct production control through contracts with the Secretary of Agriculture. At the close of

1933 a total of 1,925,000 adjustment contracts had been signed with producers. At the close of 1934 more than 3,600,000 such contracts had been signed. The figure for 1933 includes about 200,000 contracts with producers who signed corn-loan agreements to participate in the corn-hog adjustment program that was inaugurated later. The figure for 1934 includes more than 670,000 contracts for drought cattle purchases whose signers agreed to participate in a cattle-adjustment program in the event such a program is instituted before June 1936.

MARKETING AGREEMENTS AND LICENSES IN 1934

The Administration has recognized from the first that improvement in marketing arrangements is a necessary complement and support to production adjustment, and that the two must go together if returns to producers are to be enhanced to a maximum. Specific marketing agreements were utilized to supplement control of the production of wheat, peanuts, tobacco, and rice in 1934.

It is estimated that about 110,000 producers were directly affected by milk licenses at the close of 1934, and about 90,000 producers were directly affected by the evaporated milk agreement. Marketing agreements as mechanisms in the adjustment programs for rice and for wheat exports were continued from 1933 into 1934. Seven marketing agreements were in effect for the 1933 tobacco crop, and one for the 1934 crop. As the control programs were applied, the importance of marketing agreements for maintaining tobacco prices lessened.

Marketing agreements and licenses were applied more widely to nonbasic commodities during the year. To such commodities marketing agreements and licenses are the principal rather than supplementary adjustment mechanisms. These adjustment mechanisms in effect in 1934 benefited over 211,000 producers of general crops, including fruits and vegetables, as compared with 72,000 producers benefited by them in 1933.

At the close of 1933 there were in effect 33 marketing agreements, 7 licenses, and 3 codes. At the close of 1934, after termination of some agreements, 29 marketing agreements, 78 licenses, and 12 codes were in effect.

PRODUCERS MAY BE PARTIES TO AGREEMENTS

Under an amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act passed by Congress in 1934, individual producers may be parties to marketing agreements, but may not be put under license. The individual cooperation of producers, it was believed, would result in a more effective control of supplies marketed, which is a necessary element in making marketing agreements successful.

As a further means of regulating marketing or merchandising conditions and protecting the interests of producers, a number of codes were approved by the Secretary of Agriculture and put into effect during 1934 under the National Industrial Recovery Act. Such codes set up standards of fair practice in dealing in agricultural products, applying to grain exchanges, wholesale distributors of fruits and vegetables, flour millers, commercial poultry hatcheries, feed manufacturers, tobacco warehouses, and the New York live poultry market.

DIRECT DECISIONS BY PRODUCERS

Progress toward more direct producer representation in decisions on adjustment programs was made during 1934. Referenda among producers were held on the continuation of the corn-hog program, the provisions of the Bankhead Cotton Act, and the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act. Local production-control bodies have acquired greater facility in carrying on the functions of adjustment. This makes possible a gradual decentralization of adjustment processes, with only the broader interpretations of the act, and the work of coordination and planning, emanating from Washington.

III. EFFECTS OF THE ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

IMPROVEMENT IN FARM PRICES

How nearly have the prices of agricultural products approached the parity price level which is a definite objective of the Agricultural Adjustment Act? In March 1933, just before the act went into

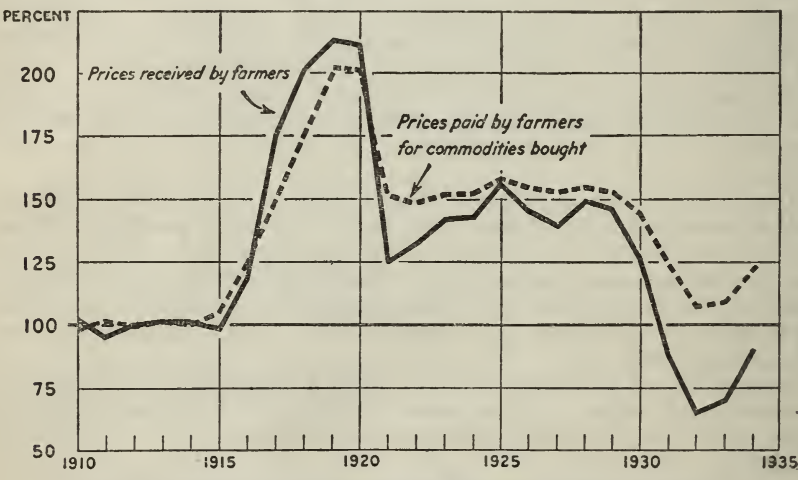

FIGURE 1.—Prices received and prices paid by farmers, 1910 to 1935 (1910–14=100).

effect, prices received by farmers averaged 55 percent of the pre-war level, and the prices of nonagricultural products which farmers buy averaged 100 percent of the pre-war level. Farmers thus exchanged their products at 55 percent of their pre-war exchange value.

In December 1933 the average price of farm products was 78 percent of the pre-war average. The average of prices farmers pay was 116 percent of the pre-war average. The exchange value of farm products was therefore 67 percent of the pre-war average.

On December 15, 1934, the average of farm prices was 101 percent of the pre-war average, and prices farmers pay averaged 126 percent of the pre-war level. The exchange value of farm products was therefore 80 percent of the pre-war level.

Since prices farmers received increased more rapidly than prices they paid, the exchange value of farm products gained. The average exchange value of farm products, in December 1934, was more than

19 percent above that of December 1933, and 47 percent above the average exchange value in March 1933. A comparison of farm prices and prices farmers pay is shown in figure 1.

The production-control programs and the marketing agreements and licenses exerted an influence upon this increase in the farm price level. This influence was noticeable particularly in the early part of the year, before the effects of the drought were reflected in a striking increase in the level of average farm prices. The average farm price advanced from 77 percent of the pre-war average in January 1934 to 86 percent in May. In September, when the full effects of the drought were felt, particularly on marketings of grain, the average rose to 103 percent. From this point it declined to 101 percent in December.

PRICE INCREASES SUPPLEMENTED BY BENEFIT PAYMENTS

These figures do not take into account the additions to farm prices made by benefit payments on seven basic commodities. These payments were financed from the processing taxes levied on the domestic allotment—or domestically consumed portion—of these commodities. The commodities were: Cotton, wheat, corn, hogs, tobacco, sugar, and peanuts. Proceeds of the taxes have been distributed or will be distributed as rental and benefit payments, and in a sense may be said to add 30 percent to the prices that farmers received on the domestically consumed part of these seven commodities.

Since the average farm price of these commodities was about 100 percent ofthe pre-war average, the average price equivalent including benefit payments for the domestically consumed portions was increased to about 130 percent at the close of 1934. As prices paid by farmers for the goods they buy were 126 percent of the pre-war average, farmers who participated in the adjustment programs were receiving approximately parity prices for the domestic allotments of the seven products for which production-controlled programs have been developed. However, only farmers who receive benefit payments received such returns, and the attainment of parity applies only to the domestic allotment portion of the crop.

Two observations need to be borne in mind here. While parity returns are thus being realized on domestic allotments on the average, certain commodities are still below parity, and others, at least for the time being, are above. In the commodities for which farm prices plus benefit payments are above parity, the 1934 drought has been an important factor and this gain could easily be lost if production in 1935 were normal or better.

ADVANCE IN FARM CASH INCOME

Farm cash income for 1934 is estimated at $6,100,000,000, representing an increase of about 21 percent over the farm cash income of 1933, which was $5,051,000,000, and an increase of about 41 percent over the $4,328,000,000 farm cash income of 1932. The purchasing power of 1934 income was somewhat offset by the fact that prices farmers paid for nonagricultural commodities were 13 percent higher than in 1933 and 15 percent higher than in 1932.

This increase in cash farm income does not, in whole, represent improvement in the actual condition of farmers. A part of this cash

income was derived from the forced sale, caused by the drought, of inventories of livestock and other commodities, and this part of the income did not come from normal and profitable marketing.

Cash available for living, from the 1934 cash income, after deducting wages, operating expenses, taxes, and interest, is estimated at $3,260,000,000. This compares with $2,627,000,000 in 1933, and is more than double the total of $1,463,000,000 available for living in 1932. Taxes and mortgage charges declined and about $446,000,000, or about 7.3 percent of farm cash income, was received as rental and benefit payments which did not entail the usual costs of production, thus contributing to the increase in farm cash available for living. Most of the increase in farm cash income since 1932 has been income available for raising the farmers' standard of living.

EXTENT OF IMPROVEMENT

In 1932 the money available for living could be exchanged for only about 52 percent of what the pre-war income available for living would

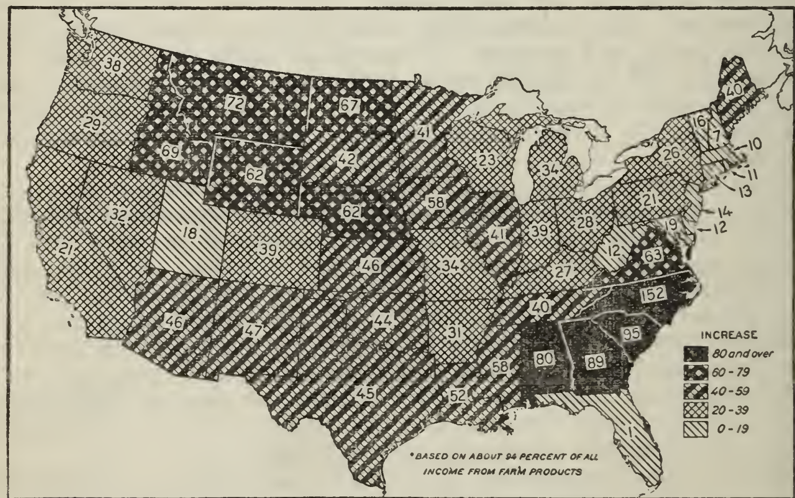

FIGURE 2.—Percentage change in cash receipts from the sale of farm products and rental and benefit payments, from 1932 to 1934.

buy. In 1934 the exchange value of this share of income is about 78 percent of the exchange value of cash income available for living before the war. Thus the welfare of the farmer as measured in terms of goods and services has advanced about 50 percent in 2 years.

The farm share of national income increased in 1934. Analyses of income indicate that farmers received 7.5 percent of total national income in 1932, and 10.2 percent of the total in 1934. According to these indications agriculture's share has increased about one-third since the low point in 1932.

Despite this gain, however, the population gainfully employed in farming does not yet receive an equitable share of the Nation's income. About 23 percent of the Nation's gainfully employed population is engaged in agriculture. If farmers in 1934 had received a per capita share of total national income equal to the average for the

past seven decades, about 13 percent of the Nation's income would have been returned to agriculture. The 1934 share then would have been about one-third larger.

The improvement in the agricultural situation in 1934 is indicated by three important measures: (1) The purchasing power of farm products; (2) the purchasing power of farmers' "net" income available for maintaining their standard of living; and (3) the farmers'

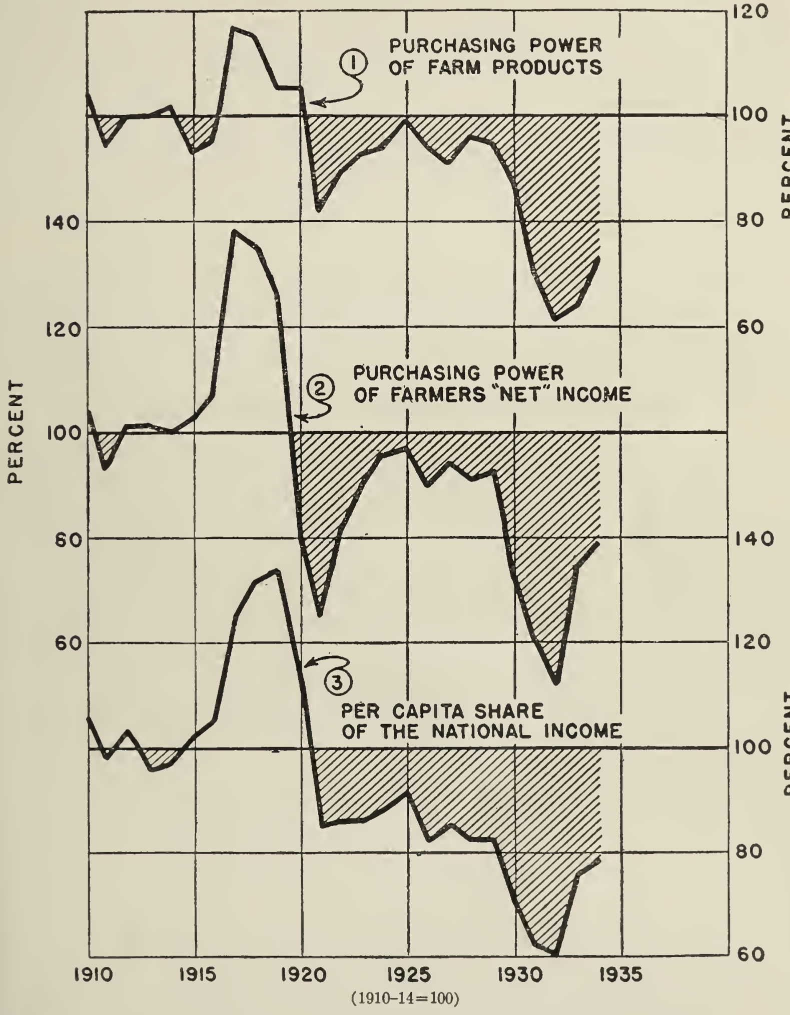

FIGURE 3.—Three measures of the agricultural situation (1910–14=100)

per capita share of the national income. The changes in the agricultural situation with respect to these three measures, since 1910 and through 1934, are illustrated in figure 3.

In 1934 the purchasing power of units of farm products averaged 73 percent of the pre-war level. It had advanced to that level from a low point in March 1933 when it was 55 percent of the pre-war level.

The purchasing power of farmers' net income in 1934 was nearly 80 percent of the pre-war level, as compared with 52 percent in 1932.

The farmers' per capita share of the national income in 1934 was about 80 percent of the pre-war share, as compared with 60 percent in 1932.

RENTAL AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS 7.3 PERCENT OF ALL CASH INCOME

The agricultural adjustment programs in effect during the year had a direct effect in increased farm income, both through price increases and through disbursement of rental and benefit payments.

Rental and benefit payments including those from cotton options actually disbursed among producers under adjustment measures in 1933, totaled about $131,000,000, a little less than 2.6 percent of that year's farm cash income. In 1934 these disbursements totaled about $446,000,000, which is about 7.3 percent of the year's farm cash income.

Not only did such adjustment disbursements assume a much more important role in supporting the level of farm income in 1934, but their function as crop-income insurance became much more important because of the heavy crop and livestock losses that resulted from the drought.

FLUCTUATIONS IN TREND OF FARM INCOME

The trend of farm income fluctuated very sharply during the year. The price level was marked by violent swings. Price increases were accompanied by heavy marketings of commodities held back during the long periods of declining prices; price declines were followed by reduced marketings.

During the first half of 1934 farm income averaged approximately 50 percent higher than it did during the first quarter of 1933, just before the Agricultural Adjustment Act went into effect. (This and subsequent comparisons are adjusted for seasonal changes.) With the rise in prices during the summer, farm income increased to a point 83 percent above that of the first quarter of 1933, not including rental and benefit payments. With rental and benefit payments included, the increase was brought to 93 percent.

By November 1934 farm cash income from marketings had declined so that it was about 34 percent in excess of cash income during the first quarter of 1933, but with rental and benefit payments added to the returns from marketings, it was still 56 percent above the early 1933 income.

The decline in cash income during August, September, October, and November of 1934 was due largely to the drastic reduction in marketings which was offset only in part by the higher level of prices. Marketings of livestock, both direct and by Government purchase, were unusually heavy. This contribution to farm income, however, loses much of its significance when it is considered that through such heavy marketings much of the farmers' capital has been converted into current income.

The rise in farm cash income by July 1934 to a point 93 percent above the low level in the first quarter of 1933, and to 56 percent in November 1934 may be contrasted with the increase in factory pay

rolls, which rose during the first half of 1934 to a point about 70 percent above the early 1933 level, but declined in the fall of 1934 to a point about 50 percent above that level.

INCREASED FARM INCOME SUSTAINS BUSINESS ACTIVITY

The increased flow of purchasing power to more than 30 million consumers who live on farms served as a restorative to general business activity, and enabled the farm population to buy more industrial products. When, in the summer of 1934, a decline of industrial activity lowered the buying power of urban areas, increased farm income tended to diminish the resultant recession in retail sales and general business.

Increased farm income is clearly reflected in indexes of general business activity, and particularly in the volume of retail sales of automobiles and general merchandise in rural areas.

IV. THE PRESENT STATUS OF ADJUSTMENT

REDUCTION OF CARRY-OVERS

At the close of 1934 the problem of over-supply has disappeared, for the time being, for wheat, tobacco, corn, and hog products.

The indicated wheat carry-over for 1935 is expected to be not much above the normal 125 million bushels, as compared with nearly 400 million bushels at the beginning of the 1932–33 season.

The indicated carry-over of American cotton is expected to be about 8 million bales, as compared with 13 million bales in the 1932–33 season, and a normal carry-over of about 5 to 7 million bales.

Hog numbers are 30 percent smaller than last year and, largely because of the drought, are lower than planned under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program.

Beef cattle numbers, since the middle of 1934, declined from the top to the bottom of the present beef-cattle cycle, because of the drought. Increases in supply during the past 6 years, which brought cattle numbers to the highest point in history, have been wiped out.

This adjustment, however, was not a controlled adjustment. Controlled adjustment regulates the number of crop acres in cultivation. Much of the reduction in 1934 production was brought about not by reduction of cultivated acreage but by a drastic reduction in yield per acre—the result of the drought. The acreage planted to corn in 1934 was about 12 percent less than that planted in 1933, but the average yield per acre was 14.8 bushels as compared with 23 bushels in 1933, so that the total 1934 crop was 41 percent less. The 1934 wheat yields averaged 8.5 bushels per seeded acre and the estimated crop is about 497 million bushels, whereas on the same acreage the normal yields of 12.5 to 13 bushels per seeded acre would have produced 730 million bushels. Such drastic reductions are due to drought rather than to a controlled adjustment under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

1934 VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

The 1934 figures on volume of agricultural production reflect both the effects of the adjustment programs and the effects of the drought.

In 1934 the volume of agricultural production to be marketed and for home use was 2 percent below the average volume in the years 1919 to 1927 inclusive. The 1933 volume was 2 percent above. Volume

production for market and home use in the past year, compared with the production in preceding years, is shown in table 1.

TABLE 1.—*Index of volume of agricultural production by groups of commodities and by years, 1929–34*

[Average for 1919–27=100]

Year	Grains	Fruits, vegetables	Truck crops	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Cotton, cottonseed	All groups
1929	87	102	141	105	122	116	118	109
1930	77	113	141	101	123	119	110	107
1931	80	119	132	103	126	119	134	112
1932	76	106	137	104	125	116	104	104
1933	54	102	125	112	123	116	103	102
1934 [1]	39	111	135	126	121	107	76	98

[1] Preliminary estimates.

Grain production shows the greatest decline. The reduction is even greater than that shown in the tabulation, which shows only grains produced for sale or home consumption and does not include grains fed, and thus does not fully account for the great reduction in the corn crop.

Livestock production for sale and home consumption increased, but the figure shown in the tabulation indicates rather the heavy forced slaughter during the year which cut deeply into breeding stock.

Dairy production declined for the third successive year.

The decline in grain, livestock, and dairy production was chiefly the results of the drought.

The reduction in cotton and tobacco, both of which showed declines from the production of the previous year, were more closely related to the adjustment programs.

Production of fruits, vegetables, and truck crops, on the other hand, increased well above the volume of 1933.

NEED FOR CONTINUING ADJUSTMENT

With the 1934 yields showing drastic reductions in the yields of the majority of the country's chief farm products, and with the surpluses of previous years reduced to something like normal carry-overs, the question was raised as to whether the need for adjustment measures had passed.

Adjustment does not necessarily mean a reduction in production. It implies reduction only when there is a surplus existing or impending. The reduction which was carried too far by the drought was not the controlled adjustment provided for by the Agricultural Adjustment Act. An event like the drought was far different from controlled adjustment and was in itself responsible for conditions demanding continuation of adjustment measures.

The drought of 1934 was an interlude in a long period of excessive production. It disposed of some surpluses accumulated during that period. But it did not reduce the number of tillable acres which with normal yields could soon accumulate new surpluses if some of these acres were not withheld from the production of crops in which surpluses existed before 1934, and it did not reopen export outlets. It removed the surpluses but did not affect their causes.

EXCESSIVE PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

The present actual crop acreage is about 360 to 365 million acres, which at average yields is from 15 to 30 million acres above present needs.

Thus, while supplies have been greatly reduced by the drought, there is still an excessive productive capacity. The pressure toward pushing the production of wheat, cotton, corn, and tobacco onto surplus acres has not diminished. To some extent, it has increased. Idle capital and labor still exist. Large numbers are still unemployed; factory pay rolls in November were 41 percent below the 1924–29 level. National income is nearly 40 percent below that of 1929, indicating the extent to which investment capital is not being used. Higher prices for farm products tend to draw this idle capital and labor onto the land, and push production onto surplus acres.

The tendency to overexpand production, after years characterized by low yields and consequent high prices, threatens again to bring surpluses as a sequel to the drought. Livestock numbers have been drastically reduced by the drought. Hog numbers are 30-percent lower, and cattle numbers 10 to 15 percent below those of a year earlier. Normal yields on our full corn acreage would not only replenish our depleted feed supplies, but leave a surplus above the requirements of the diminished livestock numbers. A surplus of feed supplies, with consequent low price, is a forerunner of expansion in livestock numbers. Control of production is needed to prevent this expansion from becoming an overexpansion.

PROGRAMS FOR CONTROLLED EXPANSION

The adjustment programs for the coming months have a controlled expansion in view. The 1934 programs were altered with the advent of drought conditions, to allow an increased production of livestock feed. The 1935 programs for cotton, wheat, tobacco, corn, and hogs all contemplate a larger production than was authorized in the 1934 contracts. The aim behind the increases is to effect production that is large enough while preventing production that is too large for the country's consuming power to handle.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act recognized adjusted production as the key to better farm prices. Despite the severe curtailment by the drought, the volume of farm production in 1934 was only 15 percent below that of 1929. By contrast, the volume of industrial production in 1934 was 42 percent below that of 1929. Industrial prices received the support of a greater curtailment of production than did agricultural prices. While prices of industrial products declined only 14 percent, farm prices declined 40 percent.

The exchange value of farm products depends not only on the prices farmers receive but also upon the prices they must pay for the products of industry. Agriculture now is supplying about all that urban consumers , with limited buying power, can absorb and still maintain the recent improvement in farm prices. Farmers can maintain their production on a sound economic basis by producing what consumers can buy and pay for at prices that will give the farmer a reasonable return. The ability of consumers in cities to buy farm products will be increased by an expansion of industrial activity which increases consumer income.

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IMPORTANT FACTOR

The developments in 1934 have ushered agricultural adjustment out of the situation in which reduction is the dominant factor. The policy that directs agricultural adjustment is not one of permanent scarcity. It aims at abundance of production to meet all market requirements at a fair price. However, the economic welfare of the farmer requires an approach to abundant production by industry as well as agriculture. As industry expands its production and through pay-roll expansion increases the income of urban consumers, agricultural production can be expanded. Farm income from products sold largely in domestic markets varies with changes in city pay rolls. The extent to which agricultural production can be expanded to an abundant scale of national living depends largely on how far industry pushes its production toward that goal.

While efforts have been made to expand export outlets and these efforts have borne fruit in one trade agreement, with Cuba, during the year, no immediate great increase in exports of agricultural commodities is in prospect. If the United States is to sell more abroad, it must buy more abroad. Development of a policy that will result in an expansion of export outlets is still a prospect for the future. For a more immediate expansion of production, agriculture must rely on a corresponding increase in the domestic market, which in turn depends upon increased consumer income.

HOLDING THE GAINS

During the 20 months that the Agricultural Adjustment Act has been in operation, farm income has increased; farm production has about balanced current demands so as to give the farmer a fairer share of the national income; and agriculture has attained an increased control over its production and markets. The problem now is to hold the gains that have been made in adjusting agriculture to an emergency situation, and to push adjustments toward the long-time objectives, discussed later in this report.

To hold these gains, agriculture must continue to maintain a balanced output. Immediate abandonment of the measures of control would be almost certain to bring a new cycle of excessive production and collapse of prices. Such an eventuality would be disastrous not only to agriculture but to the Nation as a whole. On the other hand, if agriculture retains its measures of control, the gains that have been made can be held and, as the rest of the Nation advances toward recovery, agriculture can share in that advance.

CHAPTER 2

THE DROUGHT CRISIS AND HOW IT WAS MET

SALIENT FACTS ABOUT MEETING THE DROUGHT

1. Total funds allotted to Agricultural Adjustment Administration for drought relief	$153, 600, 000
2. Number of counties designated when designations terminated:	
Emergency counties	1, 187
Secondary counties	262
3. Total expended on cattle purchases to Jan. 1, 1935	$102, 744, 455
Purchase payment rate per head	$1 to $14
Service payment rate per head	$3 to $6
Number head of cattle purchased to Jan. 1, 1935	7, 815, 026
Number of farms from which drought cattle purchases were made	675, 499
Percent of total inventory on these farms purchased in program	30. 2
4. Total expended on purchase of sheep and goats to Jan. 1, 1935	$7, 136, 309
Number of farms from which sheep and goats were purchased	27, 555
Percent of inventory of sheep on these farms purchased	20. 7
Percent of inventory of goats purchased	36. 6
Rate of purchase and service payment per head for sheep	$2
Rate of purchase and service payment per head for goats	$1. 40
5. Amount allotted for seed conservation purchases	$25, 000, 000

The great drought of 1934, which extended its blighting effects over nearly three-fourths of the area of the United States, was unprecedented in the agricultural history of the Nation.

It brought great loss and distress to millions of farmers, and precipitated a national emergency. To meet this emergency a correlated program of Federal relief was at once inaugurated when it was realized that what at first appeared to be only a spring drought was extending on through the growing season. To understand the full scope of this program, and to grasp the full import of the conditions it was designed to alleviate, it is necessary to review briefly the drought conditions as they developed.

I. EARLY STAGES OF THE DROUGHT

The first stage of the drought, centering around the Dakotas and Minnesota, might be termed the climax of a series of recurring downward trends in rainfall in that area during the last decade. This condition became pronounced in 1929, and grew more serious until it culminated in the most disastrous and far-reaching drought recorded by the Weather Bureau in the 70 years of its operation.

The reported rainfall in North Dakota and South Dakota has been below normal during 8 of the last 10 years, and during the first 4 months of 1934, up to May 1, the lightest rainfall for a similar period was recorded. In Minnesota, 9 of the last 10 years have been relatively dry, and in 1934, up to May 1, only 54 percent of the normal rainfall was reported. In Nebraska, 9 of the last 10 years were periods of short rainfall, and during the first 4 months of 1934, precipitation was only half of normal. In Montana, 8 of the last 10 years have been deficient in rainfall, and from January to May of 1934 only 79 percent of the normal precipitation was recorded.

In addition to the drought condition in this northwestern group of States, pronounced deficiency in rainfall developed over a large area comprising western Kansas, parts of Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky. In the first 4 months of 1934 Kansas had only 62 percent of normal rainfall; Missouri had 66 percent; Iowa, 57 percent; and Ohio, 61 percent. Compared with corresponding months of previous years, these 4 months were the driest months on record for Illinois; the driest since 1889 for Indiana; the driest since 1902 for Ohio; the fourth driest for

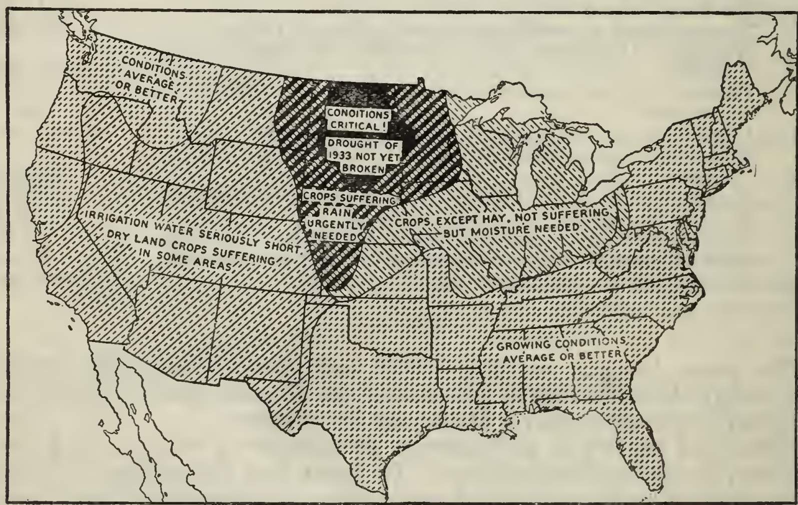

FIGURE 4.—Crop conditions as reported on May 13, 1934.

Iowa; the driest since 1895 for Missouri; and the driest since 1909 for Kansas.

For a group of Northwestern States comprising North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Minnesota, the 5-year average of rainfall, up to the end of 1933, was 19 inches; while for the 5 years ending with 1909, at the time of the last maximum phase in this area, the average was 24.1 inches, or 27 percent greater.

CROP CONDITIONS

The drought, entering a serious state in April, became worse in May, the month when all small grains normally are getting their start. (See fig. 4.) In wide areas these grains were blasted beyond recovery, despite the scattered rains in June. These rains were neither general

nor generous enough to supply adequate moisture for growing crops and the drought only intensified and extended its area in July.

From the drought area, early in May, came many reports of serious damage to crops and shortage of water supply. In North Dakota, 29 counties reported the "drought of 1933 not yet broken"; 17 counties reported "crops destroyed"; 34 counties reported "dust storms" seriously affecting crops and livestock; 32 counties reported "no feed"; and 13 counties reported "stock dying." Other counties reported "crops suffering"; "seeding stopped because of windstorms"; "insects ravaging crops"; and "dire need for human food." Similar reports came from Minnesota, South Dakota, and eastern Montana, and later from many other quarters.

As the drought spread and intensified it became evident that short crops would be the dominant fact in this year's harvest. Before it was broken late in the fall, it had resulted in the wheat crop's being only half the average size; the corn crop's being the smallest in 40 years; the smallest barley crop in 34 years; the production of oats, rye, and buckwheat the smallest in more than half a century. Fall pastures over the Nation were cut down to 39 percent of normal, and the output of hay and feed grains during the season of 1934 was fully one-third less than the requirements to carry through the winter even the reduced numbers of livestock to be fed.

Table 2 shows the progress of the drought as indicated by successive forecasts of crop production.

TABLE 2.—*Progress of the drought as shown by successive crop forecasts*

(Indicated production in millions)

	April		May		June		July		August	
	Indicated production	Percent of normal	Indicated production	Percent of normal	Indicated production	Percent of normal	Indicated production	Percent of normal	Indicated production	Percent of normal
	Bushels		*Bushels*		*Bushels*		*Bushels*		*Bushels*	
Winter wheat	491.8	74.3	461.5	70.9	400.4	55.3	394	57.2	401	--------
Spring wheat	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	41.3	89.4	38.4	90.4	30.4
Corn	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	2,113	71.8	1,607	49.1
Barley	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	44.7	125	45.9	119	40.3
Oats	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	47.2	568	40.0	545	36.2
Rye	--------	63.8	27.9	67.8	18.8	43.5	17.2	40.2	17.3	--------
Flax	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	5.6	47.9	5.3	40.3
Grain sorghums	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	54.3	29.7
							Tons		*Tons*	
Tame hay	--------	--------	--------	69.9	--------	53.9	52.0	48.9	49.0	45.9
Wild hay	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	37.7	5.5	35.3	4.7	28.5
Pasture	--------	67.1	--------	66.2	--------	53.2	--------	48.9	--------	39.0

GRAIN CROPS THREATENED

As the drought reached the acute stage in 24 States in May, it was realized that, while later rainfall might be of material aid, the damage had gone so far that full recovery would not be possible. It was then apparent that through crop and livestock losses the income of a large proportion of the farm population was in danger of drastic curtailment. Before June 1, serious crop and livestock losses had been suffered in Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Montana, Utah, and Colorado, whose annual farm cash income totalled $1,000,000,000 in the year 1933.

ADAPTED SEED STOCKS LOW

One of the first problems apparent in the drought was that of maintaining stocks of adapted varieties of seeds. Such seeds, developed through years of research and experiment, and representing a large amount of capital invested to promote more efficient production, were threatened with extinction through mixing, feeding, and processing. Because these seed stocks are ordinarily replenished from year to year, a large part of the last year's surplus over planting requirements had moved into commercial channels, or was being fed, before it was realized that on many farms the 1934 crop would not return even the amount of seed planted.

THE LIVESTOCK EMERGENCY

A more immediate emergency was the acute feed and water shortage which in many instances made it impossible for farmers to carry their cattle any longer. Water had to be shipped in tank cars to many areas. New wells were dug, and old ones sunk deeper with assistance given by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, in an effort to replenish water supplies.

Feed supplies were being cut so sharply under the requirements of the numbers of livestock on farms that farmers were left with the alternative of rushing their stock to market in unfinished condition and without regard to prices; or leaving the animals to die of thirst and starvation.

With extremely dry weather during the summer and fall of 1933, and short crops, the livestock had come out of the winter of 1933–34 in very poor condition and very little pasture was available to relieve the feed shortage. Producers had held on in the vain hope that the drought would be broken and that disposal of their herds would be unnecessary. In the areas where conditions were most acute, many of the cattle were so thin and emaciated that they could not withstand the shipment to market. Even if it had been possible to get them to market alive, they would have been condemned as unfit for human food because of their extreme emaciation.

However, in June, the forced liquidation of meat animals from the stricken States reached such volume as to drive down the price of all animals, and the prices of thin and off-quality stock sank to such low levels as to represent little, if any, return above the cost of transportation and commission charges.

II. PRELIMINARY MOVES TO MEET CRISIS

Fortunately, the most damaging drought on record found the Government better prepared to take care of such an emergency than it ever previously had been.

The Government's unusual preparedness for the drought of 1934 was due to the fact that Congress had created the emergency agencies with broad and flexible powers to meet any critical situation, and that these agencies were already in operation when the drought became acute. They could and did go into immediate action.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, together with other governmental units of the Department of Agriculture and the Farm Credit Administration, and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, started upon relief measures to meet the immediate emergency at

the outset of the drought and to avert, if possible, future disastrous consequences. As it became increasingly evident that the most serious results of the drought would extend through the winter of 1934–35, plans were developed to avoid or mitigate later effects as well.

The actions undertaken by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, both to meet the immediate emergency and to avoid aftereffects of the drought, were in accord with the broad general policy that farm income and buying power should be maintained despite severe losses in production, not only to prevent immediate results upon the farm population of such a loss in buying power, but also to prevent retarding the many programs of recovery directed toward increasing buying power for the Nation as a whole.

This policy also sought to keep farm production in drought areas in reasonable balance and capable of future production by maintaining foundation livestock, seeds, and population on the land.

AGENCIES ORGANIZED FOR ASSISTANCE

The Government was ready to act promptly because Congress had established these emergency agencies with their broad authority and powers, and because the agencies already had their machinery set up and operating to meet another kind of emergency—depression—when the drought struck. By the latter part of May, drought-relief operations were well under way.

The complete drought situation was laid before the President on May 25, and again on June 2, after drought conditions had grown more acute and the drought area had widened.

While the emergency agencies were getting into action in the drought area, relying upon funds already available for rendering first aid, President Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress asking for necessary appropriations to carry the program to a successful finish.

Congress, cooperating with the President, voted $525,000,000 to be allocated among the various agencies cooperating in drought-relief measures. From this fund and from the funds appropriated under the Jones-Connally Act and its amendments, there was allotted to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration a total of $153,600,000 as shown in table 3.

The President appointed the President's Drought Relief Committee to represent him in matters pertaining to the drought. The committee membership was drawn from three important agencies and included Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Chester C. Davis, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Act; Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator, Federal Emergency Relief Administration; William I. Myers, Governor, Farm Credit Administration.

TABLE 3.—*Allotment of funds to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for drought-relief purposes*

Source	Purpose	Amount allotted
Jones-Connally amendment	Cattle purchase	$68,000,000
Emergency Appropriation Act, 1935	do	50,600,000
Do	Sheep purchase	10,000,000
Do	Seed purchase	25,000,000
Total of allotments for drought-relief purposes.		153,600,000

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Government agencies cooperating in the joint drought-relief activities, and their relief contributions are:

I. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
   (1) Purchase of surplus livestock.
   (2) Modification of contract acreage to encourage the production of forage crops.
   (3) Complete survey to determine feed and seed needs.
   (4) Coordination of feed acquisition through commercial channels and distribution of feed supplies to deficit areas.
   (5) Purchase of adapted seed grain.
   (6) Maintenance of farm income through rental and benefit payments.

II. The Farm Credit Administration.
   Granting emergency loans to farmers for buying and moving feed and seed with emphasis on the maintenance of foundation herds, for cattle movement, and for other purposes.

III. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration.
   (1) Processing of cattle purchased by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration into edible meat for relief distribution.
   (2) Increasing employment and purchase of lands in stricken areas.
   (3) Where necessary, supplying necessities of life to farm families made destitute by crop failure.

IV. The Civilian Conservation Corps.
   (1) Increased enrollment of youths in drought area.
   (2) Forestation and other measures to conserve moisture, prevent wind erosion, and to minimize the effects of future drought.

BENEFIT PAYMENTS SERVED AS INCOME INSURANCE

Because rental and benefit payments to producers under crop-adjustment programs are based on past average production, rather than on current seasonal production, such payments were not decreased by the wide-spread failure of crops throughout the States in the drought area. Farmers participating in one or more of the adjustment programs were assured of a certain amount of cash income, despite the complete or partial loss of their 1934 crop production through drought, pest, flood, or any other cause. The adjustment programs in effect functioned as a crop-income insurance plan. Never before had American agriculture insured its crop against losses on so large a scale.

Up to December 1, 1934, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration had disbursed in rental and benefit payments under the wheat, corn-hog, cotton, and tobacco programs a total of $356,040,157 in States within the officially designated drought area.

Because these payments represented clear income, nonassignable and without liability to existing liens, farmers were free to apply them to the most pressing needs in their particular cases. They were comparable to net income, above most of the usual expenses of production.

These payments assisted in maintaining continued production on farms where income from crops and livestock sources, which had been destroyed or seriously curtailed by drought, could no longer assure such continuation. They provided cash for the purchase of feed to carry livestock through the season and for planting late emergency feed and forage crops. Together with commodity loans, they provided cash so that farmers, partially freed from the need of emergency marketing, could hold back their products until a more normal market would bring them better prices. They somewhat eased the strain on both Governmental and commercial credit. They provided

food, clothing, and fuel for thousands of families whose usual sources of income had been wiped out by drought, and provided an alternative to direct aid from relief sources.

Because the benefit payments extend through 1935 under present programs, they will in no small measure enable farmers to combat the after effects and serious dislocations of the drought, and will be of material assistance in a return to normal production.

DROUGHT RELIEF AND THE ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

A large part of the responsibility for Federal relief for farmers in drought-stricken areas became the function of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Under the Jones-Connally Act, a program was already being considered for eliminating diseased stock from herds in order to improve

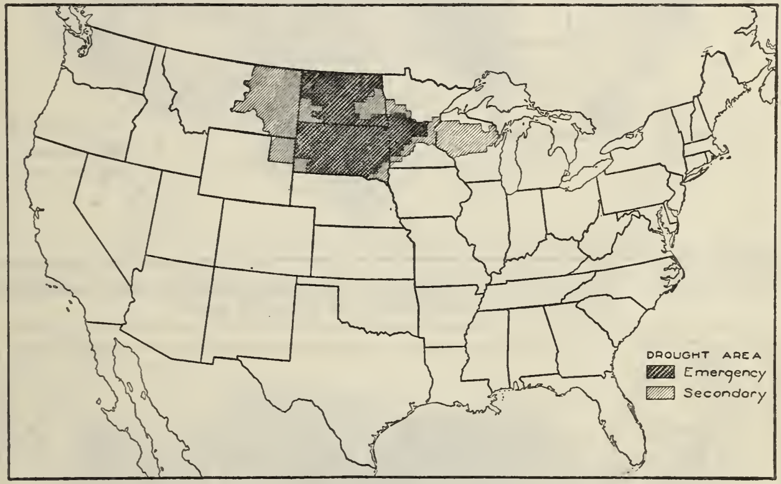

FIGURE 5.—Areas designated as emergency and secondary drought areas on May 23, 1934, the date of the first official designation.

the dairy and beef industries over the entire country, and an adjustment program for removing the surplus supply of cattle was being developed in cooperation with producers.

With the appropriations that were available, the Department of Agriculture took immediate steps to ease the situation in the most seriously affected areas. The Adjustment Administration was, therefore, ready to act without delay.

Purchases of cattle were made in drought areas where the feed situation was so acute that the animals could no longer be carried on the farms, and planting restrictions on farms that were under adjustment contracts were modified in order to encourage seeding emergency forage crops to replace in part the feed crops destroyed by the drought. These were the first contributions of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to the program.

On May 23, 1934, the drought relief service was created as a joint agency of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, to inaugurate and effect relief measures in States and counties designated from time to time as drought areas.

DROUGHT AREAS DESIGNATED

The first functions of this service were to accumulate and digest information about drought areas. The area designation committee, composed of members of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and

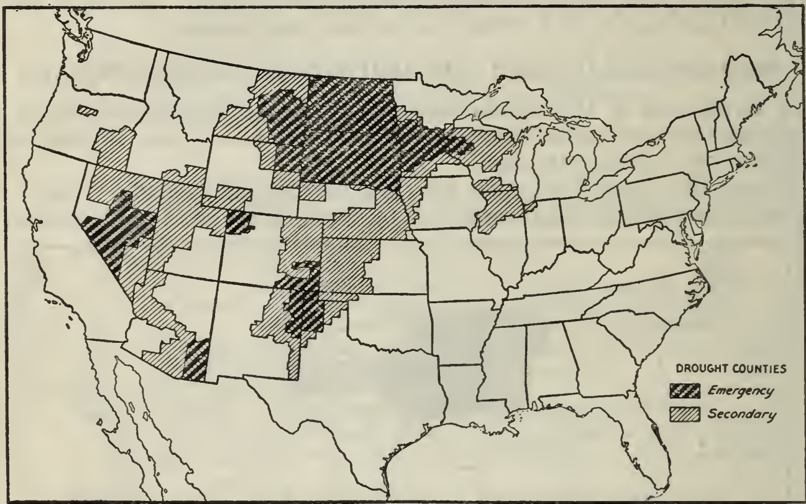

FIGURE 6.—On June 7, 1934, the spread of drought conditions had made necessary a wider designation of drought areas.

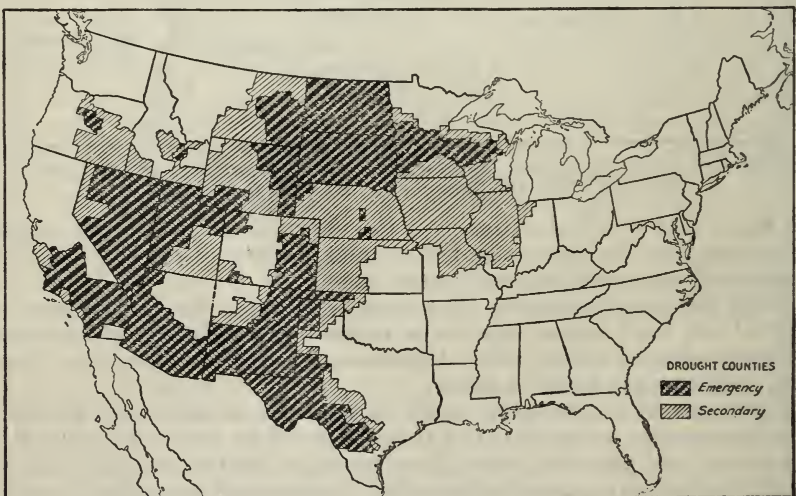

FIGURE 7.—The drought continued to grow more severe—designated drought areas on July 2, 1934.

the Agricultural Extension Service, recommended two classifications of drought areas by States and counties.

The areas most seriously affected were designated as emergency areas. The next class were designated as secondary drought areas. From time to time, as the drought intensified and the affected area

was enlarged, this committee officially designated counties as in one or the other classification. The successive designations of emergency and secondary drought counties, are shown in figures 5 to 9, inclusive.

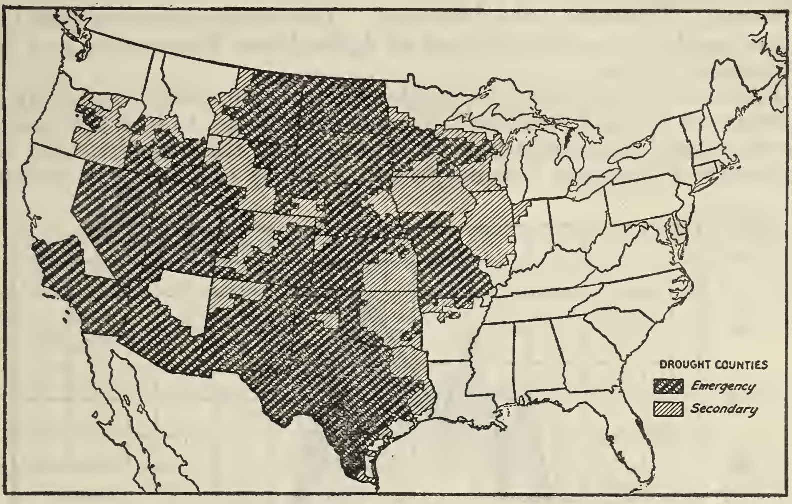

FIGURE 8.—By August 1, the effect of the drought was severe—areas indicated had been officially designated as emergency or secondary drought areas.

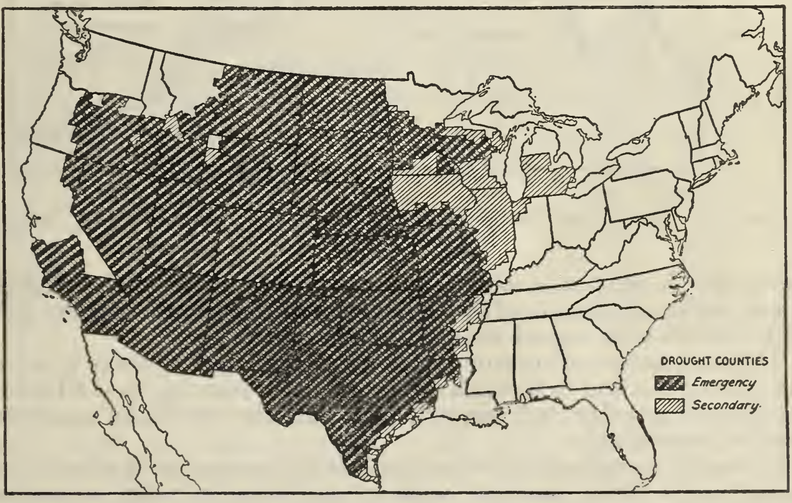

FIGURE 9.—The intensified drought condition on October 24, 1934, is indicated in the spread of territory officially designated as emergency and secondary drought areas.

In the emergency counties, planting restrictions in wheat, corn-hog and tobacco-adjustment contracts were modified to encourage increased planting of needed forage and pasturing of contract acreage, and cattle were purchased where the feed and water shortage was acute.

In the secondary counties, up to the end of 1934, all assistance rendered in emergency areas has been given, except cattle purchasing.

The first drought area was designated on May 23, and consisted of 121 emergency counties in three States, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota, and 98 secondary counties in these States and in Wyoming, Wisconsin, and Montana. The designation was based on recommendations of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the Extension Service.

The interdepartmental committee on transportation was set up at the request of the President's drought committee, to link the several governmental agencies primarily interested in the drought, with the Interstate Commerce Commission in a study of needs for reduced

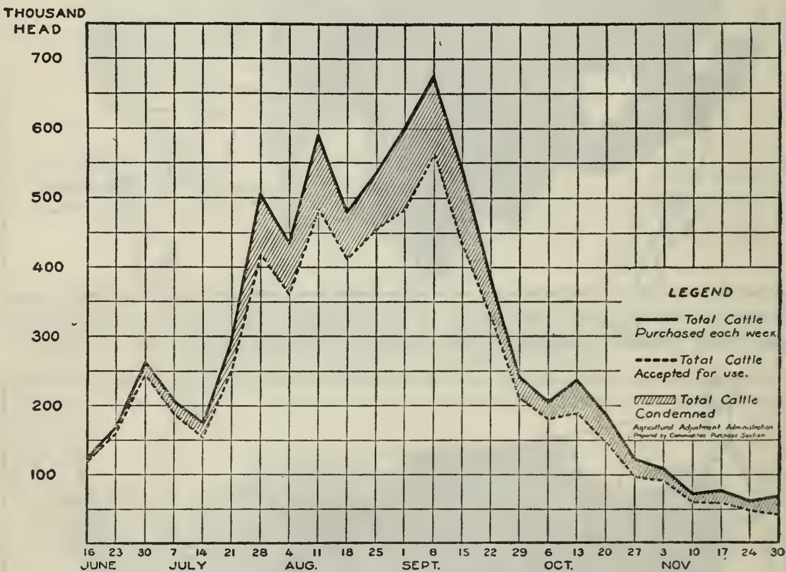

FIGURE 10.—Emergency cattle purchases by weeks, June 16, 1934, through November 30, 1934.

emergency freight rates on shipments of livestock from the drought areas, and on shipments of feed supplies into these areas and to confer with carriers with regard to granting reduced rates.

The seed conservation committee was established to make a survey of feed supplies and to formulate a program for insuring that adequate supplies of superior and adapted seed varieties would be conserved insofar as possible.

The administration of the drought-relief programs in the States was placed under State directors of emergency drought relief, appointed on May 22 for North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota. As the drought area expanded, a director was appointed for each State coming into the drought classification. The State directors were given general supervision of emergency drought activities in their States under the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. They cooperated with regional and State representatives of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Farm Credit Administration, and other agencies in developing

and administering the correlated program of drought relief. Special county committees, headed by county agricultural agents or other representatives of the State directors, carried out the actual field work of administering the program.

III. EMERGENCY CATTLE AND SHEEP BUYING PROGRAM

Before the drought developed to its most severe stage the cattle industry was giving considerable attention to the problem of surplus cattle production in the United States. During May 1934 a committee consisting of representatives of cattle producers from all sections of the country had been working with officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in an effort to develop a satisfactory cattle-reduction program.

Because of the drought crisis, plans for this program were suspended and two primary measures of adjusting livestock numbers to available feed supplies were adopted: (1) Movement of stock feed into drought areas; and (2) purchase and removal of surplus cattle and calves from the drought area. (See fig. 10 and table 4.)

TABLE 4.—*Data on emergency cattle-purchase program, by weeks and by months, June 16, 1934, to Dec. 31, 1934*

	Number purchased	Number condemned	Percentage of number purchased condemned		Number purchased	Number condemned	Percentage of number purchased condemned
Week ending—				Week ending—			
June 16	125,887	6,764	5.37	Nov. 3	108,418	17,842	16.46
June 23	169,497	9,279	5.47	Nov. 10	72,168	12,094	16.76
June 30	262,009	16,935	6.46	Nov. 17	77,308	19,452	25.16
July 7	207,569	20,088	9.68	Nov. 24	61,827	13,666	22.10
July 14	174,749	21,099	12.07	Nov. 30	68,099	16,704	24.53
July 21	293,327	41,219	14.05	Dec. 8	42,415	20,782	49.00
July 28	506,273	88,421	17.47	Dec. 15	62,472	19,374	31.01
Aug. 4	436,048	76,476	17.54	Dec. 24	145,310	43,458	29.91
Aug. 11	588,779	105,446	17.91	Dec. 31	188,305	46,886	24.90
Aug. 18	479,596	68,167	14.21				
Aug. 25	535,819	82,013	15.31	Total	7,796,245	1,307,612	16.77
Sept. 1	600,808	117,468	19.55	Month of—			
Sept. 8	674,701	112,242	16.64	June	557,393	32,978	5.92
Sept. 15	540,596	108,773	20.12	July	1,376,270	204,913	14.89
Sept. 22	381,777	53,786	14.09	August	2,394,698	405,317	16.93
Sept. 29	240,833	29,622	12.30	September	1,889,907	314,590	16.65
Oct. 6	204,666	24,181	11.81	October	830,386	152,513	18.37
Oct. 13	237,345	49,717	20.95	November	309,089	66,801	21.61
Oct. 20	187,050	40,538	21.67	December	438,502	130,500	29.76
Oct. 27	122,594	25,120	20.49				

Because funds were immediately available from the appropriations made under the Jones-Connally Cattle Act which was enacted April 7, 1934, a program for relieving the distressed-cattle problem in the drought areas could be initiated at once. This was of great importance because heavy losses of cattle from thirst and starvation were being reported in late May, and the whole beef market was threatened with demoralization from distress shipments. The Adjustment Administration could and did proceed with cattle buying under the Jones-Connally Act, without waiting for the enactment of the emergency drought appropriation, and before the emergency appropriation was enacted on June 19, 213,124 head of cattle had been purchased in four States.

Three principal methods of disposal of purchased animals were determined upon. They were:

1. A sufficient supply was to be processed and distributed by the State emergency relief administrations, through their county units, to provide fresh or canned beef for local needs. The relief administrations set up local work projects for processing these animals.
2. Animals worth transporting and not allocated to State or county relief units were to be transported to processing plants to be canned and distributed by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation in accordance with the usual practice of this corporation.
3. All animals unfit for food were to be condemned and destroyed on the farms or ranches where they were purchased.

In addition, some of the cattle purchased from farmers unable to carry them through the winter because of lack of feed were distributed among families who came under the operation of the rural rehabilitation program. Carcasses of animals that were fit for food, but unable to stand shipment to market were given to persons in the vicinity who were on relief.

PAYMENTS FREE FROM MORTGAGES ON THE CATTLE

Cattle buying operations were started on June 1, 1934. Farmers were offered a contract under which they would receive not only a purchase payment in accordance with an established schedule, but also a service payment which was not subject to any mortgage that might be on the cattle.

Such payments came within the scope of the Jones-Connally Act and therefore could be made immediately. The contract contained a clause by which the producer agreed to participate in any future adjustment program for cattle. By an administrative ruling this clause is to become inoperative after June 1, 1936, and will not be binding upon producers after that date. The clause in question was similar to cooperative clauses required in cotton- and corn-loan contracts.

The plan was entirely voluntary, decision as to its acceptance being left to the individual farmer in every case.

The purchase-payment price schedule under which the cattle were bought was as follows: Cattle over 2 years of age, $6 to $14 per head; cattle 1 to 2 years of age, $5 to $10 per head; under 1 year of age, $1 to $5 per head. The service payments were at the rate of $6 per head on cattle over 2 years of age; $5 per head on cattle 1 to 2 years of age; and $3 per head under 1 year of age.

County agents or other representatives of the State directors of emergency drought relief served as county directors of the cattle-purchase program. Inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture cooperated with the county directors in inspection and other field purchase activities. Accredited veterinarians, or local committees appointed for the purpose, appraised the animals. Field agents of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation took delivery of the animals at local points and shipped them to be slaughtered and processed.

The drought took its heaviest toll during July. By August 1 most of the western cattle-producing country had been classified in the emergency area, except the western part of Montana and a small strip running down through the high mountain areas in Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. In Missouri and southern

Iowa, where conditions had been relatively favorable during the first part of June, the continued hot weather and lack of rainfall during July caused heavy deterioration of the corn crop, and a serious water shortage in many sections.

TWO MILLION CATTLE PURCHASED BY AUGUST 1

By the first of August, 2 million cattle had been purchased in 19 States at an average cost of approximately $13.64. About 250,000, or 12.5 percent, had been condemned as unfit for food, and 1,750,000 turned over to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for relief purposes. It was evident by that time that the drought had created the most acute feed shortage on record.

During the month of August there was considerable rainfall in Western and Midwestern States which improved the pasture situation somewhat, and increased prospects for production of emergency forage crops. But rain came too late for corn, and only a partial recovery was possible in the case of pasturage and range.

By the middle of August, the drought had developed to a point at which probable feed supplies could be estimated within reasonble limits and the Adjustment Administration began to reach more definite conclusions as to the probable extent of cattle purchases necessary as a means of helping to balance livestock demands and the feed supply for the coming winter.

It was apparent at the time that even if the Government purchased 10 million cattle and calves, and marketings through commercial channels were in normal relation to the cattle population, the feed supply per animal unit would still be well below normal. On the other hand, it was recognized that a purchase program of this magnitude would be not desirable, except as a last resort.

Early in August, the Adjustment Administration announced that an analysis of probable feed supplies indicated that it would be necessary to purchase at least 5 million cattle and calves, in addition to the 2 million that had been purchased up to that time.

PROVISION MADE FOR MAINTAINING HERDS

With a view to maintaining animals on the farm wherever possible, State directors in charge of cattle purchases were instructed to give priority in the purchase of animals to those areas in most distressed condition, and that purchases from individual producers were not to be in excess of the number which it was found necessary to remove in order to make reasonably certain that the livestock remaining on the farm or ranch could be maintained during the winter.

The end of August brought the total cattle purchases in 21 States to a little over 4½ million head bought from more than 300,000 farmers.

By December 1, 1934, the cattle-purchase program had resulted in the acquisition of 7,273,617 cattle from 602,485 farms in 24 drought States. Practically all of the funds made available both from the Jones-Connally Act appropriations and from the Emergency Appropriations of 1935 for this purpose had been exhausted, since purchase payments together with benefit payments totaled $98,447,815. For the cattle purchased, the Government paid an average price, for all ages, of $13.57 per head.

On the same date, 4,385,629 head of the purchased cattle had been loaded and shipped by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, while 1,182,446 had been condemned as unfit for human consumption and were destroyed upon the farms. The balance of the cattle that had been purchased were in the process of movement to delivery points or were awaiting shipment.

Not all of the cattle delivered to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation were slaughtered immediately. More than 1,533,500 head were shipped to Central, Southern, and Eastern States where drought had not affected the pastures, and were placed on grazing for later disposition, thus easing up the pressure on packing facilities, and increasing the amount of food to be obtained when the cattle were eventually slaughtered.

INFORMATION AGENCY ESTABLISHED

On December 4, as a measure to assist producers in the western cattle country to dispose of livestock which they could not feed through the winter, and yet to maintain, insofar as possible, the existing number of livestock, the Adjustment Administration inaugurated an information clearing-house service with headquarters at Kansas City, Mo., to facilitate the movement of cattle from drought areas to areas where farmers had surplus feed.

Under this plan, State and county drought directors were advised to list with the Kansas City agency livestock which should be removed from the drought areas, either through sale or through an arrangement by which the animals could be fed on contract. Likewise, State directors of extension and county agents in nondrought areas were requested to furnish information as to farmers with surplus feed on hand who would be interested in taking over winter feeding of cattle on contract or in the purchase of cattle.

In this way the commercial movement of cattle was accelerated, the burden of feeding the cattle in the drought States was lessened, and the preservation of sufficient breeding stock to maintain the requisite cattle population was encouraged.

In December 1934 the allotment of funds available for purchasing drought cattle was increased to a total of $115,892,363 through new allocations of funds made available by the emergency appropriations act and the Jones-Connally act. This made it possible to purchase approximately 1,200,000 more drought cattle.

Authorizations to purchase additional cattle were issued for 15 drought States where the bringing in of feed was extremely difficult if not impracticable.

The States in which the acute conditions required additional purchases were Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. Within these States purchases were limited to counties where the situation was most acute, and where livestock owners were in dire distress.

By January 1, 1935, the program had resulted in the acquisition of 7,815,026 head of cattle from 675,499 farms in 24 drought States. Payment for 7,570,547 head had been certified. These certifications included $38,032,135 in service payments and $64,712,320 in purchase payments, or a total of $102,744,455, as shown in table 5.

TABLE 5.—*Data on emergency purchase of cattle through Dec. 31, 1934, by States*

State	Number of emergency counties	Number of farms selling	Total inventory these farms	Number of cattle purchased	Number of purchased condemned	Percent of inventory purchased	Number of cattle paid for [1]	Service payments	Purchase payments	Total payments
Arizona	14	2, 563	529, 823	90, 797	16, 503	17. 1	86, 482	$447, 639	$777, 455	$1, 225, 094
Arkansas	50	26, 689	347, 168	89, 486	13, 692	25. 7	90, 237	477, 349	633, 604	1, 110, 953
California	18	1, 382	133, 173	19, 579	1, 724	14. 7	19, 784	106, 335	199, 380	305, 715
Colorado	63	19, 023	1, 194, 368	276, 808	36, 820	23. 2	260, 355	1, 357, 870	2, 360, 223	3, 718, 093
Florida	7			16, 335	1, 380		16, 335	86, 983	137, 180	224, 163
Idaho	30	4, 684	184, 362	38, 043	6, 642	20. 6	33, 397	169, 017	244, 942	413, 959
Illinois	12	1, 218	15, 861	2, 589	77	16. 3	2, 587	14, 564	28, 086	42, 650
Iowa	31	4, 092	91, 021	18, 656	1, 611	20. 5	18, 641	93, 722	171, 940	265, 662
Kansas	105	44, 676	1, 819, 549	522, 297	13, 186	28. 7	497, 384	2, 517, 131	4, 670, 253	7, 187, 384
Louisiana	13	9, 805	145, 471	31, 104	10, 851	21. 3	31, 186	153, 932	164, 982	318, 914
Minnesota	48	42, 460	789, 037	241, 080	6, 603	30. 5	241, 077	1, 202, 749	2, 325, 305	3, 528, 054
Missouri	110	92, 228	1, 491, 269	503, 717	19, 261	33. 8	503, 443	2, 623, 465	4, 729, 226	7, 352, 691
Montana	38	13, 793	636, 972	338, 885	7, 893	53. 2	339, 055	1, 680, 161	3, 181, 194	4, 861, 355
Nebraska	93	63, 446	2, 990, 018	473, 687	15, 273	15. 8	466, 000	2, 305, 359	4, 103, 398	6, 408, 757
Nevada	17	1, 001	271, 593	36, 105	1, 538	13. 3	35, 921	190, 995	371, 828	562, 823
New Mexico	31	16, 797	1, 843, 970	526, 785	168, 678	28. 6	494, 391	2, 536, 601	4, 060, 194	6, 596, 795
North Dakota	53	60, 860	1, 841, 513	941, 923	46, 266	51. 2	932, 831	4, 522, 514	8, 633, 302	13, 155, 816
Oklahoma	77	29, 089	1, 088, 770	466, 135	196, 277	42. 8	450, 702	2, 240, 294	2, 931, 941	5, 172, 235
Oregon	12	1, 077	130, 901	11, 926	355	9. 1	11, 974	63, 693	113, 980	177, 673
South Dakota	69	63, 792	1, 981, 672	925, 348	92, 400	46. 7	881, 364	4, 350, 375	8, 316, 807	12, 667, 182
Texas	233	129, 291	6, 406, 104	1, 786, 933	584, 110	27. 9	1, 711, 573	8, 616, 918	12, 372, 060	20, 988, 978
Utah	29	20, 872	478, 796	114, 670	31, 344	23. 9	109, 962	563, 449	945, 395	1, 508, 844
Wisconsin	19	16, 078	337, 991	57, 590	1, 491	17. 5	56, 831	303, 350	561, 368	864, 718
Wyoming	22	10, 583	1, 111, 491	284, 548	38, 682	25. 6	279, 035	1, 407, 670	2, 678, 277	4, 085, 947
Total	1, 187	675, 499	25, 860, 896	7, 815, 026	1, 312, 657	30. 2	7, 570, 547	38, 032, 135	64, 712, 320	102, 744, 455

[1] Certified for payment through Dec. 31, 1934. (All data subject to minor revision.)

PROGRAM ACTED AS CULLING PROCESS

The Government program for cattle has served several essential purposes, and filled many pressing needs. It served as a surplus removal measure in that it relieved commercial markets of pressure of distress stock, and prevented glutting to a point that would have ruined prices for producers outside as well as within the drought areas.

At the beginning of 1934, the estimated number of all cattle on farms was 67,352,000, upward of 10,500,000 more than in 1928, the low point of the cattle-production cycle. Through the sharp reduction in numbers brought about by drought, and absorbed by the cattle-purchase program, together wth the increased slaughter of cattle and calves for commercial use, it is anticipated that most of this large increase has been eliminated, and the outlook is for prices materially higher in 1935 than those that have prevailed in 1934 and other recent years.

Furthermore, the cattle-purchase program has served as a gigantic culling process, and should act to improve materially the efficiency of our beef-producing herds. Naturally, farmers faced with the necessity of selling their cattle because of feed shortage, found it advisable to make reduction in their poorer stock, and hold their better quality animals.

The emergency program recognized the necessity of maintaining breeding stock in important breeding areas, and every effort was put forth to keep liquidation in those areas at the lowest level consistent with the feed situation.

The prices offered producers in the emergency program did not encourage farmers to sell any stock that could be held, and particularly did not make enough distinction between the prices offered for good stock and those offered for poor stock to encourage farmers to dispose of quality stock which could be held. This, together with high feed prices, which stimulated farmers to keep their best animals which could utilize expensive feed more efficiently, means that the cattle industry in the drought States will have foundation stock of higher quality than ever before.

PURCHASE OF SHEEP AND GOATS

As a result of the drought, flocks of sheep came down from the mountain ranges nearly a month earlier than in normal years, and were brought into grazing areas deficient of forage. Thus the pressure on the limited feed supplies was increased.

In the middle of August, the Government launched a program for the purchase of sheep and goats, designed to salvage and convert into meat for relief purposes large numbers threatened with loss because of feed shortage. Sheep and goat producers in officially designated drought areas were offered an agreement under which they could sell ewes 1 year old or over for $2 per head, and female Angora goats of the same age for $1.40 per head. Half of the total payment, or $1 per head in the case of sheep, and 70 cents per head in the case of goats, was to be made in the form of service and disposition payments, which were nonassignable and not subject to liens on the animals purchased.

TABLE 6.—*Data on purchase of sheep and goats under emergency program, through Dec. 31, 1934*

SHEEP (EWES) 1 YEAR OLD AND OVER

State	Number of farms selling	Inventory on farms	Number purchased	Number condemned	Percent of inventory purchased	Number paid for	Service and disposition payments	Purchase payments	Total payments
Arizona	96	94, 284	10, 609	4, 662	11. 2	5, 880	$5, 880	$5, 880	$11, 760
Arkansas	14	298	95	25	31. 9	94	94	94	188
California	162	255, 534	24, 151	6, 804	9. 5	22, 764	22, 764	22, 764	45, 528
Colorado	1, 293	1, 360, 191	209, 350	106, 454	15. 4	161, 513	161, 513	161, 513	323, 026
Idaho	839	1, 155, 580	139, 021	62, 649	12. 0	130, 968	130, 968	130, 968	261, 936
Iowa	139	10, 332	1, 776	49	17. 2	1, 767	1, 767	1, 767	3, 534
Kansas	122	35, 727	9, 693	1, 714	27. 1	9, 546	9, 546	9, 546	19, 092
Minnesota	494	25, 049	6, 544	168	26. 1	6, 553	6, 553	6, 553	13, 106
Missouri	589	31, 359	7, 547	62	24. 1	7, 574	7, 574	7, 574	15, 148
Montana	2, 241	1, 954, 484	491, 641	348, 870	25. 2	478, 269	478, 269	478, 269	956, 538
Nebraska	237	69, 162	24, 677	3, 664	35. 7	24, 580	24, 580	24, 580	49, 160
Nevada	303	764, 582	99, 076	9, 914	12. 9	97, 656	97, 656	97, 656	195, 312
New Mexico	1, 477	1, 540, 842	277, 649	158, 765	18. 0	276, 160	276, 160	276, 160	552, 320
North Dakota	2, 701	283, 014	83, 571	22, 337	29. 5	62, 083	62, 083	62, 083	124, 166
Oklahoma	21	5, 689	2, 682	2, 682	47. 1	80	80	80	160
Oregon	558	876, 253	166, 369	98, 458	19. 0	160, 088	160, 088	160, 088	320, 176
South Dakota	2, 465	616, 335	153, 784	74, 564	24. 9	142, 222	142, 222	142, 222	284, 444
Texas	10, 050	4, 002, 428	1, 097, 995	824, 800	27. 4	1, 030, 114	1, 030, 114	1, 030, 114	2, 060, 228
Utah	2, 034	1, 554, 706	205, 661	121, 506	13. 2	178, 469	178, 469	178, 469	356, 938
Wyoming	1, 720	2, 753, 059	584, 976	342, 922	21. 2	585, 894	585, 894	585, 894	1, 171, 788
Total	27, 555	17, 388, 908	3, 596, 867	2, 191, 069	20. 7	3, 382, 274	3, 382, 274	3, 382, 274	6, 764, 548

TABLE 6.—*Data on purchase of sheep and goats under emergency program, through Dec. 31, 1934*—Continued

GOATS (DOES) 1 YEAR OLD AND OVER

State	Number of farms selling	Inventory on farms	Number purchased	Number condemned	Percent of inventory purchased	Number paid for	Service and disposition payments	Purchase payments	Total payments
Arizona	(1)	56,594	21,395	5,134	37.8	19,839	$13,887.30	$13,887.30	$27,774.60
Colorado	(1)	3,732	3,472	3,440	93.0	823	576.10	576.10	1,152.20
Idaho						36	25.20	25.20	50.40
Kansas	(1)	139	155	155	111.5	130	91.00	91.00	182.00
Missouri	(1)	684	468	43	68.4	468	327.60	327.60	655.20
Montana						9	6.30	6.30	12.60
Nevada	(1)	1,248	364	315	29.2	190	133.00	133.00	266.00
New Mexico	(1)	65,464	21,294	15,950	32.5	17,147	12,002.90	12,002.90	24,005.80
Oregon						1	.70	.70	1.40
South Dakota						29	20.30	20.30	40.60
Texas	(1)	955,022	286,929	202,956	30.1	221,763	155,234.10	155,234.10	310,468.20
Utah	(1)	36,904	19,609	19,608	53.1	4,363	3,054.10	3,054.10	6,108.20
Wyoming	(1)	1,087	746	746	68.6	746	522.20	522.20	1,044.40
Total		1,120,874	354,432	248,347	31.6	265,544	185,880.80	185,880.80	371,761.60

[1] Number of farms selling included with sheep report.

Through December 31, 1934, purchases of 3,596,867 sheep and 354,432 goats, from 27,555 farms in 20 drought States, had been reported. On the same date payments had been certified in connection with the purchase of 3,382,274 sheep and 265,544 goats, for a total of $7,136,310. Of this sum, $6,764,548 was certified in connection with the purchase of sheep and $371,762 in connection with the purchase of goats. In both cases the total sum certified was divided equally between purchase payments and service payments.

Data on the purchases of sheep and goats, through December 31, 1934, are given in table 6.

IV. OTHER REMEDIAL MEASURES

ADJUSTMENTS AND CONSERVATION OF FEED SUPPLIES

The problem of inadequate feed supplies was approached from two directions. While an effort was being made to substitute orderly utilization for wholesale starvation of cattle, steps also were taken toward increasing feed supplies and utilizing them most efficiently.

Indication of a crop shortage as the result of the drought first became apparent in forage, feed, and pasture crops. The Administration set about to encourage planting such crops as might produce livestock feed in spite of the unfavorable growing conditions, and thus bring about an emergency expansion in supplies. Later, action also was directed toward more efficient utilization of supplies.

CONTRACT TERMS REVISED TO ENCOURAGE FORAGE PLANTING

One of the main points of attack upon the drought problem was the encouragement of increased planting of emergency forage crops. To this end, provisions of the adjustment contracts were modified, both those applying to the lands rented by the Secretary of Agriculture and those applying to other lands cultivated by contract signers.

To some extent the uses to which the rented acreages were put under the original provisions of the contract served to build up a reserve supply. Approximately 36,767,000 acres of land were withdrawn from the production of corn, wheat, cotton, and tobacco under the 1934 contracts. Withdrawals in cotton and tobacco acreages contributed over 15 million acres to this total, and since surpluses still exist in both these nonfeed crops, any of this land used for the production of pasture, meadow, and forage represented clear gain toward meeting the shortages that resulted from the drought.

Estimates indicate that under the adjustment programs 47.1 percent of the contracted acreage was devoted to new seedings of meadow and pasture crops, annual hay crops, and other erosion-preventing and soil-improving crops; 29.8 percent to feed crops for home use; 15.6 percent was fallowed; 2 percent was used for miscellaneous purposes such as weed control, farm woodlot planting, etc.; and only 5.4 percent was idle.

EMERGENCY SEEDING OF FEED CROPS

On May 19 a ruling was announced to clear the way for emergency seeding of feed crops. Under this ruling, restrictions on farms under corn and tobacco contracts in the officially designated drought area, were modified to permit planting fodder corn for roughage purposes

(not to be harvested for grain) and of forage crops for pasture or hay only, in excess of the acreage permitted under each contract. The modification did not apply to definitely contracted or rented acres which farmers had agreed to leave out of basic crop production. Neither did it apply to wheat contracts, as increases in forage crop planting under the wheat contract could be made without special ruling.

This ruling was shortly followed by two others on May 26, opening the way to pasturing livestock in the officially designated drought areas on acres contracted under the corn-hog and wheat contracts and planted to pasture crops, regardless of whether or not such pasture crops were planted with a nurse crop. The ruling extended the pasture privilege only to July 1, 1934, but later was further extended for the balance of the crop year.

On May 29 the Administration, taking cognizance of the continued growth of the drought situation, took further steps to encourage the planting of emergency forage crops, by modifying all wheat, corn-hog, and tobacco contracts in every State, removing all restrictions on planting and harvest of all forage crops, including fodder corn and grain sorghums, on all general or noncontracted acres on farms under adjustment contracts.

RULINGS GRANTED FURTHER EXTENSIONS

At the same time, the limits on the use of contracted acres were broadened to allow the planting and harvest of all forage crops, except corn and grain sorghums, and to make possible the pasturing of contracted acres and the harvest of hay for forage from such acres. Under this ruling corn, for fodder, could be planted immediately for forage purposes on noncontracted acres in all counties in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Montana, and Wyoming.

On June 23, an interpretation of the ruling of May 29 was issued, allowing the harvest of all seeds, except soybeans, cowpeas, peanuts, and sorghums, from pasture and meadow crops grown on contracted acres under the wheat, corn-hog, or tobacco contracts. This interpretation was made in view of the reduced supplies of seed, and the unfavorable condition of pasture and meadow crops for the season's harvest.

On June 30 a ruling was issued permitting the planting of corn and grain sorghums, two basic commodities, for use as roughage on contracted acres under the wheat, corn-hog, and tobacco contracts in all States. The effect of this ruling was to remove all restrictions of any character on the use, for production of forage and pasture crops, of all lands, including both contracted and noncontracted acres.

On August 2, 1934, the cotton contract was modified for 1934 to permit the planting, pasturing, and harvest of pasture, hay, and roughage crops for unrestricted use as livestock feed and for sale, on any land covered by any contract, including rented or contracted acres. A ruling also was issued at this time to allow the harvest of seed, or soybeans, cowpeas, forage sorghums, millet, Sudan grass, and meadow and pasture crops, from rented acres under the corn-hog, wheat, and tobacco contracts.

MODIFICATIONS ENCOURAGED BEST USE OF LAND

These progressive modifications in the contract limitations on use of general lands and contracted acres, encouraged the widest possible use of these lands for production of feed and forage best suited to meet the drought.

This is shown by a survey made after the removal of the forage restrictions, which indicated that 88.6 percent of the contracted acres covered by cotton, wheat, corn-hog, and tobacco contracts were used for production of forage, and that less than 4 percent of the land was idle. While the drought seriously affected new seedings of pasture and meadow crops in the Corn Belt States and States within the drought area, the contract modifications permited and encouraged the growing of forage crops and the use of pasture on contracted acres. The modifications resulted in the production of over 14 million tons of hay and roughage on contracted acres. This supply assisted to no small extent in alleviating the deficiency in roughage caused by the drought.

Also, the supplies of grain, hay, and pasture, per unit of consuming animal, were somewhat larger than would have been the case had there been no downward adjustment in hog, cattle, and sheep numbers as a result of the adjustment programs.

EFFICIENT UTILIZATION OF FEED SUPPLIES

With the available feed supply drastically limited, the Government had several courses of action open: First, to encourage conservation and most efficient utilization of all feed available. Second, to locate regional surpluses which might exist, and to facilitate the widest possible distribution of such feeds in deficit areas. Third, to provide credit facilities for farmers with which to purchase feeds, in cases where commercial credit was not available; and in the case of producers without credit standing, to provide funds for the purchase of feed to maintain subsistence livestock.

The first and second divisions of the problem fell within the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The provision of credit was the responsibility of the Farm Credit Administration. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration provided funds for feed to producers who were reduced to a relief status.

FEED AGENCY ESTABLISHED

The Federal Livestock Feed Agency was established in Kansas City in September to carry out plans for close cooperation between the Government and the livestock feed trade to assure, insofar as possible, an adequate supply of feed at equitable prices in the drought areas. Briefly, the plan provided that drought counties needing feeds of any kind consolidate all requirements and then notify the Federal Livestock Feed Agency of the nature and quantities of feeds required.

At the same time, the feed agency was making a compilation from Government surveys and reports from trade sources on supplies of feed available in surplus areas, the quantities of such feeds on hand, and the most reasonable delivered price. The agency functioned as a

clearing house to supply counties with information on the best source of supply for their particular need, taking into consideration quantity, price, location, and kinds of feed needed. The counties were thus enabled to place consolidated orders covering all county needs, and dealers in the indicated market to ship such orders direct to the counties, consigned to local dealers.

The service offered by the feed agency had resulted, up to November, in listing approximately 2,000,000 tons of hay and other roughage as available for sale and immediate delivery to the drought counties. In view of the fact that shipments of hay and feed normally run about 2 million tons annually, the volume of listings indicated to some extent the effect of the various programs.

In building up a complete information service on supplies of feeds, more than 30,000 shippers and handlers of feeds were circularized by the agency. Listings obtained are consolidated in a special feed-market news bulletin issued weekly by the Kansas City agency to all State and county drought directors, feed buyers, and farmers requesting the service.

When requests for information about feed supplies are received from feeders or county committees, complete information on supplies of feeds, relative feeding values, the price asked by the owner or handlers, the cost of freight, and the methods that may be used in obtaining the most efficient utilization of the feed in question, is made available.

CORN STOVER AND SOYBEAN HAY CONSERVATION

A systematic program designed to encourage the conservation of substitute feeds and forages was inaugurated in early September. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced that it would guarantee a commercial market for corn fodder and stover. By this move the Administration gave farmers in nondrought areas an incentive to harvest, cure, and prepare corn fodder and corn stover in larger quantities than are ordinarily harvested as such on Corn Belt farms. Contracts were offered to individual farmers under which the Administration agreed to purchase, at specified prices for certain grades, such corn fodder as might remain unsold on April 1, 1935. The guaranteed prices, which ranged from $7 to $9 per ton according to grade of product, were established to encourage producers to conserve what would ordinarily be a waste product.

Only about 86,000 tons of corn stover and corn fodder were actually contracted for, up to November. However, farmers, under the assurance given by this operation, were encouraged to conserve, it is estimated, fully 1,000,000 tons of this substitute forage, because its sale was underwritten by the Adjustment Administration.

Field representatives reported that there was a very active interest in corn fodder and stover, and that the majority of farmers who cut and shocked their corn were able to dispose of it at good prices before obtaining a commitment from the Government, or used it on their own farms in order to release alfalfa and other high-grade feeds for sale in drought areas.

PURCHASES OF SOYBEAN HAY

On August 9, it was announced that the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation would purchase from producers up to 150,000 tons of soybean hay at a price of $15 per ton on the basis of United States Grade No. 2—a price attractive enough to stimulate the harvesting of a larger portion of the crop for hay than under ordinary conditions. For direct contact with growers, it was arranged to handle the actual acquisition and acceptance of such hay through the Soybean Marketing Association, an Illinois cooperative.

While the late fall season in the soybean area was damp and very unfavorable to the harvesting and curing of hay, the Soybean Marketing Association was able to procure approximately 35,000 tons of soybean hay for sale to the Government, provided commercial interests did not purchase it at the guarantee price or better. In December 30,000 tons of this hay was sold to the Nebraska Relief Administration, and 5,000 tons to the Missouri Relief Administration, to be used in mixed feed and distributed to livestock producers for an emergency ration.

DEFICIENCY FEED AGENCY TO IMPORT CANADIAN HAY

An agreement was completed December 24 authorizing an "agency for deficiency distribution" to carry out plans for duty-free importation of Canadian hay as a measure for alleviating the feed shortage in the Northwest States. The agency, composed of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation of Chicago, a cooperative, and two line elevator companies, will make available to farmers in the drought areas of the Northwest States possibly as much as 300,000 tons of roughages from the Canadian Provinces Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.

The hay is to be distributed through local commercial dealers on a service-charge basis. The agreement fixes the prices to be paid for the various types and grades of hay and forage, and likewise the charges for the various operations in purchasing and shipping.

Both Canadian and United States railroads have established special reduced tariffs on the movement of these emergency forage shipments.

Surveys indicated that at least 300,000 tons of hay were available in these Canadian provinces, and that probably more could be used in the drought states. However, to underwrite the importation, the Secretary of Agriculture has agreed that in the event the agency finds it cannot dispose of 100,000 tons at the prices and under the terms specified he will take over any hay or straw remaining unsold from the first 100,000 tons, and also, after the first 100,000 tons have been sold, will take up to 50,000 tons of any forage that may remain unsold.

It was felt by officials that this plan will in no way supplant the sale of any feedstuffs in the United States, but will bring about a desirable addition to domestic stocks to assist in carrying foundation herds through the winter.

THE SEED CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The seed-conservation program was financed by a fund of $25,000,000 for seed purchase made available by Executive order on June 23, allocating this amount from the emergency appropriations for "the purchase, sale, gift, or other disposition of seed, and for the transportation thereof."

To carry out this program, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Department of Agriculture, through the seed-conservation committee, had first to determine the areas actually in danger of losing preferred varieties, and then to make careful surveys of seed deficiencies, procure the necessary seed, and conserve it for the new planting season.

PURCHASE OF ADAPTED SEED

On August 8 purchase of spring wheat, durum wheat, malting barley, feed barley, oats, and flaxseed was begun. All purchases were made after inspection and acceptance of samples submitted by the owners of the grain or their agents. All of the early purchase prices were based on daily quotations of the Minneapolis market, with a premium of a few cents per bushel paid for good seed grain.

As a general procedure the seed grain thus acquired was placed in store at country elevators throughout the drought-stricken States, but in some cases it was held at terminal markets strategically located for easy shipment to counties in which the seed would be needed.

In late November the purchase of practically all of the superior and adapted varieties was completed, and attention was turned to cleaning and processing the grain. All cleaning was supervised by specialists of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

DISTRIBUTION OF CLEANED SEED BEGAN DECEMBER 15

Distribution of the cleaned seed began on December 15. Seed is being furnished to farmers through bonded country elevators designated as the sales agents of the Government. Where local supplies are not sufficient, shipments are being made from larger terminal concentrations.

The conserved seed supplies are being sold at the purchase price as grain, plus the estimated cost of cleaning and handling.

By November 24, a total of $14,489,000 had been expended from the original fund, and an additional $2,505,000 had been obligated for purchases. Up to December 1 the program had resulted in the acquisition of 18,988,000 bushels of seed grain, which included 5,500,000 bushels of spring wheat, nearly 1,000,000 bushels of durum wheat, 10,000,000 bushels of oats, about 2,000,000 bushels of barley, and 400,000 bushels of flaxseed. In some cases practically all the superior quality seed available was conserved through the action of the Adjustment Administration. No distribution of the seed stocks held by the Administration is being made to areas until it is clearly apparent that the required varieties cannot be furnished at reasonable prices through regular commercial channels.

CORN OPTION PURCHASE

Another measure designed to protect seed supplies was the optional purchase of between 500,000 and 1,000,000 bushels of seed-quality corn in States where reports indicated that supplies of 1933 seed corn under seal might be threatened by the demand for feed.

Loans of 55 cents per bushel had already been advanced to farmers by the Commodity Credit Corporation on such corn under seal in such States as Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri. Sealed corn of seed quality was made eligible for an additional advance of 20 cents per bushel if placed under option for

sale to the Government until May 1, 1935. This corn can be drawn upon for seed by needy farmers, as growers taking advantage of the plan can obtain authorization to sell such seed corn to other farmers for planting.

EMERGENCY FREIGHT RATES

To bring feeds into the drought areas, or to ship cattle from them, at full freight rates would have represented a tremendous transportation burden on individual farmers, dairymen, and ranchers who were already suffering from the cumulative effects of the drought.

The Government, through the transportation committee, interested itself in lessening the burden of full freight rates on the emergency movement of livestock and feed. The western railroads, in cooperation with the Government, on June 6 published a general tariff of reduced rates to apply on feeds, hays, and other forages to be moved into the drought area, and on livestock to be moved out of the drought area for feeding.

The emergency rates authorized on livestock shipments allowed outshipment of foundation livestock to grazing areas at 85 percent of the normal rate, with the privilege of return shipment within a year at 15 percent of the normal rate. Thus, the return of foundation stock and future maintenance of the beef and dairy industries in the drought region was encouraged.

On grains and livestock feeds shipped into the drought counties, the rate authorized for the emergency was 66⅔ percent of the regular freight rates, while the tariff on hay, forage, and forage substitutes was reduced to 50 percent of the normal rate.

REDUCTIONS APPLIED ONLY TO DROUGHT SHIPMENTS

These reductions, representing concessions made by the railroads to aid agriculture in the drought areas, conditioned the availability of the emergency rates to actual drought shipments. The individual farmer, to gain advantage of the rates, must surrender certificates issued by the representatives of the Secretary of Agriculture in the drought counties.

For different reasons, curtailments have been made in the list of commodities on which reduced rates were originally accorded early in the summer. On the other hand, the territory now enjoying the benefits of reduced rates has been considerably enlarged.

Reduced rates on livestock apply to an area comprising all or portions of 23 States, and remained in effect through December 1934. Reduced rates on hay, forage, and forage substitutes will apply in the same territory until May 1, 1935.

V. DROUGHT EFFECT ON FOOD SUPPLIES

Despite the extent of the drought and its destruction of crops, the production and supplies of food for human needs of the country as a whole were ample. Early in the summer, the drought relief service undertook to determine the supplies of food actually available and their most effective use and distribution.

SURVEY SHOWS AMPLE SUPPLIES

The survey indicated that there was no severe shortage, and the publicity given these reports did much to allay the public fears regarding the food supply. In brief, the reports showed that stocks of bread grains were large, production of canning crops was about normal, fruits and vegetables were abundant outside of the drought areas, and the supply of meat, and dairy and poultry products was adequate for the remainder of the crop year.

However, local supplies of certain food crops were decidedly short in many areas, requiring more than the usual shipment from other localities. Detailed maps were prepared and furnished to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for guidance in meeting the food needs of different localities.

To correct the supply situation, arrangements were made to inform the Relief Administration of surpluses that were tending to depress prices to farmers, and which, if no action were taken, would cause food to be lost—either through inability of farmers to harvest low-priced surplus crops, or through diversion into less efficient food uses. Thus, in many cases the relief organizations found it possible to buy the excess production of such crops for distribution to persons on relief rolls. In this way, food supplies which might otherwise have been wasted, were conserved, and through removal of the surplus supplies from local areas, incomes to farmers were increased.

VI. ORGANIZING AGAINST FUTURE DROUGHT

In August it became apparent that the effects of the drought would require certain adjustments during the next several seasons. To continue administration of emergency drought activities, and to develop plans for meeting future problems arising from the drought, an organization was established within the Government with responsibilities for planning specific parts of the long-time program and properly allocating them among various Governmental agencies. This organization is made up largely of existing units of the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the organization that operated in the early stages of the drought.

The entire set-up was under the direction of the President's drought relief committee. The livestock feed committee was created to serve as a coordinating channel for various interdepartmental functions.

The organization within the Department of Agriculture was as follows:

1. Drought plans committee, charged with recommending action to meet drought problems, and obtaining and furnishing information as a basis for recommendations and decisions of the President's drought committee. It allocates duties assigned to the Department of Agriculture to the various divisions of the Department.

2. The area designation committee, to obtain and furnish information on conditions of crops and livestock in the several States, and to recommend alterations in the officially designated drought areas.

3. The livestock purchase committee, to make recommendations, subject to the approval of the President's drought committee, regarding policy to be followed in the cattle and sheep purchase program, and the allocation of funds for such purchases among the drought-stricken States.

4. The cattle and sheep section, to carry out the actual field purchase operations in the cattle and sheep buying program.

5. Food survey committee, to determine facts on available food supplies, and to recommend steps toward the most effective use and distribution of available food.

6. Seed conservation committee, to obtain and distribute information on available seed supplies, and to make recommendations on the acquisition and distribution of seeds.

7. Feed and forage committee, to obtain and distribute information on feed supplies, and to recommend methods of conserving, assembling, and distributing feed and forage.

8. Commodities purchase section, to carry out purchase orders and donations of livestock or other commodities to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, procure seed stocks, feed stocks, or other commodities purchase of which has been authorized and through which all agricultural drought activities were coordinated.

9. The Bureau of Animal Industry, responsible for inspection of cattle, sheep, or other livestock to be purchased, approval of appraisals and condemnation proceedings, and acceptance of livestock purchased by the Government.

10. Extension Service, charged with administration of drought programs in the various States. The State operations are administered through the State extension services, either by the director or his designated agent, and in counties by county directors together with county committees.

COMBATING FUTURE DROUGHTS

The drought brought to the attention of the Nation the vulnerability to adverse weather conditions of certain of our agricultural areas, and gave a stimulus to building for the future to lessen this vulnerability, and to ameliorate the effects of future droughts.

Although statistical evidence is inconclusive because of the relatively short period which it covers, there seems every reason to believe that droughts will occur in the future as they have in the past. Sometimes drought conditions in certain areas are likely to last for 4 or 5 seasons, as they have during the recent drought.

The longest available rainfall records for certain stations indicate that the 1934 drought may be near the end of a long-time downward trend in precipitation that occurs at intervals of 30 to 40 years. It is, of course, impossible to determine when the upward phase of the next cycle will begin, or to forecast fluctuations in rainfall amounts that will occur from year to year.

EXPLOITATION OF LANDS AIDS DROUGHT

There is little doubt that the effects of this drought have been worse because of past, man-made changes in the areas affected. Some land has been broken up and planted to crops, when it should have been left in range. The land left in range has been quite generally overgrazed. As a consequence, wind and water erosion in the area has been growing constantly more serious. Water tables have fallen; topsoil has dried, pulverized, and blown away. As a result, the drought-stricken area was most susceptible to severe damages from the drought.

The measures now being taken to meet future drought conditions are, to a large extent, intended to counteract mistaken policies and practices that have contributed to the destructiveness of the current drought situation. These measures will tend to build up the resistance of the large semiarid agricultural area to such hazards as drought.

Large sums are being spent by Federal agencies for the purchase of submarginal land and to increase the amount of forest land. The Forest Service is contributing to this end in its program of forest improvement and conservation.

The Government program of land acquisition was accelerated during the year. This, together with the plan to establish a hundred-mile-wide strip of trees across the Great Plains area to aid in retaining soil moisture and to prevent wind erosion, is directed toward preventing the growth of conditions that make the country an easy prey to drought.

RETURNING CULTIVATED LANDS TO GRASS

Research and conservation work by numerous agencies of the Government is being devoted to the problem of restoring cultivated land to grass, protecting the soil, and preserving its productivity. Experiment stations are carrying out grass-restoration and farm-management experiments; Government control of public grazing land is invoked to prevent overgrazing; the Civilian Conservation Corps has developed some 2,500 springs and wells and has constructed hundreds of thousands of dams and terraces for conserving water and preventing soil erosion.

The drought of 1934 was more serious because of the lack of a forward-looking land policy that would have prevented the exploitation, waste, and ill-use of our land resources. Yet, the experience gained will serve to good purpose in that the Government and the people as a whole realize that not only must the damage to our lands be repaired, but also future programs must be directed and coordinated toward the purpose of establishing a better balance between cultivated and noncultivated lands, and the farmer must be protected from the effects of the droughts to come. The programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, as a part of the national policy in dealing with lands, have been, and continue to be, directed toward such a purpose.

CHAPTER 3

COTTON

SALIENT FACTS ABOUT COTTON ADJUSTMENT

1. World carry-over of American cotton:	
Aug. 1, 1933 ....bales..	11, 588. 000
Aug. 1, 1934 ....do..	10, 634. 000
Aug. 1, 1935 (estimated) ....do..	8, 300. 000
2. Average price received by producers per pound of lint:	
In 1932–33 crop year ....cents..	6. 5
In 1933–34 crop year ....do..	9. 7
In 1934–35 crop year (preliminary estimate) ....do..	12. 6
3. Number of acres taken out of cotton production and made available for producing food and feed crops and for soil building:	
1933–34	10, 497, 000
1934–35	14, 603, 000
4. Total farm value of crops, plus benefits and cotton-option profits since these were distributed:	
1932–33 crop	$483, 912, 000
1933–34 crop	$880, 097, 000
1934–35 crop	$871, 420, 000
5. Number of adjustment contracts in effect at the 1st of March 1934 (preliminary)	1, 004, 000
6. Quota of tax-exempt cotton under Bankhead Cotton Act (478-pound bales):	
1934 ....bales..	10, 460, 251
1935 ....do..	10, 983, 264
7. Bankhead Act referendum:	
Number of voters who cast ballots in 1934	1, 521, 887
Percentage of voters who favored continuance of act's provisions in 1935	89. 4

With the 1935 cotton season, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration begins the third year of cotton adjustment.

In the 1931–32 season, beginning August 1, 1931, and again in the 1932–33 season, the world supply of American cotton was approximately 26 million bales. For the 1933–34 season the supply was 24,635,000 bales; for 1934–35 it was 20,365,000 bales.

World carry-over of American cotton, included in the world-supply figures above, was 8,868,000 bales on August 1, 1931. It rose to 12,960,000 bales on the same date in 1932, decreased slightly to 11,588,000 bales on August 1, 1933, and dropped to 10,634,000 bales in 1934. (See fig. 11.)

I. FACTORS IN DECREASE OF AMERICAN COTTON SUPPLY

Factors that have contributed to these decreases in supply and carry-over have included adjustment in production, some improvement in demand, and in 1934, because of drought, a short crop in the Southwest.

In 1933 the first cotton-adjustment program resulted in the removal from cotton production of more than 10 million acres of cotton land, preventing a record crop which would have added at least another 4 million bales to the burdensome surplus of American cotton.

The 1934 adjustment program restricted the planting of cooperating producers by about 38 percent of their base acreage. The effect of this reduction, together with that of the drought of 1934 in the Southwest which off-set the larger than average yield in the South-

east, will be to further diminish the carry-over, which is expected to be, on August 1, 1935, about 8,500,000 bales.

The objective of the 1935 program, while it contemplates a production increase over that of 1934, is to make a further reduction in the carry-over by August 1, 1936. With average growing conditions

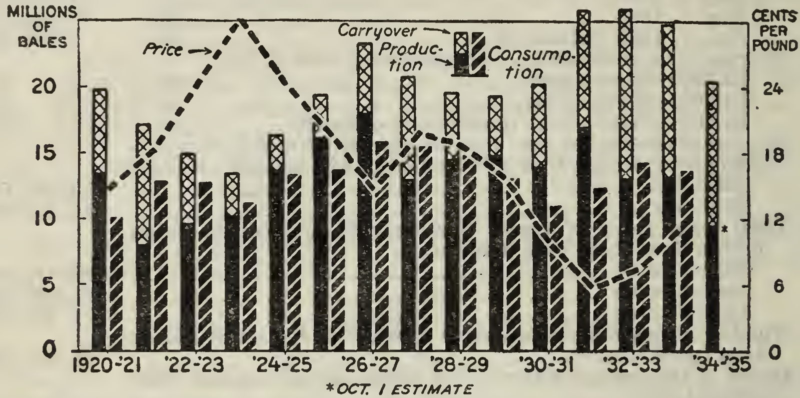

FIGURE 11.—Production, world consumption, world carry-over, and price of American cotton, 1920–21 to 1934–35.

and with the domestic and foreign consumption of American cotton that is indicated at present, the carry-over as of August 1, 1936, should be about 7,500,000 bales.

ADJUSTMENT IN 1933

Adjustment of cotton production was the objective of the first basic-crop program under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Soon after the passage of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration faced the necessity of immediate action to avert further decline in cotton prices.

The 1933 crop already had been planted and there were prospects of a 1933–34 supply of American cotton considerably larger than those of the two previous seasons.

A program was developed, in conference with representatives of cotton producers, and was announced June 19, 1933. Under its operation producers withheld from production 10,500,000 acres which, at average yields that year, would have produced 4,500,000 bales of cotton. The 1933 crop was held to 13,047,000 bales.

In consideration of their participation in this program, cotton producers to the number of 1,032,000 received in cash rentals approximately $112,600,000. Some of these producers also received options on a quantity of Government-owned cotton, on which they have made a profit of more than $70,000,000.

RISE IN FARM PRICE OF COTTON

The average farm price of cotton rose from 5.7 cents per pound in 1931–32, to 6.5 cents a pound for the 1932–33 crop, to 9.7 cents per pound for the 1933–34 crop, and to 12.6 cents per pound (preliminary estimate) for the 1934–35 crop. The farm value of the 1933–34 crop was $717,000,000 as compared with $483,912,000 for the preceding year's crop. For the 1934–35 crop it is estimated at $756,420,000. (See figure 12). A comparison of prices received and paid by cotton farmers is shown in figure 13.

When rental and benefit payments and profits on options to producers are added, the gross return from the 1933–34 crop was approximately $880,097,000, or an increase of about 82 percent over the

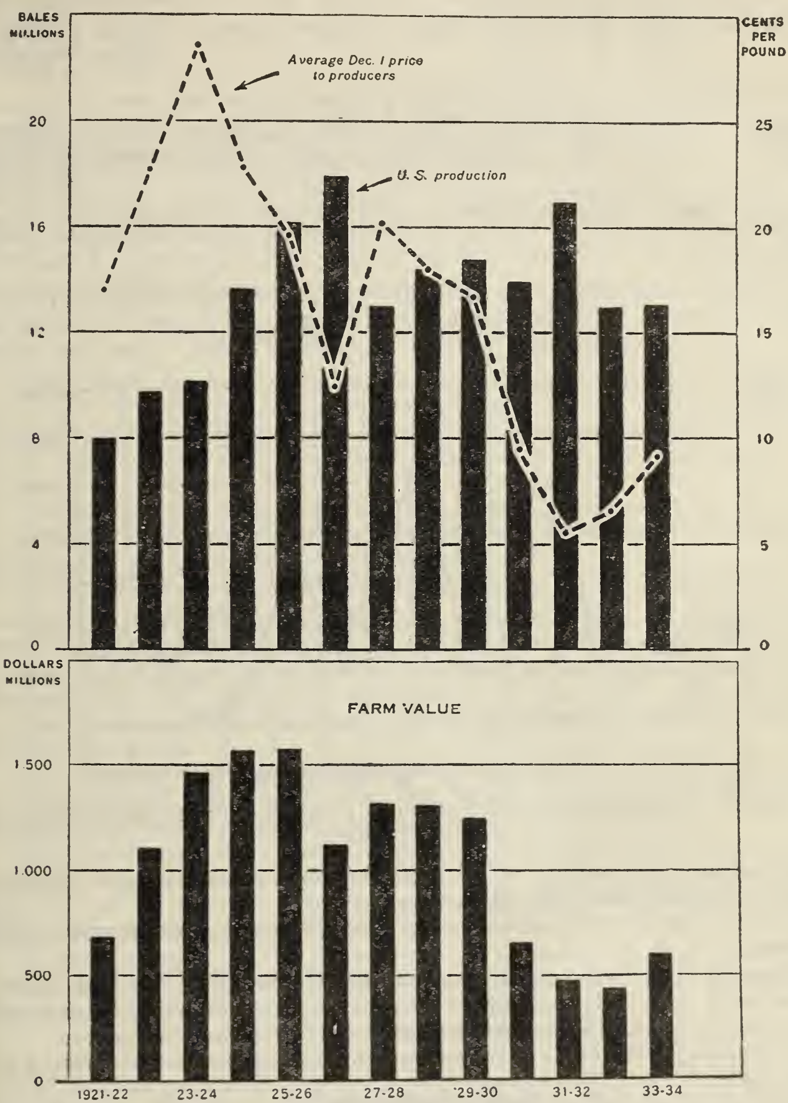

FIGURE 12.—United States production, average December 1 price to producers, and farm value of cotton, 1921–22 to 1933–34

return from the 1932–33 cotton crop. This return is estimated at $871,420,000 for the 1934–35 production.[1] (See table 7.)

[1] December 1 estimate of production and December 1 price

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TABLE 7.—*Price received by producers and estimated farm value of United States cotton crop by years, 1932–33 to 1934–35*

Crop year	Lint, price per pound	Seed, price per ton	Lint and seed, value per bale	Lint, farm value	Seed, farm value	Total crop, farm value	Rental parity payments and option profits	Total farm value plus payments and option profits
	Cents	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
1932–33	6.5	10.36	37.42	424,132,000	59,880,000	483,912,000		483,912,000
1933–34	9.7	14.43	55.35	633,266,000	83,741,000	717,007,000	163,090,258	880,097,258
1934–35 [1]	12.4	35.64	78.93	602,314,000	154,106,000	756,420,000	115,000,000	871,420,000

[1] Based on Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports on farm prices and production as of Dec. 1, 1934. This method usually results in a lower total estimate than use of the weighted average price for the crop year.

The unusually high acre yield in 1933, notwithstanding the reduction in acreage, brought about a world supply of American cotton in the 1933–34 season that totaled 24,635,000 bales. For the same

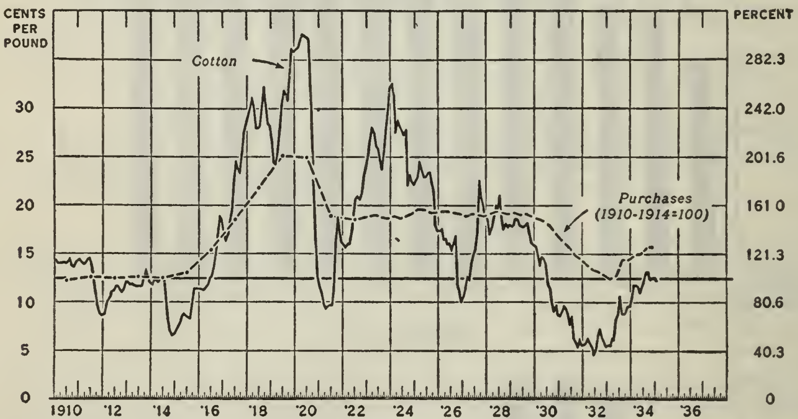

FIGURE 13.—Farm price of cotton and index numbers of prices paid by farmers, 1910 to 1935.

season the world supply of all growths, both American and foreign, was 42,135,000 bales, the highest on record.

It was evident that an oversupply of threatening proportions still existed.

A series of conferences throughout the Cotton Belt resulted in the conclusion that adjustment of cotton production should continue because there was still a burdensome surplus of American cotton.

Accordingly, the basis of the second cotton-adjustment program was developed.

THE 1934 PROGRAM

On September 22, 1933, the Secretary of Agriculture announced details of a cotton-adjustment program which was to include the 2 crop years 1934–35 and 1935–36.

The plan contemplated a 2-year voluntary agreement with producers. The base acreage used in the program was the average cotton acreage in cultivation during the 5-year period 1928–32, except on farms where cotton production had been begun later than 1928.

Under the agreement, a producer would obligate himself to rent to the Secretary of Agriculture in 1934 between 35 and 45 percent of his base cotton acreage. He would further agree to rent to the Secretary in 1935 not more than 25 percent of his base cotton acreage, if the Secretary should elect to continue the adjustment program in the 1935–36 season.

For the land rented to the Secretary of Agriculture in 1934, contracting producers were to receive rental payments at the rate of 3.5 cents per pound of cotton which might have been produced thereon, as determined by the average yield of cotton land during the base period.

In addition, they were to receive a parity payment of 1 cent per pound on 40 percent of their base production. This proportion, it was estimated, represented that portion of total American production that ordinarily moves into domestic production for domestic consumption.

THE SECOND SIGN-UP CAMPAIGN

The second sign-up campaign, in which cotton farmers were offered the 2-year contracts, began January 1, 1934. The county production control associations, of which growers had become members in 1933 upon signing the 1933 contracts, presented the new contracts to growers.

In each county a committee of three persons, selected by the county association and working with the county extension agent, supervised the general organization of the campaign.

A community committee was selected for each 300 farms or fraction of that number within the county. Members of these committees were contract signers selected by the county association. Committeemen not only performed administrative work, but cooperated with county extension agents and with teachers of vocational agriculture in giving growers information on the cotton situation in the United States and in the world.

The county committees assembled and checked contracts, adjudicated disputes, and worked with individual producers in developing production records essential to execution of the contracts.

When each county committee had completed its work it forwarded its summary forms to a State board of review, appointed by the State director of extension with the approval of the Cotton Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

When approved by the State board of review, the contracts were forwarded to Washington for individual acceptance and to be audited for payment.

PROGRAM MADE EFFECTIVE

On February 15, 1934, the Secretary of Agriculture announced that a sufficient number of producers had signed contracts to make the program effective. At that time State offices had reported about 1 million contracts presented, offering to rent to the Secretary approximately 15 million acres of cotton land.

The number of contracts for 1934 received and accepted, and the payments by States, are shown in table 8. A small number of individual cases are still in suspense pending some final adjustment, but final totals by States will not be materially different from those shown in the table.

TABLE 8.—*Preliminary statement of results of 1934 cotton-acreage adjustment program*

State	Contracts received	Cases approved for payment as of Dec. 20, 1934	Payments as of Dec. 20, 1934				Estimated balance to be paid
			First	Second	Parity	Total	
	Number	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Alabama	123, 697	122, 209	3, 966, 699	3, 492, 717	714, 694	8, 174, 110	2, 071, 129
Arizona	1, 852	1, 777	364, 926	294, 505	----------	659, 431	292, 751
Arkansas	91, 628	90, 347	4, 331, 239	3, 446, 208	806, 155	8, 583, 602	2, 637, 843
California	1, 876	1, 860	479, 208	339, 812	----------	819, 020	447, 929
Florida	6, 498	6, 383	108, 496	94, 021	9, 004	211, 521	83, 227
Georgia	106, 861	106, 605	3, 818, 320	3, 305, 673	740, 460	7, 864, 453	2, 072, 609
Kansas	20	15	644	----------	----------	644	1, 021
Kentucky	290	287	24, 891	17, 393	----------	42, 284	22, 409
Louisiana	56, 108	55, 229	2, 397, 745	2, 017, 361	475, 473	4, 890, 579	1, 325, 452
Mississippi	95, 618	94, 812	4, 823, 573	4, 061, 866	375, 752	9, 261, 191	3, 303, 660
Missouri	8, 780	8, 521	704, 059	403, 527	8, 653	1, 116, 239	771, 371
New Mexico	2, 158	2, 065	262, 672	187, 107	55, 910	505, 689	189, 862
North Carolina	70, 477	69, 699	2, 147, 595	1, 748, 683	189, 714	4, 085, 992	1, 503, 663
Oklahoma	87, 223	84, 663	3, 156, 619	2, 508, 511	564, 247	6, 229, 377	1, 949, 870
South Carolina	72, 275	70, 686	2, 640, 670	2, 329, 174	313, 139	5, 282, 983	1, 595, 860
Tennessee	39, 015	38, 661	1, 443, 806	1, 164, 347	130, 035	2, 738, 188	1, 011, 570
Texas	235, 265	232, 706	13, 196, 385	11, 234, 659	1, 351, 716	25, 782, 760	8, 715, 496
Virginia	4, 526	4, 454	111, 837	68, 618	11, 953	192, 408	97, 238
United States	1, 004, 167	990, 979	43, 979, 384	36, 714, 182	5, 746, 905	86, 440, 471	28, 092, 960

II. THE BANKHEAD ACT

In 1934 when cotton farmers were signing contracts to reduce their plantings for the next two seasons, there developed a strong sentiment in favor of a supplementary type of production control that would prevent noncooperating farmers from increasing their own plantings in order to capitalize upon the price advances that had resulted from the reductions made by contract signers. Prices had quickly responded to the adjustment of production in 1933, and to the revaluation of the dollar.

Increased planting by noncooperating growers would tend to nullify the effectiveness of the adjustment measures, it was urged.

Temptation was strong for new producers to go into cotton production, and in certain areas for farmers who had been shifting from cotton to other crops under the stimulus of higher prices to expand their cotton acreage.

There was also reported a tendency toward more intensive cultivation.

Throughout the South there was a widespread belief that these factors, together with the increase in farm population because of the migration of city people to farms in the South, might seriously impede the efforts of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

In response to this sentiment there was introduced in Congress a bill later commonly referred to as the Bankhead Act, designed to use Federal powers to hold total cotton production to a fixed national quota.

QUESTIONNAIRES TESTED OPINION IN COTTON BELT

While this bill was pending in January 1934, the Secretary of Agriculture sent more than 40,000 questionnaires to representative cotton producers and other persons able to guage farm sentiment on the compulsory features embodied in this type of legislation.

The 24,789 questionnaires returned indicated overwhelmingly the desire of the producers for some form of compulsory control to supplement the voluntary agreements made under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Congress passed the Bankhead Act, which was approved April 21, 1934. The effective period of the act was limited to 1 crop year (defined in the act as June 1, 1934, to May 31, 1935) unless the President should find that the continuation of the act was necessary to meet the emergency in cotton production and marketing, in which case it should become effective for the succeeding crop year, provided the Secretary of Agriculture should find that two-thirds of the cotton producers favored the levy of a tax on cotton produced in excess of a total national quota.

PROVISION OF BANKHEAD ACT

The Bankhead Act provided that, for the 1934–35 season, 10 million bales (500 pounds net weight, equivalent to 10,460,251 bales of 478 pounds, net weight) could be ginned and marketed free of a tax that was fixed in the act as 50 percent of the average central market price of ⅞-inch Middling spot cotton, but in no event less than 5 cents per pound. The Secretary determined the rate of the tax to be 5.67 cents per pound of lint.

The act exempts from tax cotton of 1½-inch staple length; and cotton produced on land owned by Government-owned agricultural experiment stations; an amount of cotton harvested on each farm equal to its allotment; and cotton harvested prior to the crop year 1934–35.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration was designated to administer the act, which provided that the national quota was to be divided among the cotton-producing States on the basis of their production during the period 1928–32. The State quotas were then to be allocated among counties on the same basis, and the county allocations to be allotted among individual farms by application of the same formula.

In county figures, allowances were to be made for years in which extraordinary damage had been caused by weather or other natural factors.

STATE QUOTAS UNDER BANKHEAD ACT

Table 9 shows in bales of 478 pounds, net weight, the State quotas of tax-exempt cotton established under the Bankhead Act for the 1934–35 season.

The administration of the Bankhead Act was decentralized as much as possible. In each State a State allotment board of at least three members was appointed by the State director of Cooperative Extension Service with the approval of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The duties of this board were to compute allotments and to issue tax-exemption certificates on the basis of information submitted in applications from the cotton producers in each county, after these applications had been approved by the county committees.

TABLE 9.—*State quotas of tax-exempt cotton for 1934 under provisions of the Bankhead Act*

State	5-year average production 1928–32		Allotment in terms of net pounds, lint	Allotment in 478-pound net weight bales
	478-pound net weight bales	Net lint		
	1,000 bales	*1,000 pounds*	*Pounds*	*Bales*
Virginia	45	21,598	15,211,200	31,823
North Carolina	752	358,857	252,715,200	528,693
South Carolina	856	408,763	287,856,000	602,209
Georgia	1,242	593,688	418,084,800	874,654
Florida	35	16,757	11,798,400	24,683
Illinois			328,500	687
Kansas			180,500	378
Kentucky			3,057,400	6,396
Tennessee	478	228,827	161,145,600	337,125
Alabama	1,255	600,290	422,731,200	884,375
Mississippi	1,559	745,781	525,192,000	1,098,728
Louisiana	745	356,376	250,963,200	525,028
Texas	4,580	2,197,538	1,547,539,200	3,237,530
Oklahoma	1,109	531,228	374,097,600	782,631
Arkansas	1,351	646,643	455,376,000	952,669
New Mexico	90	43,234	30,446,400	63,695
Arizona	128	61,454	43,276,800	90,537
Minor States (Illinois, Kansas, and Kentucky)	11	5,061		
Total excluding California and Missouri	14,236	6,816,095	4,800,000,000	10,041,841
California			100,000,000	209,205
Missouri			100,000,000	209,205
Grand total	14,236	6,816,095	5,000,000,000	10,460,251

Within the counties, the act was administered by the cotton production-control associations organized under the program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. A bonded county assistant in cotton adjustment was employed in each county in which cotton was produced on 250 or more farms. This assistant worked with the county association, assisted in keeping records, received applications for tax exemption certificates and forwarded them to the State allotment board, received tax-exemption certificates from the State allotment board and delivered them to the producers to whom they were allotted.

TRANSFER OF TAX-EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES

After certificates had been distributed to approximately 2,500,000 cotton farmers and landowners, it became apparent, because of variations from normal yields in 1934, both within regions and within counties, that many producers would have exemption certificates covering more cotton than they would have to sell, while other producers would have cotton in excess of their allotments.

The exemption certificates were transferable. In the Southwest, because of the drought, large numbers of producers had surplus certificates which they wished to sell, while in other areas producers were willing to buy the certificates in order to market cotton which they had produced in excess of their allotments.

NATIONAL POOL ORGANIZED

On September 5, 1934 a national pool was organized by the Secretary of Agriculture to provide facilities for the transfer of the certificates. Four cents per pound of lint, approximately 70 percent of the tax on excess cotton, was fixed as the price at which the certificate would be sold by the pool.

The county assistants were instructed to receive certificates and trust agreements from producers and transmit them to the manager of the certificate pool at Washington, and to receive orders from producers who desired to purchase certificates. Such orders were filled as rapidly as surrender of certificates was reported.

Surrendered certificates were canceled, and new ones were issued to county assistants for distribution among producers who had forwarded funds for their purchase.

Funds received from the sale of the new certificates were deposited in the United States Treasury in a special account, to be distributed among producers who had surrendered certificates, upon the liquidation of the pool. Within individual counties, many additional transfers were made.

The transfer of certificates constituted a form of crop insurance for some farmers whose production had been adversely affected by weather or other natural factors. They were entitled to receive funds from the sale of their certificates, or retain the certificates for use in the 1935–36 season, in marketing cotton in excess of their allotments for that season.

Table 10 shows the status of the surplus certificate pool as of December 31, 1934.

TABLE 10.—*Status of surplus certificate pool as of Dec. 31, 1934*

State	Pounds surrendered	Sales			
		Audited	Not audited	Total	Pounds sold
Alabama	957,355	$1,352,360.48	$92,838.34	$1,445,198.82	36,129,970
Arizona	1,061,310	66,075.88	11,545.80	77,621.68	1,940,542
Arkansas	44,594,720	831,002.29	77,909.81	908,912.10	22,722,803
California	166,155	375,260.36	32,241.42	407,501.78	10,187,544
Florida	474,035	69,799.43	3,188.62	72,988.05	1,824,701
Georgia	3,393,300	1,508,039.10	300,807.04	1,808,846.14	45,221,153
Illinois	-----	37,102.30	10,450.68	47,552.98	1,188,825
Kansas	28,805	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kentucky	-----	106,690.20	24,829.40	131,519.60	3,287,990
Louisiana	16,601,130	295,224.73	3,024.60	298,249.33	7,456,233
Mississippi	5,376,065	991,743.14	180,514.97	1,172,258.11	29,306,453
Missouri	763,450	358,374.66	126,976.17	485,350.83	12,133,771
New Mexico	757,730	374,157.24	29,562.20	403,719.44	10,092,986
North Carolina	224,370	1,525,923.46	198,855.35	1,724,778.81	43,119,470
Oklahoma	156,966,555	97.20	-----	97.20	2,430
South Carolina	1,455,025	1,262,650.19	98,110.76	1,360,760.95	34,019,024
Tennessee	36,035	890,787.15	208,002.79	1,098,789.94	27,469,749
Texas	347,693,845	1,405,955.80	129,575.17	1,535,530.97	38,388,274
Virginia	37,845	53,725.18	10,213.00	63,938.18	1,598,455
Total	580,587,730	11,504,968.79	1,538,646.12	13,043,614.91	326,090,373

Total pounds surrendered, 580,587,730.
Total pounds audited, 273,693,830.
Total pounds to be audited, 306,893,900.

THE BANKHEAD REFERENDUM

The method of determining whether the provisions of the Bankhead Act should be continued in effect in the 1935–36 season was suggested in the act itself. There was little question that, in spite of the progress already made in adjusting supplies, the emergency in cotton production and marketing had not yet ended.

The act provided that its terms could be made effective for the second season only if the Secretary of Agriculture found that two-thirds of those engaged in the production of cotton favored the use of the tax.

It was determined that a referendum among cotton farmers should be held on December 14, 1934, to provide a basis for the Secretary's finding.

The balloting was secret and was conducted by local committees at more than 8,000 polling places. Referendum committees were instructed to conduct the voting in such a manner that all eligible producers should have full opportunity to express their choice.

Table 11 shows, by States, the votes cast for and against the continuation of the provisions of the Bankhead Act.

TABLE 11.—*Official tabulation of returns from Bankhead referendum*

State	Votes for act	Votes against act	Total	Percentage in favor
Alabama	217, 275	11, 426	228, 701	95. 0
Arizona	1, 165	452	1, 617	72. 0
Arkansas	121, 933	9, 496	131, 429	92. 8
California	1, 949	1, 075	3, 024	64. 5
Florida	8, 691	639	9, 330	93. 2
Georgia	126. 974	19, 372	146, 346	86. 8
Illinois	199	46	245	81. 2
Kansas	53	30	83	63. 8
Kentucky	1, 189	411	1, 600	74. 3
Louisiana	105, 530	2, 971	108, 501	97. 3
Mississippi	205, 219	6, 500	211, 719	96. 9
Missouri	10, 552	1, 914	12, 466	84. 6
New Mexico	1, 972	787	2, 759	71. 5
North Carolina	118, 889	9, 704	128, 593	92. 5
Oklahoma	46, 397	30, 457	76, 854	60. 4
South Carolina	81, 485	5, 783	87, 268	93. 4
Tennessee	62, 732	8, 150	70, 882	88. 5
Texas	241, 018	51, 051	292, 069	82. 5
Virginia	8, 125	276	8, 401	96. 7
United States	1, 361, 347	160, 540	1, 521, 887	89. 4

BANKHEAD ACT QUOTA FOR 1935

Section 3 of the Bankhead Act provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall ascertain, from investigation of the available supply of cotton and the probable market requirements, what quantity of cotton should be allotted in accordance with the policy of the act, to be marketed in the channels of interstate and foreign commerce from production of cotton during the 1935–36 season free from tax.

This quantity was ascertained by the Secretary, after the referendum among cotton growers, to be 10,500,000 bales of 500 pounds of lint cotton.

Establishment of this national quota is expected to make it possible to reduce further the carry-over of American cotton as of August 1, 1936, and likewise to permit signers of voluntary contracts under the Agricultural Adjustment Act to obtain, insofar as possible, 100 percent exemption for an average production in 1935.

Data on which the 1935 Bankhead allotment was calculated are shown in table 12.

Table 12.—*Data on which 1935 allotment under Bankhead Act was calculated*

[In millions]

Item	Estimated acreage [1]		Estimated production [3]		Bankhead allotment	
	Planted	Harvested [2]	478-pound bales	500-pound bales	478-pound bales	500-pound bales
Desirable 1935 acreage, production, and allotments	32.18	31.41	11.500	10.994	10.983	10.500
Estimated acreage to be planted under contract	28.28	27.61	10.105	9.661	9.891	9.456
Estimated acreage to be planted not under contract	2.90	2.83	1.037	.991	.680	.650
Estimated acreage to be planted on "new" land	.70	.68	.250	.239	.164	.157
Estimated increase on "2-bale" farms	.30	.29	.108	.103	.108	.103
Excess production permitted under act in Missouri and California					.140	.134
Total estimated acreage production and 1935 allotments	32.18	31.41	11.500	10.994	10.983	[4] 10.500

[1] Assumes contract signers will reduce on an average, 33 percent from their established base.
[2] Assumes an average abandonment of 2.4 percent of the planted acreage.
[3] Assumes an average yield of 175 pounds of lint cotton per acre.
[4] Providing exemption certificates are issued to cover 10,500,000 bales of 500 pounds each in 1935, there will be available, including the 700,000 exemption certificates held over from the 1934 program, sufficient certificates to cover 11,169,000 bales of 500 pounds or 11,683,000 bales of 478 pounds.

After announcement of the 1935 national quota, tentative allotments to the cotton-producing States were made as shown in table 13.

Table 13.—*Tentative allotments of tax-exempt ginnings of cotton to States, under 1935 Bankhead plan*

State	5-year average production (1928–32)		Allotment in terms of net pounds of lint	Allotment in equivalent 478-pound weight bales
	Equivalent 500-pound gross weight bales	Net lint		
	1,000 bales	*1,000 pounds*	*Pounds*	*Bales*
Virginia	45	21,598	16,001,700	33,476
North Carolina	752	358,857	265,871,900	556,218
South Carolina	856	408,763	302,846,600	633,570
Georgia	1,241	593,210	439,500,700	919,458
Florida	35	16,757	12,415,000	25,973
Illinois	1.0	466	345,000	722
Kansas	.5	256	189,800	397
Kentucky	9.1	4,339	3,215,000	6,726
Tennessee	479	229,305	169,888,700	355,416
Alabama	1,255	600,363	444,800,200	930,544
Mississippi	1,559	745,781	552,538,300	1,155,938
Louisiana	745	356,376	264,033,800	552,372
Texas	4,580	2,197,538	1,628,124,000	3,406,117
Oklahoma	1,109	531,228	393,579,100	823,387
Arkansas	1,351	646,643	479,088,400	1,002,277
New Mexico	90	43,234	32,031,400	67,011
Arizona	128	61,454	45,530,400	95,252
Total excluding California and Missouri	14,236	6,816,168	5,050,000,000	10,564,854
California	200	95,781	100,000,000	209,205
Missouri	229	109,717	100,000,000	209,205
Grand total	14,665	7,021,666	5,250,000,000	10,983,264

III. THE 1935 PROGRAM

When the 1935 program was developed, total world supplies of American cotton amounted to 20,365,000 bales for the 1934–35 season, a figure nearer normal levels than it had been at any time during the preceding 4 years.

However, the carry-over of 10,634,000 bales on August 1, 1934, was still excessive, and although it was evident the carry-over would be further reduced by August 1, 1935, it was determined to be to the best interests of cotton farmers to continue efforts to further reduce the carry-over.

Approximately 1,004,000 producers had signed the 2-year contract in 1934. Their total base acreage approximated 38,210,000 acres.

Under these contracts the maximum rate of reduction that could be required in 1935 was 25 percent. One section of the 1934–35 cotton-acreage-reduction contract provided that the contracting producer agree to reduce the acreage planted to cotton on the farm in 1935 by an amount not to exceed 25 percent below the base acreage.

Accordingly, on November 28, 1934, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act announced that the maximum reduction of 25 percent from the base acreage would be made effective for 1935, and the Secretary of Agriculture signed a proclamation making that rate of reduction effective for all contracts.

REDUCTION BY 35 PERCENT AUTHORIZED

Subsequently, it was decided that producers participating in the program under voluntary agreements would be permitted to rent to the Secretary of Agriculture as much as 35 percent of their base acreage and receive benefit payments thereon.

Giving producers the opportunity to reduce their acreage by 35 percent was for the purpose of continuing the effort to reduce the carry-over, and at the same time permit the contract to be adjusted so as to correspond as nearly as possible with individual allotments under the Bankhead Act.

Producers who did not sign the 2-year contracts early in 1934 will be offered special 1-year contracts covering the 1935–36 season.

PAYMENTS ON SAME BASIS AS IN 1934–35

Under the terms of the contracts covering the 1935–36 season, payments will be similar to those made under the contracts for the 1934–35 season.

An increase of one-fourth cent per pound in the "parity payment" was authorized. Thus the basis of the 1935 contracts is: 3½ cents per pound on the average yield for the rented acreage during the base period, 1928–32; and 1¼ cents per pound on the farm allotment, which is equal to 40 percent of the cooperating producer's average production for the base period, and represents that portion of the national production which ordinarily moves into domestic consumption.

It is estimated that producers will receive a total of approximately 130 million dollars in rental and benefit payments under the 1935 program.

ANTICIPATE 1935 CROP OF 11,500,000 BALES

It was estimated that with the Bankhead Act in effect, and with a program providing for a 35-percent reduction from the base acreage of cooperating producers, including those signing the 1-year contract, a total crop of about 11,500,000 bales could be expected in 1935 with average yields.

This calculation assumed that, because of the offer of 1-year contracts to producers who had not signed the 2-year contracts, the total base acreage would be increased to about 42,210,000 acres.

A 35-percent reduction from this base would leave approximately 27,440,000 acres planted by cooperating producers. If the net reduction of cooperating producers were only 33 percent, the total planted acreage of cooperating producers would approximate 28,280,000 acres.

It was estimated that acreage planted by nonsigners, new lands that might be developed, and additional acreage released through exemptions to producers whose base production is two bales or less would, under the 1935 program, not exceed 3,900,000 acres.

Allowing for these factors and assuming a net 33 percent reduction by cooperating producers, total planted acreage in 1935 would amount to about 32,180,000 acres. With average abandonment this would leave for harvest about 31,410,000 acres. With average yields of 175 pounds of lint per acre this acreage would give a total production of about 11,500,000 bales in 1935.

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON

In developing the 1935 cotton program the effects of adjustment on exports of American cotton were carefully considered.

There has been a marked decline in cotton exports from the United States since August 1, 1934. In that month exports of cotton were 83 percent of the 10-year August average for 1923–33, and the monthly averages from September to December 1934 ranged from 50 to 60 percent of the corresponding 10-year averages.

On the other hand there has been a smaller decline in foreign consumption of American cotton than in export movement since August 1, 1934. Exports in the 4-month period, August 1 to November 30, 1934, declined 2,055,000 bales, or about 42 percent, from the exports in the corresponding period in 1933. In the same period, estimated foreign consumption of American cotton declined 983,000 bales, or only 23 percent. It is evident foreign mills have been filling part of their current requirements from stocks of American cotton, which had been accumulated in foreign countries.

Three other factors appear to have contributed to the decrease in exports of American cotton since the beginning of the 1934–35 season. They are:

1. Relatively high spot-cotton prices.
2. Reduced dollar exchanges available abroad.
3. Some increase in foreign production of cotton.

Spot-cotton prices, with relation to distant futures, continued high for the first 5 months of the 1934–35 season tending to cause traders and foreign consumers to defer purchases. Reduced production and the withholding of cotton from the market by farmers who obtained a 12-cent loan under the terms of the Commodity Credit Corporation contract combined to support this high level of spot

prices which handicapped the normal merchandising of cotton, during that period.

Reduced dollar exchange abroad has been perhaps the most serious impediment to the usual export movement of cotton.

During the 1933–34 season foreign purchases were facilitated by extraordinarily large shipments of gold to the United States. This and other means of financing cotton exports without accepting corresponding imports appear to be reaching an end.

CURRENCY POLICIES ARE FACTORS

An important factor in the increase of cotton prices and in the export movement of cotton during 1933–34 was the revaluation of the dollar.

Through the revaluations of foreign currencies, foreign countries have likewise increased the prices received by their cotton producers.

On the basis of spot prices quoted at Liverpool, which presumably reflect spot prices of cotton in India and Egypt, most of the increases which have occurred thus far in the prices of Indian and Egyptian cotton took effect before the inauguration of the cotton-adjustment program in this country. In fact, the very short staple cottons produced in India under the trade names Bengal and Sind were even lower in December 1934 than during the first 3 months of 1933.

Table 14 shows the percentage changes in Liverpool prices of several descriptions of Indian cotton and Egyptian Uppers from their respective averages for the 7 weeks before September 21, 1931, when Great Britain went off the gold standard, to the average for the first 3 months of 1933, and from the latter period to December 14, 1934. Changes in prices of American cotton are shown for comparative purposes, but since changes in the Liverpool prices do not reflect changes to American growers the changes in prices of American Middling in the 10 spot markets of the United States are also included.

TABLE 14.—*Spot-price changes in foreign and American descriptions of cotton at Liverpool, in relation to changes in monetary policies*

Description of cotton	Percentage change in price	
	From the summer of 1931 to the first 3 months of 1933	From the first 3 months of 1933 to Dec. 14, 1934
Egyptian, Fully Good Fair Uppers	41-percent increase	16-percent increase.
Indian, Fully Good Broach	50-percent increase	21-percent increase.
Indian, Fine Oomra No. 1	48-percent increase	12-percent increase.
Indian, Fully Good Bengal	47-percent increase	10-percent decrease.
American Middling, Fair Staple	34-percent increase	39-percent increase.
American Middling, ⅞-inch (10 spot markets, United States)	4-percent decrease	109-percent increase.

It would appear that much of the recent increase in foreign acreage may be largely attributed to currency depreciation and previous production decreases in foreign countries, which were not duplicated in the United States until 1933.

RELATION OF U. S. PRODUCTION TO FOREIGN ACREAGE

Although increased prices and reduced supplies of American cotton benefit foreign producers and may have some tendency to increase production and consumption of foreign cotton, the production-control programs in the United States apparently have made no important addition to production and consumption of foreign cottons. Other factors have shown a much more marked tendency to increase cotton acreages abroad.

From the low point reached during the early post-war period, foreign cotton production rose sharply when boll weevil depredations caused short crops and extremely high prices for American cotton. During the 3 years 1928–29 to 1930–31, foreign production of cotton averaged approximately 12,000,000 bales annually. (See figs. 14 and 15.)

During 1931–32, largely because of low yields, and during 1932–33, largely because of reduced acreage and slightly-below-average yields, foreign production averaged only about 10,500,000 bales.

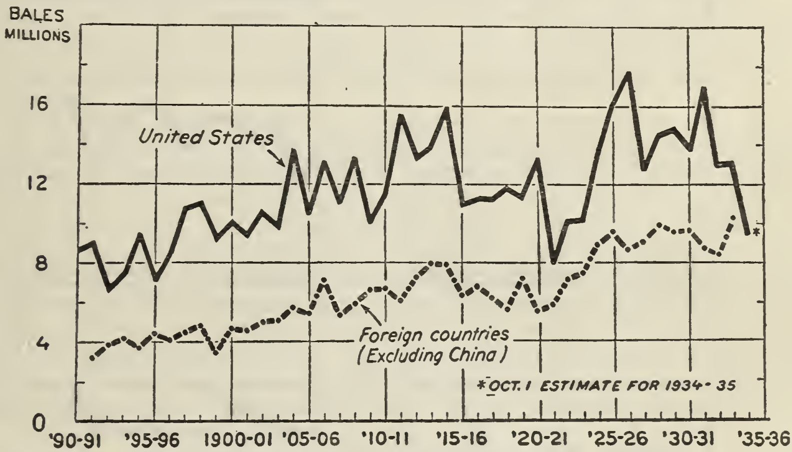

FIGURE 14.—Cotton production in the United States and in foreign countries 1890–91 to 1935–36

In 1933–34 foreign cotton acreage increased about 9 percent and production increased about 22 percent, reaching a total of approximately 13,000,000 bales. As compared with this increase of 9 percent in foreign acreage the planted acreage in the United States increased 12 percent in 1933.

INCREASES ABROAD PRECEDED UNITED STATES PROGRAM

The 1933 cotton-reduction program in the United States did not get under way until early summer, after increased acreages abroad already had been planned or planted.

Available data on foreign production in 1934–35 indicate that increases in some countries have been about offset by decreases in others, so that the total is not likely to show material change from the foreign production of the 1933–34 season.

Available information, including reports from representatives of the Department of Agriculture who have studied the situation in

foreign countries, indicates that it is very unlikely that foreign commercial cotton acreage could expand by as much as 10,000,000 acres in the next 5 years, compared with approximately 32,000,000 acres, the average for the 10-year period, 1921–22 to 1932–33.

In fact, even if recent relatively active demands for foreign cottons should continue and even if there is no concerted international action to

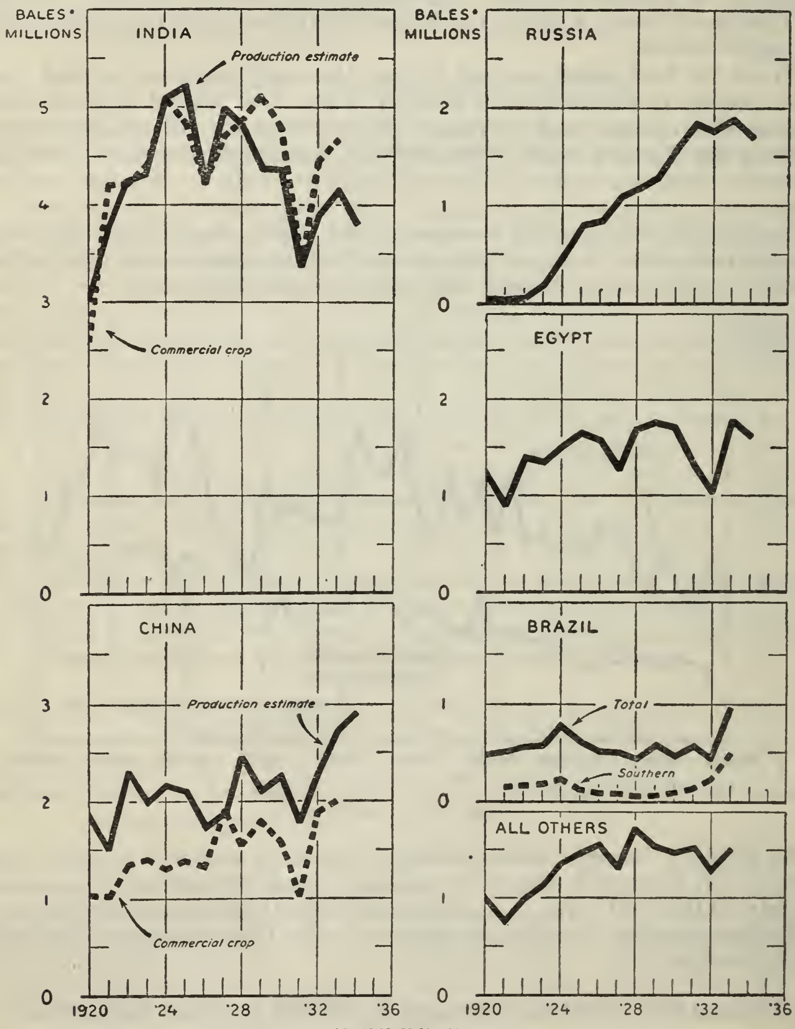

FIGURE 15.—Cotton production in foreign countries, 1920 to 1935

obtain stability of production and marketing, it is improbable that there would be an increase of as much as 5 million acres in foreign production in the next 5 years. The continuation of the present cotton acreage adjustment program in the United States would not be likely to bring about such a further expansion in foreign production as would seriously interfere with American cotton's dominance of foreign markets.

INFORMATIONAL PROGRAM

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has cooperated with already established educational agencies in supplying producers with information. It was realized that if the cotton program were to succeed it would not only have to be economically sound, but it would require the support of cotton producers, based upon a knowledge of the cotton situation both in the United States and in foreign countries.

The Cooperative Extension Service has worked with the Adjustment Administration in keeping producers informed. In addition to performing duties incident to administration of the adjustment program, county agents and other extension workers have conducted district, county, and community informational meetings with cotton producers. They have also supplied material and assistance to members of the county cotton control associations, in conducting meetings in their own communities.

Between September 1, 1934, and December 15, 1934, over 12,500 community meetings were conducted by county agents and committeemen with a total attendance of more than 855,000. At these meetings five cotton information leaflets, a number of wall-size statistical charts, and the mimeographed publication, Cotton Production Adjustment, prepared by the Adjustment Administration, were used.

The white and colored teachers of vocational agriculture in the Cotton Belt have also cooperated in supplying producers with information. A preliminary estimate indicates that vocational teachers conducted from 2 to 5 cotton information meetings per teacher between July 1934 and December 15, 1934. Vocational teachers between July and December 1934 conducted 18,000 community meetings on cotton with a total attendance of 750,000. Teachers of vocational agriculture were not charged with the responsibility of administration of the program and were in a position to present all of the facts for and against the program. In the majority of cases they included cotton information as a regular part of their class work with high-school boys and in their evening classes with adult farmers.

IV. THE COTTON PRODUCERS' POOL

Cotton producers who elected to accept options on Government-owned cotton as part of their compensation for cooperating in the 1933 emergency adjustment program have received more than $70,000,000 in cash profits from the operation of the cotton producers' pool, organized to handle the options for the growers to whom they were issued.

In addition, as of December 15, 1934, more than 425,000 producers held participation trust certificates representing 1,700,000 bales of cotton that remained in the pool and on which further profits might be realized if cotton prices should advance.

Since its establishment the cotton producers' pool has liquidated, without disturbing normal market conditions, more than 800,000 bales of cotton that had previously been acquired by the Government through the operations of the Federal Farm Board and other loan agencies. Proceeds of this liquidation have been distributed among the cotton farmers who held options on the pooled cotton.

TITLE TO COTTON TRANSFERRED TO SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Under authority of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Secretary of Agriculture obtained from the Farm Credit Administration the title to actual cotton and futures taken over by that organization from previously existing Government agencies. The President, under authority of section 220 of the National Industrial Recovery Act, allocated to the Farm Credit Administration $60,000,000 of funds appropriated under that act, to reimburse the Farm Credit Administration for the difference between 5 cents a pound, the price paid by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the market value of the actual cotton and futures.

The Secretary of Agriculture borrowed from a group of New York banks $58,486,654, or 6 cents per pound, on the 2,485,575 bales of cotton of an average weight of 500 pounds, of which he came into possession, in order to pay to the Farm Credit Administration the 5 cents per pound and an additional sum covering the differences in grade and staple above Middling ⅞ inch, on a portion of the cotton.

Future contracts for 836,200 bales were included in the above figure of 2,485,575 bales.

NUMBER OF PRODUCERS SELECTING OPTIONS

Of 1,031,533 producers taking part in the 1933 adjustment program, 575,312, renting 6,218,607 acres of land, selected the cash and option plan of payment. They obtained options at 6 cents per pound on 2,447,474 bales of cotton. Rental payments to option holders averaged $3.73 an acre less than rental payments to producers who elected the straight cash-rental plan, and this difference amounted to $23,195,404.11 as a saving to the Government.

Option holders were given three alternative methods of handling their options. They might (1) order the sale of the cotton represented by the option and receive the proceeds of the sale, after the 6-cent option-purchase price had been deducted; (2) apply to have their option extended from May 1, 1934, to May 1, 1935, agreeing to pay the carrying charges on the cotton after May 1, 1934, and thereafter order the sale of the cotton and receive the proceeds as in (1); or (3) authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a cotton pool under the control of a manager appointed by the Secretary, and turn over the options to the pool manager to be handled for the interest of the producers.

COTTON POOL ESTABLISHED

The Secretary of Agriculture established the cotton pool on January 8, 1934, and turned over to it 1,950,284 bales of cotton covered by the options that were surrendered to the pool. On this cotton the Secretary retained a lien of 6 cents a pound, the purchase price of the option.

The option holders, in surrendering their options to the pool, authorized the pool manager to borrow from the Commodity Credit Corporation an amount equal to 4 cents a pound on the cotton covered by their options, this amount to be advanced to the option holders as an initial distribution.

Between December 1, 1933, and December 15, 1934, a total of 129,670 growers holding options against 478,919 bales of cotton, ordered the sale of the cotton covered by their options, under the first and second methods described above.

In compliance with these orders the Secretary sold, during this period, 478,919 bales of cotton or cotton futures, at an average price of approximately 11.25 cents per pound. After deduction of the 6 cents per pound option-purchase price, the balance of $12,132,178.52 was paid to the holders of the options.

During the same period 1,320 holders of options against 18,271 bales, had either extended their options to May 1, 1935, and had not ordered the cotton sold, or had permitted their options to lapse.

INITIAL DISTRIBUTION OF 4 CENTS PER POUND

Between the same dates 443,244 holders of options against 1,950,284 bales surrendered their options to the pool and received participation trust certificates issued by the pool.

Against the cotton in the pool the manager borrowed from the Commodity Credit Corporation 4 cents a pound, equivalent to $20 a bale, an aggregate of $38,991,041.76, and distributed this sum at the rate of 4 cents a pound among the certificate holders who had surrendered their options to the pool.

On July 31, 1934, the Secretary of Agriculture borrowed from commercial banks 10 cents per pound on the cotton in the pool. With this money, amounting to $97,764,697, the Secretary paid off the loan of 6 cents per pound made by other commercial banks and also the Commodity Credit Corporation loan of 4 cents per pound.

PURCHASE OF CERTIFICATES

On August 24, 1934, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, the manager of the pool announced to holders of participation trust certificates issued by the pool that they might, at their election, offer to sell their certificates to the pool manager at the market price prevailing upon any designated date subsequent to the date of the offer; and that the manager would, in his discretion, purchase the certificates so long as he was able to sell a quantity of cotton equal to that covered by the certificates purchased without seriously affecting general marketing conditions.

In purchasing certificates from the holders, the manager of the pool deducted from the purchase price the 10-cent-per-pound lien and carrying charges amounting to 30 cents per bale per month from February 1, 1934, to September 30, 1934.

At the close of business on December 15, 1934, the manager of the cotton pool had accepted offers of certificate holders to sell certificates on an aggregate of 187,857 bales, and on that date had sold on the market the same number of bales.

SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF 2 CENTS A POUND

The manager of the pool also announced on August 24, 1934, that arrangements had been made to borrow an additional 2 cents per pound against the cotton in the pool, for the purpose of making a second distribution among the holders of certificates.

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Certificate holders applying for this second distribution, which amounted to $10 per bale, authorized the manager of the pool to borrow from the Commodity Credit Corporation 2 cents per pound against their equity in the cotton. From the advance there were deducted carrying charges amounting to $2.40 per bale, leaving a net balance of $7.60 per bale to be paid to certificate holders, who also retained the privilege of selling their equity.

COTTON ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

The cotton account of the Secretary of Agriculture, at the close of business on Saturday, December 15, 1934, stood as follows:

	Bales		*Bales*
Cotton acquired from Farm Credit Administration	2, 485, 571	Bales of cotton delivered by Secretary to pool	1, 950, 354
Increase because of weight in replacing futures with spots	149	Sold against exercise options	478, 900
		Sold against surplus	7, 000
		Sold by W. M. Garrard and A. C. C. A. through December 15 [2]	17, 408
		Actual cotton held by Secretary of Agriculture [3]	4, 858
		Cotton futures contracts held by Secretary of Agriculture [3]	27, 200
Total	2, 485, 720	Total	2, 485, 720

POOL COTTON ACCOUNT

The status of the pool at the close of business, Saturday, December 15, 1934, was as follows:

	Bales		*Bales*
Cotton received from Secretary of Agriculture	1, 950, 354	Sold against certificates surrendered	187, 857
Long futures not allocated against certificates	19, 300	On hand actual cotton	[4] 1, 756, 397
		On hand futures	[5] 25, 400
Total	1, 969, 654	Total	1, 969, 654

The investment of the Federal Government in this phase of the cotton program was the $60,000,000 allocated by the President. As an offset against this sum there should be an allowance to the amount of $23,195,404.11, the saving to the Government in the lower acreage rental paid to farmers who elected to purchase pool options.

The cotton obtained by the Secretary of Agriculture as a result of these transactions has been made the basis of the following payments:

Cash paid to option holders who exercised, by sale, their options on 478,919 bales	$12, 132, 178. 52
Cash paid (4-cent advance) to holders pooling 1,950,354 bales	38, 996, 434. 69
Cash (to be paid) to certificate holders on the 2-cent advance, approximately	17, 000, 000. 00
Cash (to be paid) to certificate holders who elected to sell, approximately	2, 500, 000. 00

[2] W. M. Garrard is selling agent for the cotton pool located at Greenwood, Miss. A. C. C. A. is selling agent for cotton pool located at New Orleans, La.

[3] 2,398 outstanding option contracts (this does not include options which may hereafter be approved and issued through claims) for 18,201 bales. An excess of 13,787 bales is held in reserve against future contingencies.

[4] This figure includes 36,900 bales sold but not fixed against certificates on this date.

[5] This figure includes 19,300 bales long futures.

Holders of certificates representing approximately 1,700,000 bales of cotton will receive such further payments as may result from any increases in price. On the other hand, the Government would be subjected to such loss as may result from a decline in the market below the price of 12 cents per pound plus carrying charges, if eventually the cotton should be sold on a lower market than 12 cents per pound and carrying charges.

V. THE COTTON PROCESSING TAX

The rate of tax upon the first domestic processing of cotton for the 1933–34 marketing year was fixed at 4.2 cents per pound, net weight of cotton, and became effective August 1, 1933.

At the beginning of the 1934–35 marketing year, it was found that the rate which had been in effect during the 1933–34 marketing year was within the provisions of the act and need not be changed. This rate is equivalent to $20.08 per bale of 478 pounds net weight.

The processing tax, under the terms of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, applies only to the portion of the basic commodity concerned, which is domestically consumed, and the tax is abated or refunded on products of the commodity which are exported.

Under this provision, the tax on the first domestic processing of cotton applies to only about 40 percent of the cotton produced in the United States, that being the proportion of the total crop consumed in this country.

Since the cotton processing tax does not apply to cotton that is exported, the tax does not influence the world price of American cotton except to the extent, if any, that the processing tax reduces domestic consumption and thereby increases the quantity of cotton offered for sale in world markets.

EFFECT OF TAX ON CONSUMPTION

The question has been raised whether the processing tax operates to decrease domestic consumption of cotton.

Average annual domestic mill consumption of American cotton in the 5-year period 1925–29 amounted to 6,735,400 bales. In the 1932–33 season this figure was 6,137,395 bales. In the 1933–34 season, the first in which the processing tax was in effect, the consumption was 5,700,558 bales, a decline of 7.1 percent from the level of the preceding season and of 15.4 percent from the 5-year average.

From the fall of 1929 to the summer of 1932, mill consumption of cotton in the United States had declined drastically, partly as a result of the sharp decrease in the industrial use of cotton products during the depression. About 40 percent of the American cotton consumed in this country goes into industrial uses. Reduced consumer purchases of cotton clothing and household articles, and reduction in inventories of cotton products throughout manufacturing and distributing channels, contributed to the decrease in the mill consumption total during this period.

During the season 1932–33, mill consumption increased when a rising market and other developments stimulated sales of cotton textiles in manufacturing and distributing channels. Consumption by mills during that season was 26.1 percent greater than in the preceding year, and only 8.9 percent below that of the predepression period, 1925–29.

WOOL, RAYON, AND SILK DECREASE MORE THAN COTTON

The decrease in mill consumption of cotton from the level of 1932–33 to that of 1933–34, amounting to 7.1 percent, may be compared with decreases of 8.8 percent in consumption of wool, 9.1 percent in consumption of rayon, and 23.7 percent in consumption of raw silk.

During the 1933–34 cotton-marketing year, cotton consumption was 84.6 percent of average annual consumption during the 5 years 1925–26 to 1929–30, while according to the Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production, general industrial production during 1933–34 averaged only 74.4 percent of the 1925–26 to 1929–30 base. (See fig. 16.)

Such information as is available indicates that stocks of cotton textiles in retail and probably in wholesale channels decreased during 1933–34. The Federal Reserve Board's index of department-store sales (by value) was higher for each month from August 1933 to October 1934 than during the corresponding month of the previous year. Department-store sales averaged 12.3 percent higher during

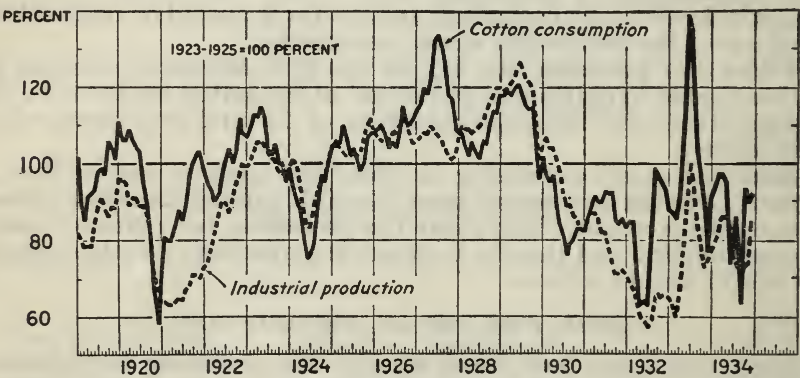

FIGURE 16.—Cotton consumption and industrial production in the United States, 1919–34.

1933–34 than during 1932–33, and a more marked increase occurred during the first 4 months of the 1934–35 cotton season.

Figures published by district Federal Reserve Boards show that sales in the cotton dress goods department of New England department stores were 21 percent higher during the first 10 months of 1934 than during the corresponding period of 1933, and that the increase in sales in the cotton dress goods departments was greater than in any other departments. Changes in the dollar volume of sales are, of course, influenced by changes in prices as well as by changes in the quantities of goods sold.

EFFECT ON PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION MARGINS

During the 5 years, 1925–26 to 1929–30, the price of 17 constructions (6 print cloths, 3 sheetings, 4 drills, 2 ducks, 1 twill, and 1 sateen) of unbleached cloth averaged 32.89 cents for a quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of raw cotton. During the same period the cost of the raw cotton commonly used in the manufacture of these constructions of cloth averaged 18.40 cents per pound, or about 56 percent of the price of these cloths.

From August 1, 1933, when the processing tax went into effect, through October 1934, the prices of the same construction of cloths averaged 29.36 cents. The cost of the cotton plus the processing tax averaged 15.57 cents per pound, or 53 percent of the price of the cloth.

Thus, during the first 15 months that the processing tax was in effect, the cost of cotton used in the manufacture of unbleached cloth, with processing tax included, was 2.83 cents per pound less than during the 5-year period, 1925-26 to 1929–30, and constituted a smaller average percentage of the price of the cloth.

Since August 1, 1933, the cost of cotton to the mills has been much higher than during the 3 years immediately preceding that date. Those who protest against the processing tax usually refer to this period. From 1930–31 to 1932–33 the cost to the mills ranged from 12.81 to 5.21 cents per pound of cotton and averaged 7.99 cents. This is 43.1 percent of the price of grey cloth produced therefrom.

The margin between the price per pound of raw cotton (plus the processing tax since Aug. 1, 1933) and the pr'ce of 17 constructions of grey cloth for the 3 periods mentioned above averaged as follows:

	Cents
1925–26 to 1929–30	14. 49
1930–31 to 1932–33	10. 57
August 1933 to October 1934	13. 79

The trend of the margin was generally downward from 1925–26 to March 1933, reaching the low point of 7.34 cents during the week ending March 3, 1933. From that point the margin increased rapidly, and during the week which ended August 11, 1933, it reached 19.06 cents, the greatest recorded during the period August 1925 to November 1934. From this high point the trend was generally downward until July 1934, the margin falling to 11.40 cents during the week which ended July 13, 1934. From December 1933 to November 1934 the margin fluctuated between 11.40 cents and 14.29 cents.

From August 1933 to October 1934 the margin between the price of cotton and the price of cloth averaged 0.7 cent lower than from August 1925 to July 1930. The actual labor cost per pound processed averaged 0.23 cent lower. Apparently the margin available for profit, freight, overhead, and costs other than labor was 0.47 cent lower.

A comparison of the price of cloth, the cost of cotton, cost of labor, and the operating margin for three periods is given in table 15.

TABLE 15.—*Average price of cloth and component costs for three periods*

	Averages			Percentages of price of cloth		
	1925–26 to 1929–30	1930–31 to 1932–33	Aug. 1933 to Oct. 1934	1925–26 to 1929–30	1930–31 to 1932–33	Aug. 1933 to Oct. 1934
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Gray cloth price	32. 89	18. 55	29. 36	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Cost of cotton (including tax)	18. 40	7. 99	15. 57	55. 9	43. 1	53. 0
Cost of labor	7. 43	5. 32	7. 20	22. 6	28. 7	24. 5
Operating margins for costs other than raw cotton and labor	7. 06	5. 24	6. 59	21. 5	28. 2	22. 5

ADDITIONS TO PRICE MADE BY PROCESSING TAXES

Available information indicates that, generally speaking, the cotton-processing tax, like the cost of cotton and other costs, has been passed on in prices of cotton mill products and has been borne by the consumer and not by the processor.

The increases in retail prices of overalls, sheets, shirts, and unbleached muslin since July 1933 are indicated by a study of prices for these products in 110 stores located in 25 cities. It is probable that retail price increases with respect to cotton articles were under way before the collection of these figures were undertaken.

These figures indicate that retail prices increased rapidly until about November 1933. The retail prices for overalls, sheets, shirts, and unbleached muslin, however, increased little from November 1933 through November 1934.

The increases in average prices of the four items are shown in table 16.

TABLE 16.—*Comparison of prices of various manufactured cotton items*

Item	July 27, 1933	November 6, 1933	Average, November 1933 to November 1934
Overalls (2.2 yards denim)	$1.09	$1.53	$1.56
Sheets (81 by 99 inches)	.99	1.30	1.31
Work shirts (chambray)	.73	.90	.91
Unbleached muslin (per yard)	.10	.13	.14

For each of these products the difference between the price on July 27, 1933, and on November 6, 1933, is considerably greater than the amount that has been added to the cost of these articles by increases in cotton prices and by the cotton processing tax.

The additions that processing taxes make to the price of a cotton product vary in general with the amount of cotton used in the manufacture of that product. The processing tax on cotton used in the manufacture of certain products is shown in table 17, which also compares the amount of the tax with the average retail price for overalls, sheets, work shirts, and unbleached muslin. Average retail prices for the other articles are not available, but it is probable that comparatively few bear a higher percentage tax burden than those shown.

Assuming that all of the processing tax is passed on to consumers, but making no allowance for tax pyramiding, the burden of the cotton processing tax to consumers can be illustrated by showing the approximate amount of processing tax paid with respect to cotton articles commonly purchased. Such figures are shown in table 17.

With raw cotton prices at 12 cents per pound gross weight, the cost of the cotton used in the manufacture of the foregoing list of articles is about three times the amount of the processing tax. Thus, for overalls, the processing tax is 8.3 cents and the cost of the cotton used in their manufacture approximates 25 cents; in the case of work shirts the processing tax is about 3 cents and the cost of the cotton about 9 cents.

TABLE 17.—*Amount of cotton processing tax compared to retail prices of cotton products*

Article	Approximate amount of tax	Average retail price November 1933 to November 1934	Percentage tax paid is of retail price
Household articles:			
Sheet:	*Cents*	*Dollars*	*Percent*
63 x 99 inches (75 x 68) [1]	7.5		
81 x 90 inches (56 x 46) [2]	5.0		
81 x 99 inches (75 x 68) [1]	9.6		
81 x 99 inches (74 x 62) [1]	7.7		
81 x 99 inches (64 x 64) [2]	7.6	1.31	5.8
90 x 108 inches (87 x 80) [1]	10.0		
90 x 108 inches (75 x 68) [1]	11.6		
Pillow cases, pair:			
42 x 36 inches (60 x 48) [2]	1.7		
45 x 36 inches (68 x 72) [2]	2.4		
45 x 36 inches (80 x 80) [2]	2.9		
Muslin, per yard:			
Brown, 36 inches (64 x 68) [2]	1.3	.14	9.3
Bleached, 36 inches (73 x 60) [1]	1.4		
Bath towel, 24 x 48 inches	3.2		
Face towel, 18 x 36 inches	1.1		
Tablecloth, 54 x 60 inches	5.3		
Napkins, dozen	3.8		
Men's clothing:			
Overalls	8.3	1.56	5.3
Work pants	6.2		
Shirt, chambray	3.0	.91	3.3
Shirt, carded broadcloth	2.8		
Shirt, combed broadcloth	3.1		
Pajamas	4.1		
Woven athletic union suits	2.0		
Woven shorts	1.1		
Knit athletic undershirt	.8		
Socks:			
Carded yarn	.4		
Mercerized yarn	.5		
Women's clothing:			
House dress	3.4		
Uniform	3.8		
Slips, woven	1.4		
Bloomers, medium weight	1.4		
Vest, knit, medium weight	1.1		
Hose:			
Combed yarn	.6		
Mercerized yarn	.7		

[1] Warp and filling threads per inch, bleached.
[2] Warp and filling threads per inch, unbleached.

It should be remembered that the processing tax was not an addition to the fair exchange value of cotton, but rather has reflected approximately the extent to which the cost of cotton was below its fair exchange value. During 1933–34 the fair exchange value of cotton as of the 15th of each month averaged 14.6 cents per pound. The unweighted farm price of cotton as of the same dates, plus the processing tax, averaged 14.5 cents per pound. The fair exchange value or parity price of cotton is that price which would give cotton producers the same purchasing power in terms of commodities farmers buy as it had during the 5 years 1909–10 to 1913–14.

REGULATIONS AND CERTIFICATES

As a result of hearings held and investigations made under the provisions of section 15 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, it was certified to the Secretary of the Treasury on June 12, 1934, that large cotton bags belong to a class of products of cotton that are of such low value compared with the quantity used in their manufacture

that the imposition of the cotton processing tax on cotton used in the manufacture of large cotton bags would prevent in large part the use of cotton in the manufacture of such products and thereby substantially reduce consumption and increase the surplus of cotton.

The Agricultural Adjutment Act provided that following such certification "the Secretary of the Treasury shall abate or refund any processing tax assessed or paid after the date of such certification with respect to such amount of the commodity [cotton] as is used in the manufacture of such products."

A further certificate with respect to large cotton bags was issued July 7, 1934. In accordance with the terms of this certificate and the amended provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, upon the manufacture of large cotton bags from cotton fabric, the manufacturer of such bags is entitled at the time of such manufacture to a refund of the amount of any tax paid under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, with respect to the cotton fabric used in such manufacture.

COMMODITIES IN COMPETITION WITH COTTON

Public hearings have been held and investigations conducted with respect to jute, paper, rayon, silk, wool, flax, and miscellaneous fibers as commodities in competition with cotton under the terms of section 15 (d) of the act.

In view of developments relative to the abatement or refunding of taxes with respect to large cotton bags, and on the basis of public hearings held and investigations made, findings were proclaimed on June 12, 1934, relative to jute fabric and paper as commodities in competition with cotton. By virtue of these findings and the provisions of the act, processing taxes on jute fabric were restricted to the processing of jute fabric into small jute bags and the rate was altered from 2.9 cents per pound to 2.1 cents per pound of jute fabric.

Certain changes resulted also with respect to the tax on the processing of paper. Instead of the tax applying to the processing of paper into multiwall paper bags and coated paper bags, the tax became effective on the processing of paper into all kinds of paper bags printed, labeled, or otherwise identified as bags designed and in form for use in the packaging of grain flours, corn meal, sugar, salt, fertilizers, feeds, or potatoes, of a sacking capacity of 4½ pounds and over, and less than 75 pounds, the rate being altered and expressed in dollars per thousand bags produced rather than in cents per pound of paper put into process. The rate of tax was altered with respect to paper towels, and the definition of open-mesh paper bags was revised so as to correspond to the definitions of small cotton bags and small jute bags. In a proclamation dated May 31, 1934, the definition of gummed paper was revised, effective as of December 1, 1933. Investigations were continued with respect to other textile fibers as commodities in competition with cotton, but no findings were made during 1934 except with respect to jute fabric and paper.

CHAPTER 4

WHEAT

SALIENT FACTS ABOUT WHEAT ADJUSTMENT

1. Wheat acreage planted:		
Average acreage in 1930–32	acres	66, 000, 000
Acreage in 1934	do	60, 000, 000
2. Average yield per acre:		
In 1924–33	bushels	12. 5
In 1934	do	8. 2
3. United States production:		
In 1932	do	746, 000, 000
In 1933	do	529, 000, 000
In 1934	do	496, 000, 000
4. United States wheat carry-over:		
Approximate yearly average, 1920–30	do	120, 000, 000
July 1, 1932	do	385, 000, 000
July 1, 1933	do	393, 000, 000
July 1, 1934	do	290, 000, 000
Maximum indicated for 1935	do	145, 000, 000
5. Farm price below parity price:		
On Dec. 15, 1932	cents	60
On Dec. 15, 1934	do	21
6. Number of wheat adjustment contracts signed		577, 254
7. United States wheat exports:		
Yearly average for 1930–31 to 1933–34	bushels	89, 000, 000
1933–34 export quota under World Wheat Agreement	bushels	47, 000, 000
1933–34 wheat exports under World Wheat Agreement	bushels	26, 500, 000
8. Returns from wheat production:		
Cash income from wheat in 1932 crop year		$195, 000, 000
Cash income from wheat plus benefit payments in 1933 crop year		$366, 000, 000
Cash income from wheat plus benefit payments in 1934 crop year		$380, 000, 000
Acreage needed with average yields to supply domestic and prospective foreign outlets	million acres	56 to 58

A wheat farmers' adjustment program was undertaken in the United States in 1933 as part of the general agricultural adjustment. That program has been tested in practice in 1934, and the year has focused in sharper outline the need for some continuing adjustment, adapted to the changes which have occurred in the wheat situation.

No adjustment took place for the 1933 crop, but the seedings of winter wheat in the fall of 1933 affected directly the size of the 1934 crop. Likewise, at the end of 1934, the winter-wheat plantings for the crop of 1935 are completed. The 1935 crop is the last one to which the present 3-year wheat program applies.

The year 1934 witnessed the most widespread drought of record in this country and the shortest wheat crop in 40 years. Despite this calamity of nature, higher prices for the crops available for sale, plus adjustment payments to cooperating farmers, will give wheat farmers the highest cash income in the last 4 years. Preliminary estimates placed 1934 cash income from wheat, including adjustment payments, at $380,000,000 as compared with $365,000,000 in 1933 and $195,000,000 in 1932.

The following pages record the progress of wheat adjustment, beginning in 1933 and including the year 1934; a description of the machinery set up for this adjustment; an appraisal of the results to date and the problems encountered; some of the effects of the 1934 drought; and some of the problems ahead for wheat farmers.

I. REVIEW OF WHEAT OPERATIONS IN 1933

Early in 1933 the cumulative effect of domestic and foreign policies regarding wheat had resulted in an emergency in this crop which called for immediate remedial action. At that time one-half of the surplus wheat of the world was concentrated in the United States, resulting in carry-over supplies more than twice normal. The carry-over of wheat in the four principal exporting countries had increased from 256 million bushels on July 1, 1923, to 745 million bushels on July 1, 1933. United States wheat producers faced increasingly high tariff barriers in foreign countries. These barriers increased prices in those countries, while greater production in exporting and importing areas was stimulated. World trade in wheat declined from more than 973 million bushels during the 1928–29 crop year to 629 million bushels during the 1932–33 crop year. These various factors combined to drive free world market prices to record low levels.

Among the principal factors which operated to continue the distress of the wheat farmer was the fact that wheat acreage in the United States was too large for available market outlets. Seedings for the 3-year period from 1930 to 1932 had averaged about 66 million acres. Domestic needs, however, could be supplied at normal yields from 50 million acres, and it did not seem likely that foreign outlets could be found for the product of more than 6 or 8 million acres at the most.

PLAN OFFERED TO FARMERS

Out of these demoralizing conditions and the demand for Government assistance which economic distress generated among the wheat farmers was developed the adjustment program for wheat. This program was offered to farmers only after representatives of the principal farm groups concerned had opportunity to study it and make suggestions on it. The main provisions of the wheat growers' adjustment plans were:

1. "Parity" return on that portion of the crop needed for domestic human consumption, that is, the return which will give the domestically consumed portion of the wheat crop the exchange value in terms of things farmers buy, that it had in the pre-war base period, 1909–14.
2. Each producer taking part in the wheat program signs a wheat-allotment contract in which he agrees to cooperate with other producers in adjusting production in accordance with market demands.
3. Protection of the consumer through the provision that each cooperating grower should plant at least 54 percent of his base acreage. With average yields,

this proportion of the acreage is sufficient to provide for domestic food requirements.

4. Financing of the program through a processing tax of 30 cents a bushel on wheat milled for domestic human consumption.

5. Voluntary acceptance of the plan by farmers.

6. Adjustment payments made to cooperating farmers independently of the market proceeds from the sale of their crop, thus providing partial crop-income insurance.

7. Decentralized administration through county wheat production-control associations.

The program, when offered to farmers, was widely accepted, and 577,254 contracts were signed covering approximately 51,400,000 acres of the land planted to wheat, and representing 78 percent of the total national acreage planted in the base period 1930–32. The 54 percent of the base production under the contracts, which is the allotment upon which adjustment payments are made, totals 350,345,000 bushels.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT REACHED

Concurrently with the United States wheat-adjustment program, this country also signed an International Wheat Agreement in August 1933, under which the four principal exporting nations, Canada, Australia, the Argentine, and the United States, agreed to attempt to restrict their production for the 1934–35 crop year to 15 percent below normal production on the acreage planted in the years 1931–33. Agreement also was reached on export quotas for 2 marketing years, in which the United States agreed to a quota of 47 million bushels for the 1933–34 season and approximately 90 million bushels for the 1934–35 season.

Importing nations signing the agreement—including France, Italy, Germany, and the United Kingdom—agreed to seek to prevent increases in planted acreage and to encourage increased consumption, and agreed to begin reduction in their tariffs on wheat if the world prices should reach and be maintained at stipulated higher levels.

Although it was not found possible to fulfill completely all the conditions of the agreement—even in the United States we did not secure the full 15 percent acreage reduction expected—the international agreement was successful in that the reduction of wheat acreage here was not accompanied by expansion of acreage elsewhere. Partly as a result of this effort at international cooperation, the reduction of 8.3 percent in the United States acreage was accompanied by a reduction of 9.2 percent in the planted acreage of the other three principal exporting countries, from the averages for the years 1931–33, the base period of the International Agreement, and by general slight reductions of acreage in wheat importing European countries.

UNITED STATES PRICES ABOVE WORLD LEVELS

In the United States the launching of the wheat program and the national recovery program, the revaluation of the dollar, and the reduction of the 1933 crop by drought, resulted in a sharp advance in the price of wheat in the summer of 1933 (see fig. 17). Although prices subsequently declined, they remained at a level higher than those earlier in the year.

The normal relationship of Chicago and Liverpool prices, however, was not restored. Instead of United States prices being at the world level, far enough below Liverpool prices to permit free export movement, prices in this country remained above the Liverpool prices, as is shown in figure 18. This materially increased the income of the American farmer from the 1933 crop.

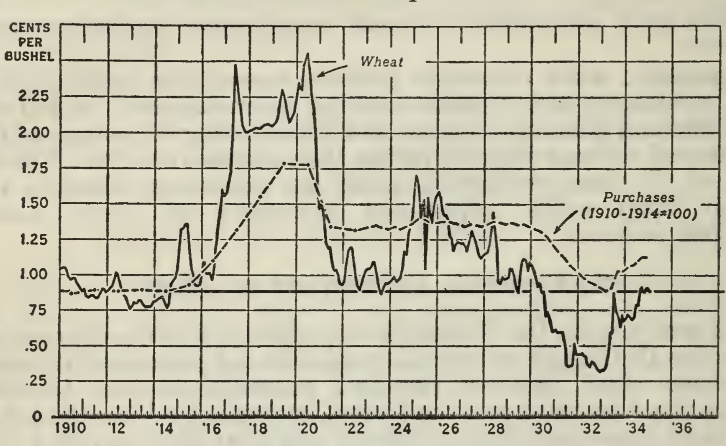

FIGURE 17.—United States farm price and fair-exchange value of wheat, July 1910 to December 1934.

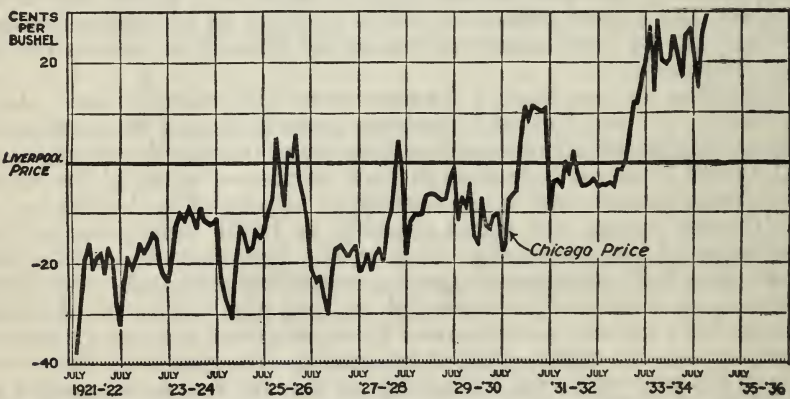

FIGURE 18.—Difference between Chicago and Liverpool wheat prices, July 1921 to December 1934.

NORTH PACIFIC EMERGENCY EXPORT ASSOCIATION

Good crops in 1933 and an accumulated surplus in the Pacific Northwest, northern Idaho, Washington, and Oregon prevented the price in this region from following to the full extent the advance in prices east of the Rockies. This condition was forcing a flow of this distressed wheat into Atlantic and Gulf markets, with a resultant depressing effect on prices there.

To meet the emergency created by this situation, the North Pacific Emergency Export Association was organized under the marketing-agreement powers of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. This association was empowered to reimburse exporters for the difference

between domestic prices and world prices on wheat and flour exported. Funds for this purpose were provided for from a reserve of 2 cents a bushel set aside from the processing tax. This association began operations on October 19, 1933, and prices in the Pacific Northwest region were prevented from becoming unduly depressed relative to prices in other parts of the country.

WINTER-WHEAT PLANTINGS ADJUSTED

By the end of 1933 definite improvement in the wheat situation was evident. The winter-wheat plantings for the 1934 crop indicated the first results of the acreage-adjustment campaign. With 41,850,000 acres of winter wheat sown, the average reduction for the country as a whole was 5.3 percent of the average seedings for 1930–32, despite increased plantings by noncooperating farmers.

Prices on the open market were substantially higher at the end of the year than they had been in the early months. (See table 18.) Each producer who had signed a contract received the approximate difference between farm prices and the parity price in the form of adjustment payments of 29 cents a bushel on his allotment. His allotment was the 54 percent of his base production that ordinarily is required for domestic human consumption. Distribution of the first payments of 20 cents a bushel on each farmer's allotment was started in November 1933. This was the first installment of the 1933 benefit payment. The second installment of 9 cents per bushel of allotment was subject to a pro rata reduction for local expenses.

These payments, although barely started in the last 2 months of 1933, had an immediate effect, improving business conditions in the wheat areas as this added income made possible the purchases of goods and payment of debts by farmers.

TABLE 18.—*Average farm price of wheat, average parity price, average price of bread, collections of wheat processing tax, and wheat adjustment payments, by months, 1933 through 1934*

	Farm price	Parity price	Bread price	Collection of wheat processing tax	Benefit payments
1933	*Cents per bushel*	*Cents per bushel*	*Cents per pound*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
January	32.9	90.2	6.4		
February	32.3	89.3	6.4		
March	34.5	88.4	6.4		
April	44.8	89.3	6.4		
May	59.0	90.2	6.5		
June	58.7	91.1	6.6		
July	86.9	94.6	7.2	383,088.26	
August	74.7	99.0	7.6	10,646,087.96	
September	71.1	102.5	7.7	11,235,217.72	
October	63.6	102.5	8.0	10,231,235.95	
November	71.1	102.5	8.0	8,352,175.58	2,294,292.28
December	67.3	102.5	7.9	9,903,170.84	16,102,518.82
1934					
January	69.4	103.4	7.9	13,173,031.90	26,921,909.02
February	72.0	105.2	7.9	9,492,926.47	14,316,496.31
March	70.9	106.1	7.9	13,596,617.34	5,997,512.38
April	68.7	106.1	8.0	9,630,100.05	1,984,757.73
May	69.5	107.0	8.0	11,283,691.02	755,939.63
June	78.9	107.0	8.1	10,609,997.87	592,007.00
July	78.8	107.8	8.2	10,144,313.40	568,995.13
August	89.6	110.5	8.3	9,819,348.34	971,165.88
September	92.2	111.4	8.4	9,054,774.37	2,125,504.90
October	88.5	111.4	8.4	11,838,129.73	36,038,458.36
November	88.1	111.4	8.4	11,562,165.28	25,688,436.55
December	90.6	111.4	8.3	11,561,340.63	12,391,959.88

II. THE POSITION OF WHEAT IN 1934

In 1934 the statistical position of wheat improved, carry-over stocks were reduced and prices reached a point at which, with adjustment payments added, farmers under contract received parity on their domestic allotments. This improvement in price and reduction in carry-over stocks, however, was in part attained by the drought of 1934, which inflicted tremendous suffering on all farmers in the drought areas.

Plantings of wheat, reduced by cooperating farmers under the adjustment contract, and also reduced to a degree by unfavorable seeding conditions, showed a decided drop under the average of previous years, and the total seeded acreage for the 1934 crop amounted to 60,371,000 acres. Although with normal yields this acreage would have produced about 750,000,000 bushels the drought spread over practically the entire wheat belt, lowered the per-acre yield for the country to 8.2 bushels per seeded acre, as contrasted with an average yield of 12.5 bushels per seeded acre, to give a total wheat production for 1934 of 496,469,000 bushels, the smallest crop in 40 years.

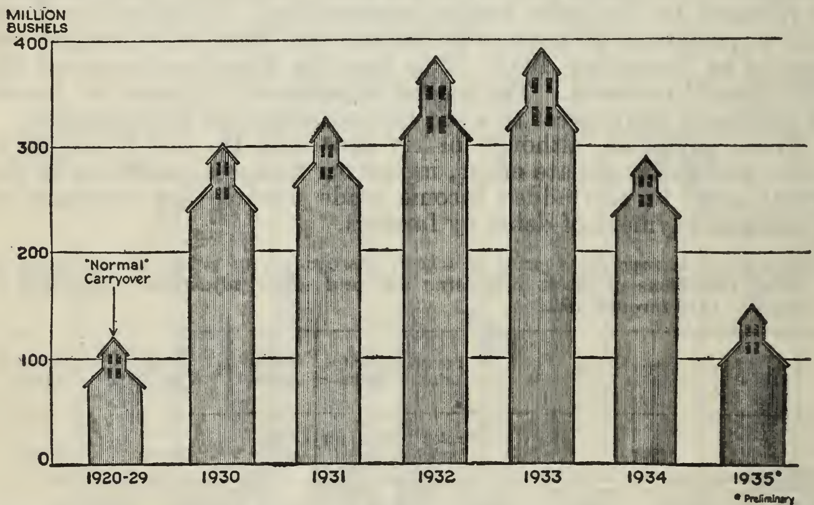

FIGURE 19.—Wheat carry-over in United States on July 1, 1920–35, preliminary estimate.

NORMAL CARRY-OVER IN SIGHT

This small crop, while not affecting the size of the carry-over as of July 1, 1934, indicates that the carry-over by July 1, 1935, may be about 150 million bushels. (See fig. 19.) This estimate is based on a crop of 496 million bushels and a carry-over of 290 million bushels, making total supplies for the year about 786 million bushels. Domestic requirements ordinarily average about 625 million bushels.

Thus the surplus in wheat has been worked off, in large part through two successive short crops caused by drought, but also in part through the acreage-adjustment program which sought this same result, but more gradually and with less suffering to farmers.

PACIFIC ASSOCIATION DOMINATED EXPORTS

The first 6 months of 1934 brought to a close the 1933–34 exporting season. The dominant factor in exports of United States wheat during this season was the operation of the North Pacific Emergency Export Association. The operations of this organization accounted for about 87 percent of the United States net wheat and flour exports for the 12-month period ending June 30, 1934. The association facilitated the export of more than 28,400,000 bushels of wheat. Of this amount 21,800,000 bushels were sold in the form of wheat and 6,600,000 bushels in the form of flour. The entire cost of the operation was about $6,500,000 or about 23 cents a bushel for each bushel of wheat exported. The northwest exports were the deciding factor in narrowing the spread between Pacific and interior domestic prices.

Since July 1, when it became apparent that the 1934 crop would amount to less then the domestic requirements, and also because domestic prices have continued their abnormal position above Liverpool prices, exports have been relatively small. Total exports of wheat and flour from July 1 to the end of October 1934 were 10,125,000 bushels but these were offset by imports amounting to 8,274,000 bushels, net exports for the period being 1,851,000 bushels.

The association did not operate during the latter part of 1934 except to fill shipping orders on sales made before June 30. The surplus existing in the Pacific Northwest is available for feed in the drought-stricken areas or for food for relief distribution.

WHEAT GROWERS' INCOME IS HIGHER

Despite the severe setback occasioned by the drought, income of wheat farmers has been maintained at substantially higher levels than during the depression, as a result of higher prices brought about by improvement in the supply situation aided by adjustment payments to cooperating farmers. Table 19 shows the income of wheat farmers for the crop years 1931–34.

TABLE 19.—*Cash income of United States farmers from wheat sold during crop years 1931 to 1934; the added income from adjustment payments is shown for 1933 and 1934*

Year beginning July 1	Wheat sold or for sale	Cash income	Adjustment payments	Cash income plus adjustment payments
	1,000 bushels	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
1931	668, 754	254, 129		
1932	524, 047	194, 846		
1933	368, 192	267, 153	98, 600	365, 753
1934	[1] 320, 000	280, 000	[2] 101, 600	381, 600

[1] Preliminary estimate based on assumption that about 75,000,000 bushels will be used for seed, about 25,000,000 bushels for home flour consumption, and about 80,000,000 bushels for livestock feed.
[2] Preliminary, based on estimated farm allotments of 350,300,000 bushels and adjustment payment of 92 cents a bushel.

FEED WHEAT IMPORTED FROM CANADA

Two natural phenomena, drought in this country and early freezing in Canada, have brought about a new condition in this country—the importation of Canadian frost-damaged wheat for livestock feeding

purposes. Under the terms of the Tariff Act of 1930 wheat unfit for human consumption may be imported by paying an ad valorem duty of 10 percent, rather than the 42-cent tariff governing ordinary wheat imports. Up to December 1, 1934, only 1,334,000 bushels of such wheat had been imported, but the need for feed grains in the drought-stricken areas of the West made it appear that considerable quantities might be exported to the United States by Canadian farmers during the remainder of the winter for feeding in areas where freight charges were low enough to permit its use.

III. OPERATION OF THE WHEAT PROGRAM IN 1934

The contributions of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration through the wheat production control associations, to the welfare of wheat growers in 1934, may be summarized as follows:

(1) Actual reduction in acreage under adjustment contracts.

(2) Adaptation of the program to meet the exceptional conditions caused by the drought.

(3) Increased income to farmers through adjustment payments and improved prices.

(4) Crop-income insurance through adjustment payment.

(5) Completion of the compliance program for wheat contracts, thus assuring every farmer that all other contracting farmers were fulfilling their contracts and also assuring consumers that in paying the processing tax they are helping themselves through increased purchasing power of wheat farmers who are really cooperating.

(6) Completion of the organization of county wheat associations, and their continued operation.

Table 20 gives statistics on the accomplishments under this program.

TABLE 20.—*Wheat program: Number of farms and acreage under contract, farm allotments and adjustment payments by States 1933 and 1934*

	Farms growing wheat in 1929 [1]	Contracts approved [2]	Seeded acreage 1930–32 [3]	Percentage of average acreage under contract	Base acreage under contract [4]	Average production 1928–32 [3]	Farm allotment on contracts [2]	Estimated 1933 adjustment payments [5]	Estimated 1934 adjustment payments [5]
NORTH ATLANTIC	*Number*	*Number*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
Maine	554		2			51			
New Hampshire	10								
Vermont	170		1			15			
Massachusetts	38								
Rhode Island	4								
Connecticut	51								
New York	24,931	589	220	6	12	4,411	159	44	46
New Jersey	4,836	192	50	7	4	1,157	43	11	12
Pennsylvania	84,496	3,417	955	9	90	17,387	902	254	262
NORTH CENTRAL EASTERN									
Ohio	97,387	23,811	1,745	35	613	30,480	6,048	1,718	1,754
Indiana	65,187	24,027	1,652	45	746	26,522	6,891	1,882	1,999
Illinois	66,836	23,937	1,971	51	999	32,533	9,302	2,492	2,698
Michigan	63,581	13,978	719	34	245	15,523	3,042	828	882
Wisconsin	24,072	1,197	101	13	13	1,869	141	39	41

[1] Bureau of the Census, 1930.
[2] From Records of Wheat Section as of Oct. 16, 1934.
[3] From data of division of crop and livestock estimates.
[4] Acreage included in contracts accepted, as of Oct. 16, 1934.
[5] Based on payments of 29 cents a bushel on farm allotments, but for 1933, less contracts on which no payment was made in 1933.

TABLE 20.—*Wheat program: Number of farms and acreage under contract, farm allotments and adjustment payments by States 1933 and 1934*—Continued

	Farms growing wheat in 1929	Contracts approved	Seeded acreage 1930–32	Percentage of average acreage under contract	Base acreage under contract	Average production 1928–32	Farm-allotment on contracts	Estimated 1933 adjustment payments	Estimated 1934 adjustment payments
	Number	*Number*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
NORTH CENTRAL WESTERN									
Minnesota	55, 752	21, 635	1, 368	61	839	20, 946	6, 715	1, 850	1, 947
Iowa	18, 998	3, 699	369	39	143	7, 445	1, 739	431	504
Missouri	50, 166	16, 110	1, 536	45	695	20, 362	5, 829	1, 534	1, 690
North Dakota	68, 689	103, 587	10, 368	94	9, 904	102, 903	51, 634	14, 677	14, 974
South Dakota	41, 300	39, 467	3, 895	90	3, 516	37, 632	18, 160	5, 127	5, 266
Nebraska	54, 949	33, 873	3, 674	72	2, 646	56, 538	21, 395	5, 944	6, 205
Kansas	88, 320	93, 900	13, 516	89	12, 088	177, 431	85, 376	24, 398	24, 759
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware	4, 127	687	94	39	37	1, 800	384	110	111
Maryland	19, 378	7, 739	439	66	289	8, 648	2, 866	796	831
Virginia	59, 390	7, 636	601	35	210	9, 220	1, 964	539	570
West Virginia	9, 999	971	113	28	32	1, 643	274	76	79
North Carolina	49, 070	1, 057	334	6	22	3, 653	189	53	55
South Carolina	14, 063	--------	52	--------	--------	575	--------	--------	--------
Georgia	10, 064	31	52	7	4	510	30	8	9
SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky	12, 553	3, 964	259	54	139	3, 002	933	249	271
Tennessee	21, 804	2, 268	249	28	71	2, 918	473	128	137
Alabama	--------	--------	4	--------	--------	34	--------	--------	--------
Mississippi	12	--------	--------	--------	--------	3	--------	--------	--------
Arkansas	1, 048	41	30	6	2	247	10	3	3
Louisiana	5	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Oklahoma	38, 688	28, 919	4, 533	78	3, 524	54, 352	23, 987	6, 840	6, 956
Texas	23, 058	14, 383	4, 346	84	3, 658	41, 083	18, 965	5, 422	5, 500
WESTERN									
Montana	29, 143	38, 898	4, 446	94	4, 336	45, 168	22, 747	6, 331	6, 597
Idaho	23, 318	14, 688	1, 174	64	981	27, 488	12, 176	3, 399	3, 531
Wyoming	5, 965	2, 282	360	67	243	3, 753	1, 563	407	453
Colorado	18, 856	11, 794	1, 755	83	1, 452	17, 111	7, 680	2, 142	2, 227
New Mexico	6, 922	1, 682	480	81	388	4, 148	1, 793	497	520
Arizona	960	114	28	22	6	602	76	21	22
Utah	13, 038	5, 623	272	75	206	5, 554	2, 369	660	687
Nevada	858	302	15	57	8	378	112	30	32
Washington	14, 690	11, 472	2, 471	79	1, 943	42, 882	20, 219	5, 802	5, 864
Oregon	15, 657	7, 055	1, 027	83	853	21, 205	9, 427	2, 662	2, 734
California	3, 098	2, 229	677	66	444	11, 046	4, 414	1, 196	1, 280
Not allocated	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	317	--------	92
United States	1, 208, 091	577, 254	65, 958	78	51, 401	860, 228	350, 345	98, 600	101, 600

ACREAGE REDUCED 8.5 PERCENT

As has been indicated, the total reduction in acreage was 8.5 percent from the base period 1930–32, of the wheat program. Although, theoretically, each grower under contract planted 85 percent of his base acreage, there are no data available to show how much reduction under 85 percent was made by contracting growers, and how much noncooperating growers increased their plantings. It seems probable, however, that more than a 15-percent reduction in acreage was made by cooperating growers.

The requirement that each cooperator plant the full 54 percent of his base acreage was waived in those areas where extreme drought

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conditions made it obvious that such seedings would be useless. It was required that such exemption from plantings be requested of the county association by the farmer and the exemptions were made only in counties designated by the Administration. This exemption was applied in 486 counties in 16 States—California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming.

PROGRAM ADAPTED TO DROUGHT

The drought gave opportunity for testing the flexibility of the wheat program. Under the adjustment contracts, farmers agreed that the 15 percent of their base acreage kept from wheat production would be used for limited purposes, such as summer-fallowing or for soil-building and erosion-preventing crops. It was originally intended that none of this land should be used for crops for pasture or to feed livestock which would subsequently be placed on the market. However, when the drought became acute, the restrictions upon the use of this land were modified, with the result that planting of pasture and emergency forage crops was authorized on this land in the drought areas.

Also of benefit to wheat growers was the reopening of the opportunity to sign contracts. The period in which new growers could sign contracts began in February and when the drought became severe, was extended until May 16, 1934, to give growers who had not previously signed, an opportunity to do so. Such new signers did not all receive the first installment on the 1933 adjustment payment, but were eligible for other privileges and payments under the program. As a result of this reopening, 10,022 new contracts were signed, representing an additional 774,297 base acres, and 8,135,618 bushels of production. Signers of these new contracts received the final 1933 and the 1934 adjustment payments, as a result of their joining other farmers in an effective national program.

FARMERS MEASURE FIELDS

An outstanding accomplishment was the undertaking and completion by farmers themselves of a compliance program, which included measuring all fields under contract and certifying to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration each contracting farmer who had complied with his contract.

This task of measuring 51 million acres of wheat land was done by the county production-control associations, using a generally uniform method developed by the wheat section, but adapted locally to meet the situation in the various States.

In each major wheat State the program was coordinated by a State compliance director. In each county association, field supervisors were nominated and final selections were made from these nominations. County agents held training schools for these local supervisors, who did the actual measuring. To check the accuracy of local measurements a follow-up survey of a small percentage of farms under contract was made by check-up men with engineering experience.

Completion of a compliance inspection and a report on each farm was a requirement for final 1933 and first 1934 adjustment payments.

Before adjustment payments were made there was prepared a complete record of the inspection of each farm along with supplementary maps and information indicating the use made of the land under contract.

The compliance program revealed that the overwhelming majority of farmers had complied with their contracts. Overplantings were found in certain instances, where the program got under way so late in the preceding fall that farmers did not have sufficient opportunity to acquaint themselves with the exact terms of the contract before they planted their wheat. In such circumstances the farmers willingly made the necessary adjustments.

Isolated cases of apparently willful violations of contracts have also been discovered and reported to the Administration by local control associations. When such violations are determined the contract signer is required to return all payments and expenses incident to his part of the program.

COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS FUNCTIONING

The organization of more than three-quarters of a million producers into 1,328 county wheat associations is considered one of the most important results, of the entire program. Called upon to furnish the decentralized machinery through which the program would be administered, the county associations have fulfilled expectations. Their membership includes wheat producers living in 1,758 counties in 37 States. More than 800,000 wheat producers, either landlords or tenants, are members of these associations. More than 10,000 producers serve as directors and officers. These local officers are elected by wheat producers themselves.

During the first year these associations performed several important tasks. They aided in determining individual base acreages and allotments, handled applications for new contracts, checked compliance with contracts, and served generally as connecting links between the individual producers and the wheat section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

At the end of 1934 adjustment payments due to farmers up to that time under the wheat program were practically completed. These payments added approximately $98,600,000 to wheat farmers' income from the 1933 crop, and when completed by the final payment on the 1934 crop will mean an addition of approximately $101,600,000 to the return from that crop.

Betterment of the financial condition of farmers is not confined to these payments alone, but is also augmented by better prices received for the crops which they have to sell. (For State figures on adjustment payments see table 20.)

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

The wheat program, established on a self-supporting basis, has continued to pay its way. The processing tax of 30 cents a bushel on the milling of wheat for domestic human consumption has been in effect since July 9, 1933, and proceeds have averaged about $10,000,000 a month. This has been sufficient to meet the expenses of the wheat program including those of the North Pacific Emergency Export Association.

Expenditures under the wheat program are:

(1) Adjustment payments to farmers.
(2) Refunds on exports and the costs of the North Pacific Emergency Export Association.
(3) Reserve for refunds on floor stocks.
(4) Refunds on relief flour.
(5) Administrative expense.

Figure 20 presents, graphically, the distribution of money derived from the processing tax on wheat, as listed above.

About $98,600,000 has been or will be paid to farmers as adjustment payments for 1933. Included in this amount is the local cost of

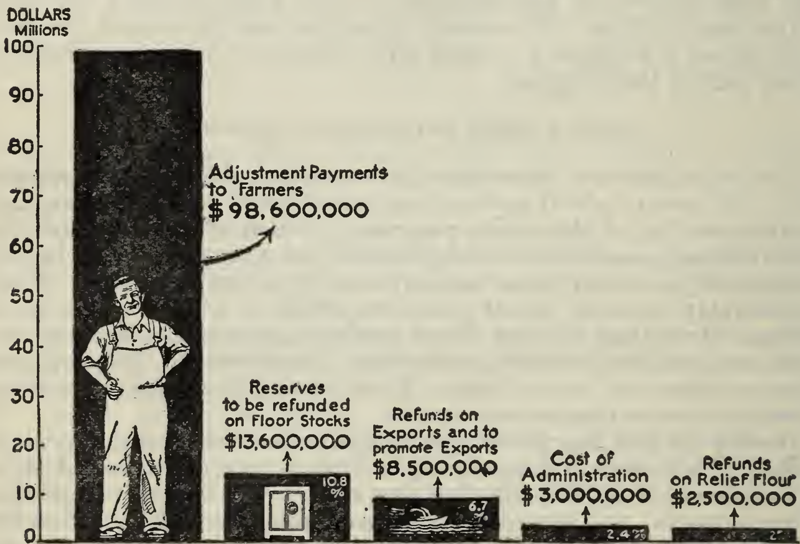

FIGURE 20.—Distribution of funds derived from processing tax on wheat, 1933–34.

administering the program in the field, which is paid by the farmers themselves.

The total cost of local administration by the county wheat associations, including the cost of organization, was approximately $4,800,000 for the first year.

The total cost of promoting exports and refunds on exports amounted to about $8,500,000 for the season 1933–34. The refunds on exports are provided for in the Agricultural Adjustment Act in order to enable domestic millers to compete in the world market. These refunds totaled approximately $2,000,000 in the 1933–34 season. The remaining $6,500,000 was the amount expended in facilitating the exports of about 28 million bushels of wheat from the Pacific Northwest, through the North Pacific Emergency Export Association.

The $13,600,000 collected on floor-stocks tax is held in reserve to meet refunds on floor stocks which must be made at the time when the processing tax is removed as provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Most of the floor stocks taxes were collected when the processing tax first became effective.

When millers ground wheat for charitable purposes they were allowed to claim a refund on the processing taxes. It is estimated that $2,500,000 will meet these claims. Since June 26, 1934, millers have been allowed to claim these exemptions at the time of milling, instead of making claims for refunds.

Administrative expenses for 1933–34, other than costs of operating local associations, amount to about $3,000,000. This included handling and auditing of contracts and compliance certificates, field expenses other than those of local associations, money paid to the Cooperative Extension Service for wheat-program activities, and handling of funds, issuing of checks and collecting the processing tax by the Treasury Department.

EFFECT OF TAXES ON BREAD PRICES

The processing tax of 30 cents a bushel, the rate at which the tax was set when the program began, has been continued for the 1934–35 season. The tax is established at the approximate difference between current average farm prices and the parity price. During the course of the wheat program this difference has varied as the market has gone up and down, and as levels of prices on manufactured goods have changed. At times the difference has been less than 30 cents a bushel and there has been pressure by millers upon the Administration to lower the tax. On the other hand, when prices broke sharply in the spring of 1934, there was a demand on the part of farmers that the tax be increased. The 30-cent rate, however, has closely approximated the average difference between the farm and parity price.

The processing tax is responsible for only about one-fourth of the average increase in the price of bread since April 1933, the month previous to the passage of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Bread prices have increased 2 cents a pound, but only about half a cent of this can be attributed to the processing tax. The remaining cent-and-a-half increase is accounted for by increases in the price of wheat and in costs of labor and other materials. (For average United States bread prices, by months, see table 18.)

DROUGHT REDUCTION WAS INDISCRIMINATE

The drought of 1934, and the drought of 1933 before it, hastened the readjustment in wheat supplies which the wheat program sought to bring about gradually, yet the fact of drought has not affected the validity of acreage adjustment as a material factor in production control over a period of years.

Under the effects of drought the wheat surplus was reduced to manageable proportions within a period of 2 years. This result, with normal crops, would have taken several years longer, even with an adjustment program in effect. The price of such rapid adjustment has been high. Drought not only burned up crops for 2 years in succession to reduce the surplus, but it also reduced livestock feed supplies and other crops where no such reduction was necessary nor desirable.

When acreage yields are low because of drought, any advantage to be gained from planting more acres is slight. In fact, acreage reduction in such times may become a positive gain, since farmers save the cost of seed and labor on planted crops that would be abandoned.

On the other hand, in years of high yield, the importance of acreage reduction is proportionately greater. Then extra acres, if not held out of production, add a proportionately larger amount of wheat to the crop. In such years this extra production has a disproportionate effect in lowering the prices farmers receive for their entire crop.

The crop of 1934, the lowest on record, was harvested during the first year in which the acreage-reduction factor of the wheat program was effective. Despite this tremendous drop in production, however, surplus supplies of wheat make it certain that there is no danger of any food shortage in this country. The 1934 wheat program authorized the planting of 85 percent of the base acreage of contracting farmers. For 1935 the Administration has authorized farmers to increase their plantings to 90 percent of their base acreage. Benefit adjustment payments for the year are to be the same, 29 cents per bushel of allotment.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN 1934

The acreage reduction agreed upon under the International Wheat Agreement in 1933 was only for the 1-crop year, 1934–35. However, the organization set up under the agreement has continued to meet regularly and efforts are being made to extend the agreement.

International agreement upon limitation of exports was also reached in 1933. This part of the agreement established export quotas for the principal exporting countries for the 1933–34 season and for the 1934–35 season. The export quotas for the 1933–34 season were agreed to in August 1933 when the crop already was growing or being harvested, and when it was too late for any country to reduce that year's production. All the nations except Argentina were able to keep within the quotas established for them, but in that country a crop much larger than had been expected when the quotas were fixed and the fact that storage facilities are inadequate resulted in shipments exceeding the quota. Although the present second-year quotas are still nominally in effect, the failure to secure agreement on provisions to make systems of quotas more flexible to care for such emergencies as that of Argentina during the last season, have made the quotas for the current year less significant. The following table shows the quotas established for 1933–34 and the actual shipments made.

Country	Quota 1933–34	Actual shipments 1933–34
	Million bushels	*Million bushels*
United States	47	26.5
Canada	200	194.3
Australia	105	85.1
Argentina	110	146.9

Although complete attainment of the goals set in the initial agreement was not reached in the first year of its operation, substantial achievement was accomplished. To the American wheat growers the most significant fact was that foreign competitors were not increasing production while decreases were being made in the United States, but rather that the move to adjust world production was an international cooperative effort.

The form in which the international cooperation in wheat production adjustment will be kept in operation after the 1934–35 marketing season has not yet been determined, but it seems certain that some method of continued international action will be worked out.

NATIONAL WHEAT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The national wheat advisory committee, comprised of four members, representing the eastern, Pacific northwestern, the Winter Wheat and the Spring Wheat Belts, was formed in the first year of the wheat program. This committee provided additional representation for producers in giving to the officials of the wheat section the benefit of their experience and viewpoint in the development of the program.

CODES

The chief agencies handling the farmer's grain established codes of fair competition during the year.

The first important code to be put into effect was that for the grain exchanges, which was approved by the President March 20, 1934. Principal provisions of this code were: The establishment of minimum margin requirements on futures trading, with exceptions for spreading and hedging trade; establishment of maximum daily fluctuations in the price of futures; and the establishment of a code authority, at the meetings of which the Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of the National Recovery Administration were entitled to be represented.

On May 8, the President approved a code of fair competition for the country grain-elevator industry. This code brought this widely decentralized industry into one organization for the first time. Its chief provisions were to prohibit unfair-trade practices disadvantageous to the farmer, such as unfair grading and weighing.

In an order effective December 24, 1934, the terminal grain-elevator industry was made a subdivision of the grain exchanges and was placed under the code of fair competition for that group. As practically all members of the terminal-elevator industry are also members of the grain exchanges, the grain-exchange code became applicable with slight modifications.

A code of fair competition for the wheat flour-milling industry became effective June 13. This code prohibited unfair methods of competition, set forth provisions governing flour-sales contracts, and named a temporary code authority, which was later replaced by a code authority elected by members of the industry.

IV. PROBLEMS AHEAD

The wheat program is now entering the final year of the 3-year period covered by the contracts. It will be in effect until the end of the 1935–36 marketing year, but if further adjustment is to be made for wheat, it will be necessary to have a program developed early in the spring of 1935 so that farmers may have the necessary information before preparing land for winter-wheat plantings for the 1936 crop.

Before that time arrives, the Administration will consult with interested farm organizations and with the county wheat associations regarding the further steps that should be taken for wheat. In

formulating a program to be offered to farmers, the opinions of producers themselves will be given primary consideration.

Six facts stand out in the wheat situation at the end of 1934. These are:

1. The export market for United States wheat remains uncertain. Irrespective of its causes, this stubborn fact remains. Chief among the causes are the tariff and other trade barriers which have been erected against wheat by nations seeking self-sufficiency. Also, the inability of foreign nations to buy from us when we do not buy from them limits our wheat exports.

2. There is little opportunity to increase consumption of wheat for food in the United States enough to help the situation materially.

3. Conditions during the last 18 months have resulted in United States prices being above world levels. Two years of drought, our tariff, monetary policy, and the acreage-adjustment program have contributed to maintain this favorable-price relationship. With normal world and United States crops a return of domestic-price levels more nearly in line with those prevailing on world markets is to be expected.

4. The surplus has been reduced by drought and acreage adjustment. By next July it probably will be at or about a normal figure.

5. The Nation's wheat-producing capacity is as great as ever. The same acreage which in recent years produced more wheat than our markets could absorb at a reasonable price is still available for planting. Although about 66,000,000 acres were seeded to wheat in the years that produced our surplus, our present market outlets do not appear to require an average of more than about 58,000,000 planted acres.

6. The mechanism of the processing tax now in operation is aiding farmers to achieve a fair income on the domestically consumed portion of their crop.

WHEAT PRODUCERS FACE THREE COURSES

In general, American wheat producers face the choice of three courses which agriculture in general faces. The first is complete lifting of restrictions and unlimited production. The second is production for domestic consumption only. The third is a program of reasonable control, flexible enough to meet any expansion which may occur in our export market.

American farmers have had one experience with a practically unsalable surplus. In looking ahead they have to consider the possibility of another surplus if they abandon their present effort to adjust their production. Unlimited production means either exporting wheat or allowing surpluses to mount and selling wheat at feed prices. Exporting wheat means selling at world prices.

Reducing production to a domestic basis might mean a considerable dislocation of our farming system. It would create at once the problem of finding alternative crops or alternative occupations for farmers whose production of wheat would not longer be necessary.

Finally, there is the alternative of farmers themselves continuing reasonable control of production and allowing for such export trade as may be developed without unreasonable price sacrifices.

CHAPTER 5

CORN AND HOGS

SALIENT FACTS ABOUT CORN-HOG ADJUSTMENT

1. Number of farming units under 1934 corn-hog contract	1, 155, 300
2. Average (1932–33) corn acreage represented by 1934 contract ... acres	55, 313, 500
3. Approximate percentage of United States average (1932–33) acreage represented by contract	55
4. Total number of acres contracted to Secretary under 20 minimum–30 maximum percent adjustment range	13, 030, 000
5. Average number of head of market-hog production (from 1932–33 litters) represented by contract	54, 320, 000
6. Percentage of United States average hog production represented by contract	75–80
7. Gross corn adjustment payment at 30 cents per bushel of yield estimated for contracted acres	\$111, 840, 000
8. Gross hog adjustment payment at \$5 per head on 75 percent of market-hog production average	\$203, 700, 000
9. 1934 corn-hog referendum:	
Number of farmers voting	579, 716
Percent of all signers voting in referendum	46
Number of signers favoring countinuance of corn-hog adjustment	374, 584
Number of signers not favoring continuance of corn-hog adjustment	161, 106
Percent of those voting who favored continuance	69. 9
10. Percent adjustment from average 1932–33 hog production required in 1935 contract	10
11. Percent adjustment from average 1932–33 corn acreage required in 1935 contract	10–30
12. Payment per head under 1935 contract for 10 percent of average market-hog production in base period	\$15
13. Payment per bushel of yield estimated for acreage withheld from corn production ... cents	35
14. Amount loaned on farm-stored corn under 1933–34 corn-loan program at 45 cents per bushel	\$121, 000, 000
15. Bushels of corn stored under 1933–34 corn-loan program	271, 000, 000
16. Value per bushel in 1934–35 corn-loan program ... cents	55

The year 1934 marked the real beginning of effective production control through group action in the corn-hog industry in the United States. It saw the end of emergency adjustment through purchase and removal of hogs and hog products from regular trade channels. Corn and hog prices improved substantially. Over 1,000,000 producers, living in all parts of the country, organized themselves into county production-control associations. The adjustment program proved its quick adaptability to helping farmers cope with drought conditions. During the early fall, corn-hog farmers voted directly

on whether they desired another corn-hog program in 1935. In response to the favorable vote, a new program for corn and hogs was developed and put into action.

At the beginning of 1934 corn-hog farmers, acting through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, were making a 2-handed attack on their fundamental problem of excess production and low prices. On the one hand, purchases of market hogs and hog products, in order to reduce to more reasonable proportions the volume moving into regular trade channels, were being continued. On the other hand, the sign-up of the 1934 corn-hog adjustment contracts, the first move really to control producing units at the farm, was being launched. Along with these measures, the Government's 1933 corn-loan program was helping the farmers.

I. THE SUPPLEMENTAL-PURCHASE PROGRAM

Early in the fall of 1933 the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, under pressure of a prospective collapse of the hog market, and at the instance of corn-hog producer representatives, who were aware of the situation that was developing, had bought at market premiums and processed about 6,200,000 pigs and about 220,000 sows. In view of the extensive unemployment and large relief rolls it was recommended that the products of this emergency slaughter be turned over to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and financed in part by processing-tax proceeds that otherwise would go to the producers. The heavy pigs and the sows were converted into dry salt pork and nearly 100,000,000 pounds were distributed through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to needy families. Light pigs unsuitable for economical processing into meat, because of their size and condition, were converted into grease and fertilizer tankage. This emergency action was taken because the number of hogs farrowed in the spring of 1933 had been 4 percent larger than the number farrowed in the spring of 1932; moreover, the Government pig survey on June 1, 1933, had indicated that an unusually large number of sows would farrow in the fall.

But because the effect of the emergency pig- and sow-buying program had not yet had time to develop, marketing of hogs at the principal processing points during the closing months of 1933 and the first several weeks of 1934 was unusually heavy. In consequence, hog prices declined to lower levels.

In view of this situation the Administration, near the close of 1933, arranged with the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for additional purchases of live hogs and hog products for relief purposes. This was proposed in order to adjust further and more immediately the volume of hog products entering regular trade channels, and thereby to raise the market price, or at least to prevent further declines.

INAUGURATED AS AN EMERGENCY MEASURE

The buying of additional live animals was inaugurated as an emergency measure in November 1933 and was continued at intervals thereafter for several months. The most extensive supplemental purchases of live hogs were made during January 1934, when approximately 442,000 head were bought and processed for Government account. During succeeding months the rate of purchase was considerably reduced. The buying of live hogs was discontinued in May.

The first purchase of hog products was arranged in December 1933. Further purchases were made at intervals during the remainder of the winter. The supplemental buying of hog products for relief distribution also ended in May.

Altogether, the supplemental purchases of hogs, including the number bought during the closing months of 1933, amounted to approximately 1,400,000 head. The purchases of products, that is, cured pork and lard from processors' stocks, amounted to about 92,000,000 pounds, or the equivalent of about 600,000 market hogs.

The grand total live hog equivalent of all the Government purchases, including the market hogs represented by the pig- and sow-buying program, amounted to about 10 percent of the total average annual hog slaughter of recent years.

The total cost of the supplemental purchase program amounted to about $13,500,000, of which approximately $9,240,000 went directly to farmers in payment for live animals. The share of the total cost borne by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration amounted to about $11,000,000. This amount was paid out of hog-processing-tax proceeds. The remainder of the total cost was met by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation. The cost of preparing the finished hog products for shipment and the expenses of distribution, such as railway freight, were borne by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

PRICES RISE IN RESPONSE TO BUYING PROGRAM

The supplemental purchase program, as already indicated, produced a more immediate effect on hog marketings and prices than did the emergency pig and sow buying program. Both programs, however, were effective over the first half of 1934. The emergency pig and sow buying program was most effective during February and March. Marketings dropped materially as expected. Prices rose sharply and remained relatively high until some time in the late spring months, when marketings picked up again with the arrival of the bulk of the 1933 fall pig crop. The effects of both programs were temporarily obscured during May and early June when marketings increased sharply on account of drought liquidations in the western Corn Belt. Prices recovered rapidly after the middle of June, however, as soon as marketings subsided.

Aside from influencing hog prices, the buying programs also served as timely drought relief for farmers in the Dakotas and adjoining territory, who were short on feed because of unfavorable weather conditions in certain areas in 1933. The programs, by reducing hog numbers, conserved, for the country as a whole, 60 to 70 million bushels of corn that otherwise would have been fed. Eventually, this corn helped greatly in relieving the general drought situation in the summer and fall of 1934. A large volume of hog products was made available for distribution to needy families.

The slaughtering of growing pigs and bred sows, and the supplemental purchase of market hogs and hog products, are generally recognized as makeshift devices, to adjust production, and they are suitable only in such an emergency as that of 1933 and early 1934. Forehanded control of corn acreage and the number of sows bred to farrow is in general the easier, more logical, and more economical course. That course was not undertaken in 1933 because of the lack of time after the Agricultural Adjustment Act was passed. It was undertaken, however, as soon as possible in 1934.

II. THE 1934 CORN-LOAN PROGRAM

When the Adjustment Act was passed in the spring of 1933, the season was so far advanced that immediate undertaking of corn-production control was not possible. The 1933 crop was already being planted.

By the fall of 1933, although drought in the northwestern Corn Belt had caused some reduction in the total crop, there was need for actively stimulating the purchasing power of corn. This stimulation could not be applied at that time through adjustment of production. The plan for controlling corn acreage in 1934 had not yet been fully developed, and corn benefit payments would not be forthcoming until well along in 1934. In the meantime many farmers would be obliged by their financial circumstances to sell their crop. Any subsequent rise in the value of corn would then benefit speculators and others who had bought it, rather than the producers themselves. Development of any effective marketing agreement to raise corn prices for producers did not seem possible.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION PLACED IN CHARGE

As a practical alternative, a plan for making loans on corn, properly warehoused and sealed, was announced by the Secretary of Agriculture late in October 1933, after a conference with the President. The Commodity Credit Corporation was put in charge of the corn-loan program.

A commitment of $150,000,000 for corn loans was obtained from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. All banks, cooperative marketing associations, or other corporations, partnerships, associations, or persons (except lending agencies of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation) were authorized to lend money to producers on eligible farm warehouse certificates in States having farm warehouse laws, or on elevator receipts in States not having farm warehouse laws.

The gross value of the loan was established at 45 cents per bushel and the interest rate was set at 4 percent. At the time the program was begun this loan value was considerably above the average farm price of corn.

In effect, therefore, the program was a modified price-fixing plan. But in signing the loan agreement the borrower agreed to participate in the 1934 corn-hog production-control program, the outline of which had just been announced. The loan program thus gave farmers, in advance, some benefit from the increase in the value of corn that was expected to occur as a result of the somewhat reduced corn crop in 1933, and the prospect of a substantial acreage reduction in 1934. Because it was definitely linked with production-control measures, the liberal loan program was economically sound.

NO RISK FOR BORROWERS

The loan agreement involved no recourse on the farmer borrower, provided the agreement (including compliance with the 1934 corn-hog contract) was fulfilled, and provided the borrower made no misrepresentation of fact in procuring the loan. The borrower was given the option of retiring the loan by paying cash, plus accrued interest, at any time on or before the maturity date, August 1, 1934, or if the

market price of corn on the maturity date was less per bushel than the amount loaned per bushel, the borrower might dismiss his obligation by turning over to the Commodity Credit Corporation or its representatives the number of bushels of corn originally stored.

On the other hand, the loan agreement also provided that in the event the price of No. 2 corn at Chicago reached 75 cents or more, the Commodity Credit Corporation might call the loans.

In surplus-producing States with farm warehouse acts, farmers were permitted to borrow on corn which they had purchased for feeding livestock, provided they had paid not less than 45 cents per bushel for this corn and had obtained from the original producer an agreement to participate in the 1934 corn-hog production-control program. Tenants were permitted to borrow if the landlord agreed to comply with the corn-hog contract. Landlords were permitted to borrow on their share of the corn crop provided they signed an agreement that the corn and hog production on the farm on which the corn was grown would be reduced in 1934.

First loans on farm-warehoused corn were made in Iowa during the latter part of November 1933. As soon as county warehouse boards could be organized, similar loan activities also were begun in the other eligible States. In some States loans were delayed until the respective legislatures could pass farm warehouse acts. The bulk of the loans, therefore, was made during the early months of 1934.

LOAN PRIVILEGE EXTENSIVELY UTILIZED

The loan program was utilized extensively by farmers over the Corn Belt. The program was limited to the Middle Western area because it is the area of surplus production where most of the commercial supplies of corn are produced. The original date selected for closing applications, February 28, 1934, was extended to April 30 upon the demand of farmers. The total amount of money loaned and the volume of corn stored under the program by States are as shown in table 21.

TABLE 21.—*Amount of loans and volume of corn stored, under commodity-loan program, by States*

	Aggregate of loans	Aggregate volume of corn stored
		Bushels
Colorado	$70,000	150,000
Illinois	31,100,000	69,660,000
Indiana	1,200,000	2,680,000
Iowa	57,150,000	128,010,000
Kansas	1,000,000	2,240,000
Minnesota	5,500,000	12,320,000
Missouri	1,000,000	2,240,000
Nebraska	22,000,000	49,280,000
Ohio	280,000	620,000
South Dakota	1,700,000	3,800,000
Total	121,000,000	271,000,000

The corn-loan program eventually proved a much greater boon to the approximately 145,000 participating producers who took advantage of it and placed corn under seal than was at first anticipated. On account of the severe drought in 1934, the corn-hog adjustment program, and other factors, the value of corn by midsummer of 1934

had risen far above the original loan value of 45 cents, plus interest, sealing charges, and other accrued costs, the grand total of which averaged about 47.5 cents per bushel.

BORROWERS MAKE NET GAIN ON LOANS

Many producers sold their corn at a price high enough to have a considerable margin of profit after the loan obligation had been retired. Careful study of the available figures shows that the borrowers who sold their corn made an average net gain of more than 30 cents per bushel.

The 1933 corn-loan program encouraged more economical feeding during the winter of 1933–34 and a smaller delivery of corn to commercial trade channels than otherwise would have been the case. It probably resulted in carrying as much as 50,000,000 more bushels of corn into the latter part of the 1934 feeding season than otherwise would have been carried. As it turned out, this was of great assistance in helping farmers to meet 1934 drought conditions.

Farmers who had need of the corn under seal were permitted to release some of the stored corn, provided there was a proportionate payment on the outstanding obligation.

In midsummer the Commodity Credit Corporation, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, modified the provisions of the loan agreement to extend the maturity date from August 1 to September 1, 1934. This was done in order to give borrowers who had not yet retired their notes an opportunity to make satisfactory arrangements for repayments. During the month of August partial and complete liquidation of loans continued at a heavy rate. By the end of the month the volume of corn under seal had been considerably reduced.

MATURITY DATE AGAIN EXTENDED

About September 1, the loan provisions were again modified to extend the final maturity date on 1933 loan agreements until January 1, 1935. This was done to assure continued orderly liquidation. Before this modification went into effect, however, a new loan program, under which new loan agreements might be substituted for the old agreements, was developed and announced. Old borrowers were given the option of either settling their outstanding notes by October 15, 1934, or substituting a new note. The borrower also was required to have a new inspection of the sealed corn and a new warehouse certificate.

The value for these new loans was established at 55 cents per bushel. Thus old borrowers substituting new notes for the old notes received an increase of approximately 10 cents per bushel. In view of the probability that old corn would be needed for seed purposes in many localities, it was required that unsuitable cribs housing corn under seal must be repaired before the new loan was granted. In some cases it was required that the corn be moved to a crib of more permanent construction.

The aggregate value of old loans converted into new loans amounted to about $8,000,000.

The maturity date of the 1934 loan agreement was given as June 30, 1935, and the price at which the loans might be called by the Com-

modity Credit Corporation was given as 85 cents per bushel. As under the 1934 program, a call price is provided in order that the Commodity Credit Corporation may insure getting feed for drought sections in case feed prices rise.

Under the 1934 loan program, borrowers were required to take out both primary and secondary insurance, that is, fire, windstorm, and tornado protection, as well as theft and conversion protection. Through an arrangement with underwriting companies the rate on primary insurance was reduced from $1.55 to 75 cents per $100 of value. The premium on secondary coverage was reduced from 4.5 cents to 2 cents per $100 of value.

III. THE 1934 CORN-HOG ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

Although the emergency hog buying and the corn-loan plans materially affected prices, their influence was more or less temporary and supplementary. The first really fundamental plan for raising corn and hog prices under the Agricultural Adjustment Act was the 1934 corn-hog contract, announced in the fall of 1933 and put into effect shortly after the opening of 1934. This program provided for control of the number of producing units, that is, the acreage in corn and the number of sows farrowing, whereas the buying program only made emergency adjustments in the surplus already in existence.

The 1934 corn-hog reduction contract had been developed after a good deal of discussion with producer representatives from the principal corn-hog States. It called for reductions below the 2-year (1932–33) average of not less than 20 percent in corn acreage and of 25 percent in the number of hogs produced for market. Reductions in both corn and hogs were included under a single contract, because of the close relationship between the two commodities, and because serious administrative difficulties would have arisen in handling separate contracts for corn and hogs.

For keeping corn acreage and hog production within the limits of the 1934 contract, the cooperating producer was offered two benefit payments—one for corn at the rate of 30 cents per bushel on the estimated yield for the contracted acres; and one for hogs at the rate of $5 per head on 75 percent of the adjusted annual average number of hogs produced for market from litters farrowed during the 2 years from December 1, 1931, to December 1, 1933, and owned by the producer when farrowed. The contracting producer was given the option of contracting to the Secretary as much as 30 percent instead of the minimum 20 percent of the base corn acreage on his farming unit, in which case he would receive corn benefit payments in proportion.

RESTRICTIONS RELAXED WHEN DROUGHT DEVELOPED

It was required that acres taken out of corn production under the provisions of the 1934 program be set aside as contracted acres and used only as prescribed by the Secretary. Originally, the Secretary permitted this acreage to be used only for planting permanent pasture, for soil-improving and erosion-preventing crops not to be harvested, for resting or fallowing the land, for weed eradication, or for planting farm woodlots. As will be noted later, however, restrictions concerning the use of contracted acres were relaxed when drought conditions developed.

In order to prevent uneconomic shifting from corn and hog production to other crops, it was originally specified that the contracting producer should not make certain increases in acreage and livestock in 1934 above what he had had in 1932 or 1933, whichever was higher.

He could not increase: (*a*) the total acreage of crops planted for harvest plus the contracted acres; (*b*) the acreage planted for sale of any crop designated as a basic commodity in the Agricultural Adjustment Act; (*c*) the total acreage of feed crops other than corn and hay; (*d*) the number of any kind of livestock, other than hogs, designated as a basic commodity in the act (or a product of which is so designated) kept on the farm for sale (or for the sale of the product thereof).

It was specified that the contract signer in 1934 should not increase the number of feeder pigs bought by him above the average number for 1932 and 1933. The contract also contained limitations to prevent offsetting increases in the production of corn and hogs on noncontracted land of contract signers.

When severe drought conditions developed, however, the restrictions on crop acreage, not in corn, were modified or suspended. The limitations on the purchase of feeder pigs by contract signers also were suspended during the summer in order to permit unlimited transfer of unfinished pigs from emergency drought areas to other areas where feed production was more nearly normal.

IV. DEMOCRATIC NATURE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

It is in the spirit of the Agricultural Adjustment Act that producers themselves should play a large part in the administrative organization for carrying out crop-adjustment programs. The emergency hog-buying program and the corn-loan plan had not required a large degree of producer cooperation. But it was obvious that in the case of the 1934 corn-hog contract the individual producer would be directly concerned with the details. Therefore the Agricultural Adjustment Administration developed an organization, democratic in nature, which placed most of the work in the hands of local producers.

The initial administrative set-up was composed of: (1) State committees, appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture in States in the main corn-hog producing area (or the State extension director in place of this committee, in States outside that area); (2) county committees; and (3) community committees—usually one to each township—established by appointment within the State or by election at local meetings.

After the first meetings for signing contracts, producers who had signed elected permanent community committees in a given county of from 3 to 5 members each. The chairmen of the community committees became directors of a county corn-hog control association. At the first meeting of the directors, this association was organized to supplant the temporary county committees. The association elected a president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer, and a county allotment committee.

These production-control associations became the permanent key units in the adjustment program. Upon signing a contract, each producer participating in the 1934 program became a member of his county association.

DUTIES OF ALLOTMENT COMMITTEES

The allotment committee was charged with responsibility for checking and, where necessary, for making adjustments in the contracts filed in the county and for making recommendations to the Secretary in regard to such contracts. This committee also had the duty of preparing for the Adjustment Administration certified records of the total 1934 corn acreage in production, the acreage to be taken out of production by contract, the corn-reduction payments, and hog-reduction payments for the county. The board of directors decided appeals of contract signers, authorzed expenditures, and prepared an association budget for county administrative expenses, subject to the approval of the Adjustment Administration.

The community committeemen were delegated to help with local meetings and to assist in filling out contracts, appraising contracted acres, checking and adjusting data, and performing other duties assigned by the county allotment committee or the Adjustment Administration.

Early in 1934, producer committees and others were ready to begin putting the new control program into effect.

STEPS IN LAUNCHING PROGRAM

The first step was the holding of a series of community meetings by extension workers and county agricultural agents. In these meetings the details of the corn-hog problem and the 1934 contract were fully presented to producers. Next followed the preparation of data for contracts. This involved filling out records on past production, and gathering supporting evidence.

Finally, the committeemen helped producers to insert the proper figures in the contract forms, after which the producer affixed his first signature, which constituted an application for acceptance of the contract.

After it had been checked and any necessary adjustments had been made by the county allotment committee, the contract was returned to the producer for a second signature, constituting his acceptance of the contract in its final form. It was then forwarded to the Secretary of Agriculture for approval and payment.

In order to expedite the distribution of payments, however, some producers, at the time of affixing their first signatures, also signed a waiver or advance acceptance of any subsequent adjustments in data that might have to be made by the county allotment committee and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In such cases it was possible to pay the first instalment of the payments before the checking and adjustment of data in the contract had been completed.

PARTICIPATION BY PRODUCERS

The degree of participation by producers in the 1934 contract sign-up proved to be high. In the Middle West, where the bulk of the commercial supplies of corn and hogs are grown, between 80 percent and 90 percent of the annual average production was brought under control. Over the entire country, control was extended to about 55 percent of corn acreage and between 75 and 80 percent of hog production.

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The total number of contracts represented about 1,155,000 farms scattered over the entire 48 States. In total payment and number of producers involved, the 1934 corn-hog program was the largest of all voluntary production-control programs during the year. (See table 22.)

TABLE 22.—*Preliminary summary of 1934 corn-hog production adjustment program*

State and division	Number contracts accepted for examination and audit	Contract signers' base acreage (average 1932–33), as adjusted	Contracted acres	Contracted acreage as a percentage of contract signers' adjusted base acreage	Average appraised yield per acre on contracted acreage, as adjusted	Estimated total corn adjustment payment made on contracted acreage under 1934 contract	Contract signers' average market hog production for base period, as adjusted	Estimated total hog adjustment pay ment made on contract signers' 1934 production allotment
Maine	7	30					1,340	$5,000
New Hampshire	184	438	5	1.1	60.0	$90	11,669	43,800
Vermont	545	2,270					20,879	78,300
Massachusetts	234	504	4	.8	36.0	43	126,212	473,300
Rhode Island	10	15					1,440	5,400
Connecticut	92	433	20	4.6	34.7	200	15,611	58,500
New York	1,877	13,769	590	4.3	33.2	5,900	85,009	318,800
New Jersey	307	4,674	1,115	23.9	40.6	13,600	105,584	395,900
Pennsylvania	2,664	56,534	12,282	21.7	38.4	141,500	103,966	389,900
NORTH ATLANTIC	5,920	78,677	14,016	17.8	38.4	160,333	471,710	1,768,900
Ohio	64,404	1,997,868	452,308	22.6	37.3	5,061,300	3,319,210	12,447,000
Indiana	83,433	3,118,471	715,620	22.9	35.8	7,685,800	4,698,732	17,620,200
Illinois	120,808	7,094,632	1,625,469	22.9	36.3	17,701,400	6,006,075	22,522,800
Michigan	24,307	424,702	79,197	18.6	32.6	774,500	720,297	2,701,100
Wisconsin	42,945	961,947	157,337	16.4	36.0	1,699,200	1,647,231	6,177,100
NORTH CENTRAL EASTERN	335,897	13,597,620	3,029,931	22.3	36.2	32,922,200	16,391,545	61,468,200
Minnesota	79,574	3,586,534	802,455	22.4	31.7	7,631,300	3,625,619	13,596,100
Iowa	173,565	10,576,079	2,472,720	23.4	38.6	28,634,100	12,067,815	45,254,300
Missouri	107,998	4,313,855	1,080,114	25.0	25.5	8,262,900	4,577,179	17,164,400
North Dakota	19,726	794,468	173,794	21.9	17.4	907,200	584,211	2,190,800
South Dakota	59,164	4,109,333	1,045,045	25.4	17.0	5,329,700	2,357,207	8,839,500
Nebraska	88,600	7,878,940	1,860,218	23.6	23.8	13,282,000	4,513,236	16,924,600
Kansas	78,671	4,429,194	1,084,502	24.5	18.9	6,149,100	2,919,209	10,947,000
NORTH CENTRAL WESTERN	607,298	35,688,403	8,518,848	23.9	27.5	70,196,300	30,644,476	114,916,700
Delaware	230	7,559	1,890	25.0	33.1	18,800	5,364	20,100
Maryland	3,108	90,887	21,229	23.4	36.2	230,500	89,516	335,700
Virginia	10,551	231,228	54,900	23.7	29.4	484,200	295,316	1,107,400
West Virginia	2,169	44,999	10,324	22.9	34.9	108,100	64,514	241,900
North Carolina	4,091	107,977	23,378	21.7	24.3	170,400	153,817	576,800
South Carolina	1,644	94,165	22,218	23.6	16.3	108,600	79,268	297,300
Georgia	565	43,329	9,592	22.1	11.1	31,900	39,416	147,800
Florida	1,597	82,081	20,658	25.2	14.2	88,000	62,964	236,100
SOUTH ATLANTIC	23,955	702,225	164,189	23.4	25.2	1,240,500	790,175	2,963,100
Kentucky	23,156	779,349	193,588	24.8	26.6	1,544,800	776,373	2,911,400
Tennessee	23,610	716,832	179,103	25.0	24.9	1,337,900	610,396	2,289,000
Alabama	2,833	123,543	28,219	22.8	13.2	111,700	96,694	362,600
Mississippi	256	16,553	3,886	23.5	18.5	21,600	12,747	47,800
Arkansas	11,034	200,056	45,424	22.7	20.7	282,000	247,221	927,100
Louisiana	481	23,102	5,676	24.6	16.9	28,800	11,943	44,800
Oklahoma	36,940	996,346	231,567	23.2	17.3	1,201,800	1,082,259	4,058,500
Texas	32,002	823,996	207,410	25.2	18.2	1,132,500	997,265	3,739,700

TABLE 22.—*Preliminary summary of 1934 corn-hog production adjustment program*—Continued

State and division	Number contracts accepted for examination and audit	Contract signers' base acreage (average 1932–33), as adjusted	Contracted acres	Contracted acreage as a percentage of contract signers' adjusted base acreage	Average appraised yield per acre on contracted acreage, as adjusted	Estimated total corn adjustment payment made on contracted acreage under 1934 contract	Contract signers' average market hog production for base period, as adjusted	Estimated total hog adjustment payment made on contract signers' 1934 production allotment
SOUTH CENTRAL	130, 312	3, 679, 777	894, 873	24. 3	21. 1	$5, 661, 100	3, 834, 898	$14, 380, 900
Montana	4, 304	55, 310	14, 195	25. 7	16. 3	69, 400	153, 184	574, 400
Idaho	9, 544	20, 590	2, 603	12. 6	34. 7	27, 100	359, 172	1, 346, 900
Wyoming	3, 067	163, 597	41, 574	25. 4	14. 3	178, 400	74, 993	281, 200
Colorado	13, 120	1, 159, 943	309, 900	26. 7	12. 2	1, 134, 200	421, 042	1, 578, 900
New Mexico	2, 574	130, 810	35, 343	27. 0	19. 9	202, 500	65, 592	246, 000
Arizona	334	2, 435	536	22. 0	23. 7	3, 800	20, 382	76, 400
Utah	2, 752	3, 466	343	9. 9	25. 0	2, 600	61, 771	231, 600
Nevada	284	457	115	25. 2	56. 8	2, 000	16, 883	63, 300
Washington	5, 029	3, 059	607	19. 8	36. 3	6, 600	212, 260	796, 000
Oregon	6, 123	21, 372	1, 714	8. 0	35. 9	18, 500	229, 165	859, 400
California	4, 781	5, 776	1, 209	20. 9	34. 2	12, 400	571, 827	2, 144, 400
WESTERN	51, 912	1, 556, 815	408, 139	26. 0	13. 5	1, 657, 500	2, 186, 271	8, 198, 500
UNITED STATES	1, 155, 294	55, 313, 507	13, 029, 996	23. 6	28. 6	111, 838, 933	54, 319, 075	203, 696, 300

As had been anticipated, some difficulty was encountered in checking and adjusting contract data. In many communities, the total production and acreage indicated by data in the contracts exceeded the Government estimates of what production and acreage should be. Some arithmetical errors and errors in tabulation were discovered, but for the most part discrepancies seemed to be due to overstatement, either intentional or unintentional.

Most instances of overstatement concerned the hog part of the contract, largely because of lack of sufficient detail in marketing records. Feeder pigs or hogs farrowed before the beginning of the base period frequently were incorrectly added to the producer's true hog base. Regardless of the degree of error, however, overstatement had to be corrected to keep the production allotments and adjustment payments on an equitable basis both among individuals and among areas.

CORRECTING OVERSTATEMENTS NOT EASY

This task of correcting overstatement was not easy. Equitable adjustment required that large numbers of contracts be examined individually. Supporting evidence had to be carefully rechecked. Flat cuts in the allotments of all producers in a county were properly regarded as last-resort measures.

Although records of hog production for a given area were available, official records of individual hog production were not available prior to the 1934 program.

Making individual adjustments required unusual judgment, patience, and tact on the part of the corn-hog committeemen in charge. But, notwithstanding their lack of previous experience, committeemen fulfilled their function very satisfactorily. This is an especially significant indication of the potential capacity of farmers for self-government and economic democracy. Checking and adjusting

production data in the 1934 corn-hog contracts was perhaps the most severe test that could have been applied to the machinery of voluntary production control.

Besides the local committees, a corn-hog board of review was formed in each State. The board was made up of at least three members, one of whom was the Federal statistician for the State, another a representative from the State extension service or agricultural college who had had some economic and statistical training, and the third, a representative farmer.

This board of review supervised and directed the work of tabulating and compiling data from contract signers in each county. It also assembled statistics that were gathered from nonsigners in order to establish a more reliable basis for determining necessary adjustments in contract signers' figures. Principally through assistant statisticians and field representatives of the extension service, the State corn-hog board of review examined and analyzed the contracts as they were received in each county office. The board issued final approval of the contracts after they had been properly adjusted. They were then transmitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for acceptance and payment.

FIRST CHECKS TO CONTRACT SIGNERS IN APRIL

Because of the extensive work involved in checking and adjusting contracts, the distribution of the first instalment of payments under the 1934 corn-hog contract—that is, one-half of the total corn payment and two-fifths of the total hog payment—was delayed several months beyond the date originally anticipated.

Distribution of 1934 corn-hog checks began in April with the arrival of the "early-pay" contracts which carried the waiver of second signatures by producers. But the bulk of payments was not made until midsummer or later. Mailing of contracts to the Secretary of Agriculture extended over a longer period than had been expected. Furthermore, the time required for examining the total of over 1,000,000 contracts and writing checks was considerable.

However, the distribution of checks for the second instalment began shortly after the date when they were due, November 15, 1934. Most of the local committeemen had promptly submitted the required follow-up reports in advance of the due date, certifying that the individual producers had complied with the corn-acreage provisions of their contracts.

The final instalment becomes due on February 1, 1935, and arrangements were made for beginning payment soon after.

Hog payments under the 1934 contract will total approximately $203,700,000. Corn payments under the 1934 contract will total approximately $111,840,000. The grand total of benefit payments will therefore amount to about $315,540,000.

The degree of noncompliance with the 1934 contract provisions has been slight. The most common violation in the case of corn was the planting of an excessive acreage for harvesting as grain. In some cases, farmers exceeded the maximum acreage allowed for other basic crops such as wheat. In some instances, the contract signer failed to keep down objectionable weeds on the contracted acreages or failed to comply with certain other miscellaneous provisions.

PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF VIOLATIONS

In the case of hogs, there were three principal classes of violations: (1) Production of hogs in excess of the contract maximum; (2) purchase of feeder pigs from noncontract signers to fill up producer's allotment before the limitation on feeder-pig purchases was lifted on August 1; and (3) purchase of an excessive number of feeder pigs from signers before the purchase limitation was lifted.

Excess pigs produced by the signers' sows were given to relief agencies in most cases, in accordance with the compliance options offered under the program. In some cases where only a few excess pigs were involved, there was deducted from the producer's adjustment payment the sum of $20 for each pig in excess of his allotment.

V. BENEFITS TO GROWERS RESULTING FROM PROGRAM

What effect did the 1934 corn-hog production-adjustment program have on production and prices? Did it aggravate the conditions which followed the drought?

The total reduction in hog production among all farmers from 1934 litters, according to the Government report of December 1, 1934, is expected to be about 25 million head below the average production of recent years. The aggregate adjustment required of producers under the 1934 contract was approximately 13 million head. A little over one-half of the total expected reduction, therefore, is represented by the contract requirements.

The additional reduction beyond contract requirements is the result of action on the part of both signers and nonsigners to adjust to the feed shortage occasioned by drought in some sections in 1933 and by the general drought in 1934.

TABLE 23.—*United States average farm price of hogs per hundredweight, processing-tax rate, and fair-exchange value, by months*

Month	1933			1934		
	Farm price [1]	Processing-tax rate [2]	Fair-exchange value [3]	Farm price	Processing-tax rate [2]	Fair-exchange value
January	$2.68		$7.36	$3.06	$1.00	$8.45
February	2.94		7.29	3.87	1.50	8.59
March	3.22		7.22	3.88	2.25	8.66
April	3.21		7.29	3.49	2.25	8.66
May	3.88		7.36	3.17	2.25	8.74
June	3.96		7.44	3.52	2.25	8.74
July	3.98		7.73	3.97	2.25	8.81
August	3.79		8.09	4.61	2.25	9.02
September	3.73		8.38	6.04	2.25	9.10
October	4.17		8.38	5.20	2.25	9.10
November	3.70	$0.50	8.38	5.04	2.25	9.10
December	2.92	1.00	8.38	5.15	2.25	9.10

[1] Monthly average farm price as of the 15th day for each month reported in The Agricultural Situation, issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

[2] Processing-tax rate of 50 cents per hundredweight became effective Nov. 5, 1933; subsequently increased to $1 per hundredweight, Dec. 1, 1933; to $1.50 on Feb. 1, 1934; and finally to $2.25 per hundredweight on Mar. 1, 1934, where it has since continued. Benefit payments to farmers are made out of the processing-tax collections, all of which have been appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture.

[3] Fair exchange value computed by taking index of average prices farmers pay for each month (expressed in percentage of pre-war), times $7.22 per hundredweight, the average farm price of hogs during the August 1909–July 1914 period.

Hog slaughter has only recently begun to reflect the 1934 adjustment in both spring and fall farrowings. Therefore, it is not yet possible to determine the final effect of the adjustment program on either price or income. This adjustment certainly will influence marketings until well along in 1935. There are indications thus far that both price and income may be favorably affected.

Between the fall of 1933 and the fall of 1934, the value of hogs per hundredweight advanced materially. (See table 23.)

This upward trend in price represents a gradual fulfillment of the primary objective of the Agricultural Adjustment Act—raising and maintaining the unit value of basic commodities, including corn and hogs, to a fair-exchange level. (See figure 21.) The level chosen is that at which a bushel of corn or a hundredweight of live hogs at the farm will have the same exchange value with respect to articles farmers buy that it had in the pre-war period (1910–14). In December 1934 the fair-exchange value of hogs on this basis was $9.10 per hundredweight.

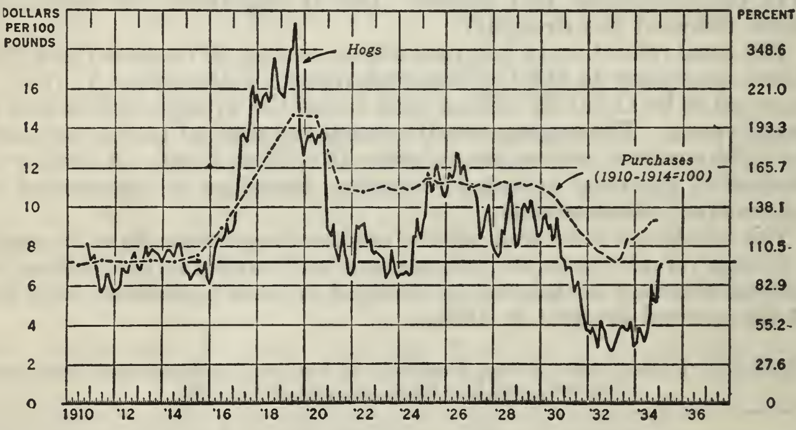

FIGURE 21.—Farm price of hogs and index numbers of prices paid by farmers, 1910 to 1935.

PRONOUNCED ADJUSTMENTS IN CORN PRODUCTION

At the same time that material adjustments were being made in hog production in 1934, and prices were resuming an upward trend, still more pronounced adjustments were taking place in corn production. (See table 24.)

The total area planted to corn in the United States in 1934 was about 92,526,000 acres; that is, about 13,000,000 acres less than the 1932–33 average of 105,500,000 acres. Practically all of this reduction was acreage taken out of production under contract with the Secretary of Agriculture.

Those who did not sign contracts represented about 45 percent of the corn acreage and about 40 percent of the annual production in the United States. Apparently those nonsigners made no significant reduction in their total corn acreage below the 1932–33 average. The average reduction among signers, on the other hand, was nearly 24 percent. This is more than the minimum requirement because adjustments up to 30 percent were made by some producers.

TABLE 24.—*United States average farm price of corn per bushel, processing-tax rate, and fair-exchange value, by months*

Month	1933			1934		
	Farm price [1]	Processing-tax rate [2]	Fair-exchange value [3]	Farm price	Processing-tax rate	Fair-exchange value
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
January	19.1		65.5	43.9	5.0	75.1
February	19.4		64.8	45.6	5.0	76.4
March	20.6		64.2	47.1	5.0	77.0
April	28.2		64.8	47.1	5.0	77.0
May	38.9		65.5	48.6	5.0	77.7
June	40.2		66.1	56.0	5.0	77.7
July	55.4		68.7	59.2	5.0	78.3
August	48.8		71.9	72.7	5.0	80.2
September	46.5		74.5	77.4	5.0	80.9
October	38.8		74.5	76.7	5.0	80.9
November	40.6	5.0	74.5	75.7	5.0	80.9
December	42.0	5.0	74.5	85.3	5.0	80.9

[1] Monthly average farm price as of the 15th day in each month reported in The Agricultural Situation, issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
[2] Processing tax at rate of 5 cents per bushel became effective Nov. 5, 1933.
[3] Fair-exchange value computed by taking index of average prices farmers pay for each month (expressed in percentage of pre-war) times 64.2 cents per bushel, the average farm price of corn during the August 1909 to July 1914 period.

DROUGHT CUT CORN CROP

If yields had been normal in 1934, the total corn production on the adjusted acreage would have been held to about 2,200,000,000 bushels; that is, between 350,000,000 and 375,000,000 bushels under the 2-year average production of approximately 2,600,000,000 bushels. This reduced total production would have been in good balance with requirements, in view of the corresponding adjustment in hog numbers planned simultaneously.

On account of the severe drought, however, the 1934 corn crop, instead of being about 2,200,000,000 bushels, actually was about 1,320,000,000 bushels, or nearly 1,200,000,000 bushels under the 2-year average. Thus in 1934 nearly three-fourths of the actual change in corn production from the 2-year average was due to the drought.

In the face of the unexpected and severe drought the corn-hog program, instead of intensifying the drought effects, proved to be of material help in easing the resulting shortage of feed. Without the control program, farmers would not have made so large an advance adjustment in hog farrowings as they actually did make in the spring of 1934, and the shortage of feed would have been more acute when drought conditions developed. Heavier liquidation of stock at lower prices would have taken place and the loss to producers in labor and money already invested in pigs would have been extremely large.

ADJUSTMENT PREVENTS SURPLUS PRODUCTION

After June 8, because of the emergency feed situation created by drought, contract signers were permitted to plant on other than contracted acres, for roughage purposes not to be harvested for grain, an acreage of corn in excess of the total corn acreage permitted by the contract. On June 30, in view of the increasing intensity of drought, the same plantings were authorized on the contracted acres.

The eventual production of feed from these various emergency plantings tended to offset to a large extent the 200,000,000 bushels of corn which, at the low 1934 yield, might have been raised from the 13,000,000 contracted acres if no control program had been in effect.

Many of the emergency crops planted were more drought-resistant than corn and produced more feed than corn would have produced. Much of the land lying idle or being summer-fallowed had conserved moisture and was in good condition to produce quick-growing forage crops.

This is not to suggest that the experience in 1934 has proved acreage control is ineffectual. Instead, it demonstrates the beneficial effects of adjustment programs in drought periods as well as in years of more normal weather. It is true that a substantial change in acreage is a minor factor in the change in total production during a drought year, but it is also true that, in the event of normal weather, acreage control very effectively prevents surplus production and would have done so under normal conditions during the past year.

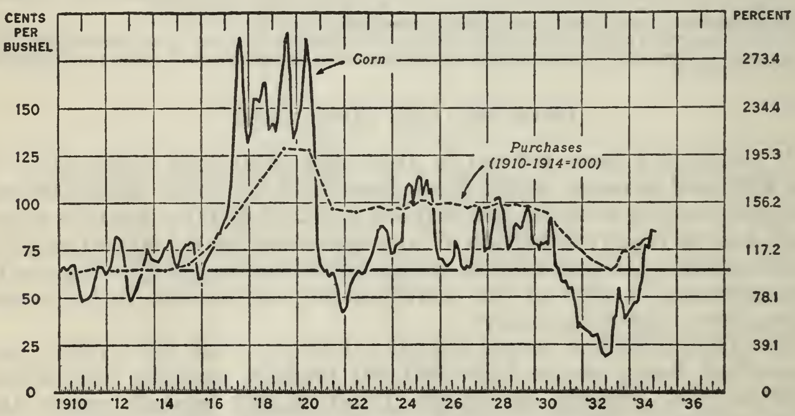

FIGURE 22.—Farm price of corn and index numbers of prices paid by farmers, 1910 to 1935.

As a consequence of the sharp drop in all crop-production prospects, corn prices continued to advance through the spring and summer months of 1934 at a somewhat faster rate than livestock prices. The average value of corn per bushel at the farm at the close of 1934 stood at about 85 cents as compared with 44 cents at the beginning of the year. (See figure 22.) As already pointed out, the drought was the predominant factor affecting supplies of corn.

PRODUCER'S INCOME RECEIVED IN TWO PARTS

The increased income resulting from the adjusted corn and hog production is coming to contracting producers in two ways—first, as a direct return from the sale of the commodity at the open-market price; second, in benefit payments derived from the proceeds of the processing taxes, appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The release of purchasing power made possible by corn-hog checks eventually works back through wholesale houses and transportation agencies to factories and to workers' pay rolls. There is an impetus to reemployment all along the line. Agricultural adjustment has

effectively demonstrated during the first year that although it is primarily in the interest of farmers, it also is promoting the general welfare.

An accomplishment in 1934 which ranks with importance in the raising of corn and hog values through adjustment was the Nation-wide organization of corn-hog producers into county control associations. Over 1 million farmers thus were brought into direct contact with broad problems affecting their business, and made more keenly aware of the nature of these problems.

They discussed the loss of the export market, the facts underlying this loss, and its consequences. They learned that production control is essential and that only the producers themselves, working together, can effectually exert this control. During the year, they saw production adjustment effectively demonstrate its capacity for raising prices.

The framework of the vast producer organization is made up of the thousands of local committeemen elected by farmers from their own ranks. There are 2,182 county corn-hog control associations throughout the United States today. It is estimated that there are not less than 20,000 community committees and about 75,000 community committeemen.

Despite many necessary first-year expenditures for equipment and extended committee work, the average total county budget for completing the 1934 program in the States will run in the neighborhood of 4 to 5 percent of the contract signer's benefit payments. Administrative expenses vary from county to county, however, since the budget within each county is determined by the board of directors of its own control association to suit its particular needs.

VI. PROCESSING TAXES

Benefit payments under the corn-hog adjustment program, and expenditures in the emergency and supplemental purchase operations, have been derived from funds appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture for such uses, under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which appropriates to the Secretary the proceeds of processing taxes on basic commodities, and makes available to him other funds from direct appropriations, as well.

The rate of the processing tax on hogs was set at 50 cents per hundred pounds, live weight, when the tax went into effect on November 5, 1933. This rate was changed to $1 on December 1, 1933, to $1.50 on February 1, 1934, and to $2.25 per hundred pounds, live weight, on March 1, 1934.

The rate of the tax on corn, which also went into effect on November 5, 1933, was set at 5 cents per bushel, and has not been changed.

It was at first expected that the corn processing tax rate would probably be increased on December 1, 1933, to 20 cents per bushel, but this increase was indefinitely postponed when subsequent investigation indicated that such increase would tend to cause a reduction in the consumption of corn and would tend to result in the accumulation of surplus stocks. The corn processing tax, therefore, was continued unchanged at 5 cents per bushel.

Total tax collections on the processing of corn during the first marketing year beginning, for tax purposes, on November 5, 1933,

amounted to about $6,250,000. Total tax collections on the processing of hogs during the same period amounted to about $162,000,000.

These amounts do not include all of the processing taxes incurred during the marketing year. Processing-tax returns for any given month are not due until the last day of the month following the actual processing of the commodity, and in some cases the return will not be filed until 2 months after the date of processing.

TIME MAY BE EXTENDED

Furthermore, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, which collects the processing taxes, may, and sometimes does, extend the time for the payment of the tax for a period of not more than 180 days.

In view of the amount of the expenditures in the emergency and supplemental purchase operations during 1933 and 1934, and the commitments of the Government in benefit payments to producers under the 1934 and 1935 contracts, it is expected that the corn and hog processing taxes will be continued at least through 3 marketing years, ending November 4, 1936.

Proceeds from the collection of taxes on the processing of corn and hogs during the first 2 marketing years are expected to be approximately equal to the cost of the emergency and supplemental purchase programs and the benefit payments to be made under the 1934 contracts.

The cost of benefit payments under the 1935 corn-hog contracts is expected to be about equal to the amount of the collections of the processing taxes on corn and hogs during the final marketing year, November 5, 1935, to November 4, 1936. Although the rate of the benefit payments per unit of adjustment in 1935 will be about the same as in 1934, the average total payment per farm will be smaller because the percentage of reduction under the 1935 contracts is smaller.

Corn-tax collections will equal only about 10 to 15 percent of the total of approximately $112,000,000 in corn adjustment payments under the 1934 contract. The funds for these corn payments will be derived from the processing-tax proceeds and other amounts appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture under the Adjustment Act.

CORN AND HOG PRODUCTION CLOSELY RELATED

Some producers who specialize in hog production have raised the question why a part of the hog processing tax fund is ultimately to be used to help control corn production. There are two principal reasons.

In the first place, because of the close relationship between corn production and hog production, it would be impossible to maintain the latter in a state of balance for any length of time without adequate control over corn production. This would be true even if all farmers specializing in the hog enterprise should agree to limit farrowings and if as much money as is collected in processing taxes on hogs, were distributed as benefit payments on hog adjustment.

Experience shows definitely that increased corn production invariably leads to increased hog production, with a resultant decrease in price. Relationship between hog production and corn production is shown in figure 23. For a while, hog production might remain in balance with demand in spite of an increase in the supplies of corn.

Inevitably, however, farmers specializing in corn and not participating in the hog-control program would themselves turn to heavier hog production.

They would be prompted by a rise in the price of hogs relative to corn, induced on the one hand by the adjustment in hog numbers and on the other hand by a fall in the price of corn resulting from unrestricted production and lessened feeding demand.

Consequently, even if the benefit payments on hog adjustment were equal to the total proceeds from hog-processing taxes, the advantage to the farmer would sooner or later be more than offset by a drop in the open market price of hogs, caused by increased hog production among those outside the program.

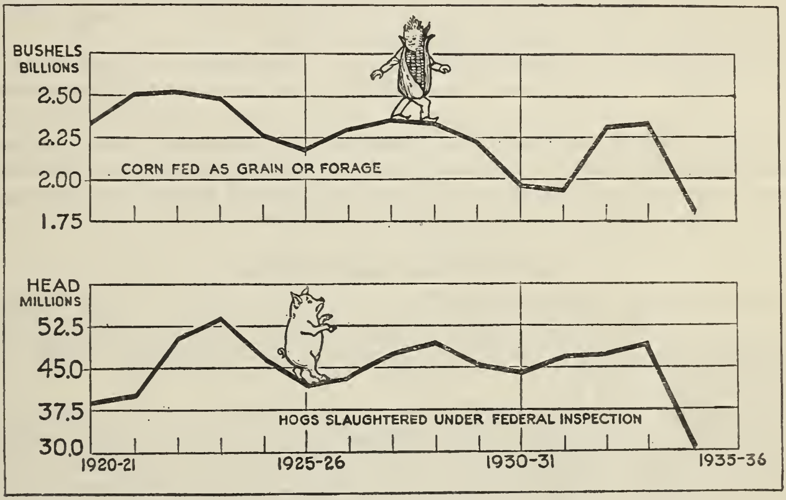

FIGURE 23.—Hog numbers follow changes in corn production.

SMALL VOLUME OF CORN SUBJECT TO TAX

In the second place, it is not practicable to collect from the corn-processing tax alone funds equal to the payments required by an adequate corn-adjustment program. Only the moderate volume of corn which enters commercial and industrial trade channels and is actually milled is subject to tax. This volume subject to tax is less than 10 percent of the annual corn crop.

The processing taxes are collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, United States Treasury Department, and are payable by the individual, association, or corporation, doing the first domestic processing of the commodity involved.

The processing tax on hogs, therefore, is payable by (1) meat packers or other slaughterers; (2) farmers who prepare hog products and sell them to or exchange them with consumers; and (3) commercial handlers who buy products from hogs slaughtered by farmers and become liable for the tax upon preparing the products for distribution or use.

In the case of corn the processing tax is payable by the milling establishments, custom grinders of corn, and in certain instances, farmers, who mill or otherwise process the corn for market (except

cleaning and drying). Processing includes cutting, grinding, cracking, breaking by mechanical or other means, and custom milling for toll as well as commercial milling. The term, "first domestic processing" as applied to corn, however, does not include cutting, grinding, cracking, or breaking the corn for feed purposes only, so long as the product does not assume the form of flour.

EXEMPTIONS FROM TAX SPECIFIED

The Government does not collect a processing tax on hogs butchered or corn prepared by or for producers for their own consumption. No tax payment is required on the grinding of 1 bushel of corn or less per week for the producer thereof, regardless of the purpose for which it is ground. Likewise, no tax payment is required on the grinding of any volume of corn for feed purposes only.

A change in the hog-processing tax regulations, effective as of November 1, 1934, placed the liability for the tax with respect to hog products sold by producers or feeders to commercial handlers upon the commercial handlers' initial act in preparing such products for distribution or use. Farmers now are liable for the tax when they have prepared hog products derived from hogs they have produced or fed only when they sell such products directly to consumers.

PRODUCER EXEMPTION

The producer who slaughters his own hogs and who sells directly to or exchanges directly with consumers not more than 300 pounds of the products derived therefrom during any marketing year is not required to pay a tax.

If he sells not more than 1,000 pounds directly to consumers, he is liable for a tax only on the volume sold in excess of 300 pounds. If the producer sells more than 1,000 pounds of the products derived from his hogs during any marketing year, he loses the 300-pound exemption and is liable for the tax on all hogs processed, the products of which were sold directly to consumers.

The foregoing exemptions do not apply to farmers who process hogs not produced by them and who sell the products thereof. However, there is no liability for the processing tax on the part of a person, not a producer, who buys a live hog and has it slaughtered for consumption by his family and who sells none of the products therefrom.

It has sometimes been argued that the hog-processing tax should not be collected from farmers who butcher their own hogs for sale directly to consumers, regardless of how many pounds of products are sold. An unlimited exemption of this sort, however, would tend to disrupt the normal channels of trade. It would discriminate unduly against other legitimate handlers on whose products the tax has already been paid. In the long run, hog producers as a group would lose more than they would gain from unlimited tax exemption.

VII. THE 1935 CORN-HOG ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

After the 1934 corn-hog production adjustment program had been put under way, it was apparent that for at least three reasons some kind of follow-up program would be desirable.

In the first place, the acres shifted from corn under the 1934 program were not being permanently retired. They were out of corn only

temporarily and without crop control could be quickly brought back into use.

Second, demand for hog products, especially in the world market, was showing slow improvement, but not enough to warrant such material expansion in corn and hog production as would result from abandonment of the control program in 1935.

Third, it was doubtful whether farmers, planning individually, could successfully maintain output at the most profitable level, even after a year's experience with the technique and the benefits of a crop-adjustment plan.

ANOTHER CORN-HOG PROGRAM LOGICAL

By late summer it was clear that the logical follow-up for the grain and livestock farmer in 1935 would be another corn-hog program. It was also becoming more and more clear that the drought would increase rather than decrease the need for continued control. There were several reasons for this.

In view of the marked reduction in 1934 hog farrowings beyond the requirements of the 1934 corn-hog contract and the inauguration of emergency cattle buying in June, it was clear that livestock feed requirements in 1935 would be considerably below average.

But even with the prompt and substantial reduction in livestock numbers, feed supplies per head for the remaining farm animals would be short and high priced. Thus, the stage would surely be set for the usual post-drought expansion in corn acreage.

A final consideration pointing to the advisability of continuing control in 1935 was the historic trend of corn acreage and production following other drought years. Studies showed that the normal response to severe though temporary feed shortages and high feed prices occasioned by a drought had been the planting of a larger-than-average acreage to corn the following year. At the same time, the yields per acre usually returned to normal or near normal, and a burdensome surplus of corn resulted. Corn prices then declined in relation to livestock prices, and within 2 years farmers were on a definite swing back to heavy production of livestock, particularly of hogs.

A typical example of post-drought reaction was found in the large increase in corn acreage in 1895, following the severe drought of 1894. In 1894, as in 1934, the corn crop in the United States was abnormally small. The following season, farmers increased their plantings by 10,500,000 acres. The yield per acre went back to 2 bushels above average. A record crop resulted. The price of corn on December 1, 1895, stood at 25 cents per bushel as compared with 45 cents the year before. By 1897, the production of hogs for slaughter jumped materially and hog prices were lower than they had been in 1894.

POSSIBILITIES OF SURPLUS PRODUCTION

The outlook at midsummer of 1934 indicated that without control farmers in 1935 might plant at least the 1932–33 average of 105,500,000 acres of corn and possibly the old-time high of 111,000,000 acres reached in 1917; whereas estimates of requirements for 1935 showed that with normal yields these requirements could be met with a planted acreage of 85 to 90 million acres. Thus a return to such a relatively high corn acreage would result, with average yields, in one of the largest surpluses over requirements ever produced. The

surplus might amount to more than 700,000,000 bushels as compared with an average surplus for carry-over of only about 150 to 200 million bushels.

Inevitably, with uncontrolled planting and normal yields, corn prices would fall sharply, even before the harvesting of the 1935 crop. Within the following year hog farrowing would increase materially. This increase in hog farrowing would be the more likely because for the first time in many years cattle numbers and hog numbers would both be at a low point simultaneously, and farmers are unable to increase cattle production as rapidly as hog production. It seemed likely, then, that excessive corn production in 1935, and the resulting fall in corn prices, would cause dislocations in the corn-hog industry more violent than any that have followed other post-drought years.

REGIONAL MEETINGS HELD

A series of six regional meetings was held in early September at Kansas City, Indianapolis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, Atlanta, Ga., and New York. Representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration discussed the economic outlook for 1935 with State corn-hog committeemen, extension workers, and others. The advisability of devising a corn-hog program to prevent a new cycle of surplus and price collapse was considered.

By an almost unanimous vote, the State groups favored a 1935 corn-hog program. Each meeting recommended certain provisions. In general, these recommendations favored—

(1) An adjustment below the base production average somewhat smaller than in 1934, for both corn and hogs.
(2) Smaller total payments on both corn and hogs.
(3) More liberal provisions for the use of the acres shifted from corn production.
(4) More flexibility in administrative rulings.
(5) Provision for adjusting inequities in the determination of corn and hog bases.

At these regional meetings the Administration proposed a direct referendum among all corn-hog producers on the question of developing and offering a new program for 1935. It was generally agreed that the Administration should undertake no new program unless a clear majority of farmers favored such action.

In spite of the newness and scope of the referendum project, the majority of corn-hog committeemen and extension workers declared it could be carried out promptly. Therefore, they favored it.

CONTRACT SIGNERS REGISTER PREFERENCE IN REFERENDUM

Accordingly, the first 2 weeks in October were set aside for the referendum. Except in areas where corn-hog contract signers were few and widely scattered, community meetings were called. Information on the 1935 outlook was discussed. Then a secret written ballot was taken.

The final results, tabulated from certified State reports, showed that 374,584 contract signers, or 69.9 percent of the 535,690 signers voting, had voted in favor of continuing corn-hog adjustment in 1935. The total number of signers voting represented more than 46 percent of all 1934 contract signers. Of the 44,026 nonsigners voting in the referendum 14,555, or 33.1 percent, favored an adjustment program dealing with corn and hogs in 1935. The figures by States are given in table 25.

TABLE 25.—*Results, by States, of 1934 Corn-Hog Referendum on the question: "Do you favor an adjustment program dealing with corn and hogs in 1935?"*

State	Contract signers			Percent of all 1934 contract signers voting	Nonsigners		
	Yes	Percent	No		Yes	Percent	No
Alabama	1,382	94.7	77	52.1			
Arizona	40	100.0		13.3			
Arkansas	4,264	87.1	634	47.7	210	87.5	30
California	1,387	89.4	164	32.0	70	76.9	21
Colorado	3,403	77.3	1,001	33.1			
Connecticut	63	87.5	9	72.0			
Delaware	206	99.5	1	90.0			
Florida	721	94.0	46	51.1	20	95.2	1
Georgia	177	99.0	2	31.7	51	100.0	
Idaho	2,554	68.0	1,210	39.6			
Illinois	33,602	75.2	11,111	37.3	2,227	47.1	2,504
Indiana	25,920	64.8	14,082	48.8	1,429	35.7	2,572
Iowa	64,579	71.7	25,528	51.2	2,607	36.5	4,527
Kansas	17,429	46.6	19,985	48.2	1,117	21.3	4,130
Kentucky	8,313	92.7	654	56.0	524	78.6	143
Louisiana	227	79.9	57	58.4	1	33.3	2
Maine	4	57.1	3	100.0			
Maryland	840	88.7	107	30.0			
Massachusetts	112	96.6	9	48.4			
Michigan	4,633	60.1	3,071	31.8	54	47.0	61
Minnesota	26,702	73.2	9,779	56.2	485	50.7	472
Mississippi	156	96.9	5	59.4			
Missouri	32,753	67.3	15,918	44.4	1,566	31.4	3,424
Montana	1,307	81.5	297	40.1	22	34.9	41
Nebraska	27,327	50.8	26,490	60.5	2,168	18.6	9,517
Nevada	109	92.4	9	40.2	15	78.9	4
New Hampshire	50	67.6	24	37.0			
New Jersey	143	84.6	26	56.3			
New Mexico	951	93.6	65	39.1	64	84.2	12
New York	466	59.3	320	40.3			
North Carolina	1,566	91.8	135	38.3			
North Dakota	9,047	88.3	1,201	51.6	135	78.5	37
Ohio	16,423	58.5	11,646	42.6	330	23.8	1,058
Oklahoma	11,045	70.0	4,743	42.1	186	28.4	470
Oregon	1,037	55.4	836	32.5			
Pennsylvania	1,099	84.3	205	52.3	8	53.3	7
Rhode Island	8	80.0	2	100.0			
South Carolina	513	85.8	85	35.2			
South Dakota	23,527	86.8	3,570	54.2	279	81.8	62
Tennessee	9,374	86.4	1,478	49.1			
Texas	17,097	91.0	1,694	62.4	789	74.8	266
Utah	969	91.2	94	38.5			
Vermont	235	69.3	104	67.8			
Virginia	3,573	87.7	500	38.4	126	67.0	62
Washington	1,331	83.3	266	31.0	22	44.9	27
West Virginia	517	71.2	209	36.3			
Wisconsin	16,351	83.5	3,239	45.6	50	70.4	21
Wyoming	1,052	71.7	415	45.8			
Total	374,584	69.9	161,106	46.2	14,555	33.1	29,471

Immediately after the votes were counted, a group of farm leaders and a number of State corn-hog committeemen from the leading corn and hog States reviewed the results of the referendum with the Administration. They reached the conclusion that the immediate development of a new program for 1935 was warranted, and in collaboration with the State corn-hog representatives, the Administration began work on a new contract. On November 15, the terms of the contract were announced.

A series of instructional meetings with State corn-hog committeemen and extension workers was held in December. These meetings were held in Kansas City, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Salt Lake City, New York, and Atlanta. The State workers in turn arranged meetings with county workers, at which the means and procedure for handling the 1935 program were explained, and plans were made for starting the contract sign-up.

PROVISIONS OF 1935 CONTRACT

The 1935 contract provides that the producer signing agrees to—

(1) Plant to corn, on the farming unit to be operated in 1935, not more than 90 percent of the average corn acreage planted during the base years, 1932 and 1933 (the same base years used in 1934).

(2) Produce for market, from litters farrowed in 1935 on the farming unit under contract, not more than 90 percent of the adjusted annual average number of hogs produced for market from litters owned by the producer when they were farrowed during the base period, December 1, 1931, to December 1, 1933 (the same base period used in 1934).

The new hog allotment of 90 percent of the base is one-fifth larger than the 1934 allotment, which was 75 percent of the base. The new corn acreage maximum of 90 percent of the 2-year average represents an increase of about one-eighth over the 1934 maximum, which was 80 percent of the base acreage.

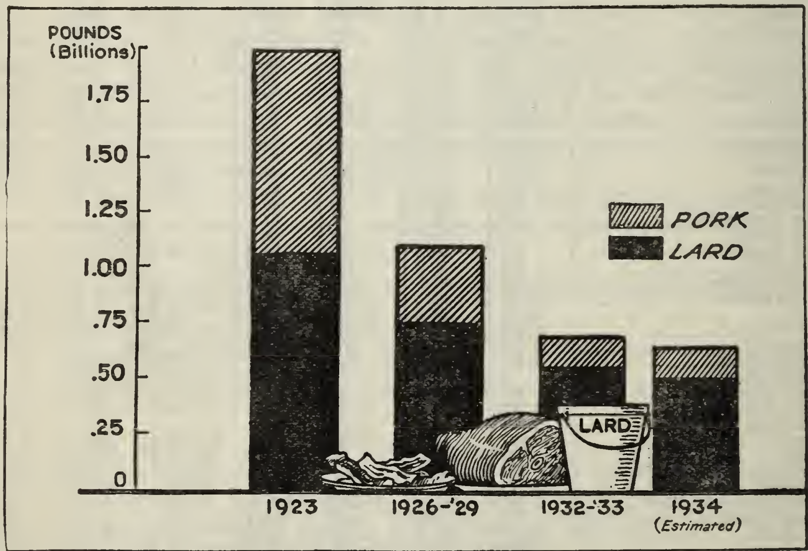

FIGURE 24.—United States exports of pork and lard for selected years.

MODIFICATION IN HOG ADJUSTMENT PROVIDED

Some modification in the percentage of hog adjustment asked of individual producers was regarded as desirable to help offset the reduction beyond contract requirements made during the past year by both signers and nonsigners which was in large part caused by the feed shortage due to the drought.

However, the existing demand does not yet warrant a large reexpansion in hog production. Shipments abroad remain at about three-fourths billion pounds as compared with nearly 2 billion pounds in the early post-war period. Exports of pork from the United States showed a slight upward trend in 1934, but this was offset by a decline in the exports of lard. (See fig. 24.) Nor in the domestic market, is there any prospect of an increase in demand for food sufficient to warrant an increase in livestock numbers up to the average of 1932–33.

In computing the new corn-acreage maximum for 1935, consideration was given to: (1) Probable requirements for the 1935–36 season; (2) the desirability of a reasonable margin for rebuilding reserves; and (3) the likelihood that the corn yield per acre would return to normal in 1935.

ESTIMATES PROBABLE REQUIREMENTS

Probable requirements were considered first. In view of the adjustments which had already been made or would be made in livestock numbers, and assuming that there would be no material change in the quantity of corn needed for purposes other than feeding, it was estimated that a corn crop somewhere between 2,200,000,000 and 2,300,000,000 bushels would be adequate. In terms of planted area, the probable requirements for the 1935–36 feeding season could be produced on about 85,000,000 to 90,000,000 acres. This is about 20,000,000 acres, or between 15 and 20 percent, less than the 2-year average for 1932–33.

To these basic requirements were added about 250,000,000 bushels, the production of about 10,000,000 acres, for rebuilding the feed reserves now being used up on account of drought. After making allowance for this reserve, and assuming about the same percentage of sign-up in 1935 as in 1934, it appeared that an aggregate adjustment in 1935 averaging about 10 percent under the 1932–33 average would be desirable.

The percentage of adjustment in corn acreage for 1935 was based on the assumption that the corn yield per acre probably will be about normal. Studies of corn production following 3 years of severe drought since 1860, that is 1894, 1901, and 1930, reveal that the yield per acre for the country as a whole returned approximately to normal or better in all three instances. The yields of both barley and oats in these post-drought years returned toward normal in 2 out of 3 instances.

The yield of feed crops for any given year apparently is not closely related to the harvested yield in the preceding year. It is therefore reasonable to expect normal yields on acres planted in 1935. There are likely to be instances of local drought conditions in some sections in 1935, just as there are such conditions every year, but there is no reason at this time to expect a subnormal yield for the country as a whole.

BENEFITS COOPERATING PRODUCERS WILL RECEIVE

For maintaining corn acreage and hog production within the limits of the 1935 contract, the cooperating producer will receive the following benefits:

(1) In the case of hogs, (*a*) a hog adjustment payment at the rate of $15 per head on the number of hogs represented by the adjustment, that is, 10 percent of the hog base, and (*b*) the privilege of making unlimited purchases of feeder pigs.

(2) In the case of corn, (*a*) an adjustment payment at the rate of 35 cents per bushel on the yield estimated for the acres shifted from corn production, (*b*) unrestricted use of all land not in corn, including the acres shifted, and (*c*) eligibility to participate in any Government corn-loan program that may be made available in the fall of 1935, similar to the loans made available during the past 2 years by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The hog payment in 1935 will be the same as in 1934. The 1934 hog payment of $5 per head on 75 percent of the 2-year average was

equivalent to $15 per head on the 25 percent adjustment in 1935. The 1935 corn payment of 35 cents per bushel on the estimated yield of acres shifted from corn is 5 cents per bushel higher than that of 1934, in consideration of the relatively high current price of corn.

Corn payments in 1935 will be calculated on the average estimated yield per acre of all crop land on the farm that has been used for corn at least once during the past 5 years.

In making an appraisal for a particular farm, the committee will ascertain what area has been in corn at least once during the years 1930–34, inclusive, and then estimate what the average yield of this entire area would be if all of it were in corn in 1935—assuming that weather conditions and other factors affecting yield would be similar in 1935 to the average for the 10-year period, 1924–33.

UNRESTRICTED USE OF LAND NOT PLANTED TO CORN

In 1934 the basis for payment was the average yield estimated for the particular acres kept out of corn production and contracted to the Secretary of Agriculture. The basis was changed this year because the acres shifted from corn production are not to be set aside and limited to certain uses.

The 1935 contract provides that: (*a*) The corn acres may be located on any part of the farm; (*b*) a definite tract of land equal to the adjustment in corn acreage will not have to be set aside for limited use and designated as "contracted acres" as was the case in 1934; (*c*) no limitation is placed on the total acreage of any basic crop other than corn; and (*d*) no limitation is imposed on the total acreage planted to nonbasic crops. Furthermore, the 1935 contract imposes no limitation on the number of livestock, other than hogs, kept for sale of the animals or their products.

It permits unrestricted use of the land not planted to corn, partly to simplify compliance and partly to permit greater flexibility in farming operations. This greater flexibility is essential on account of the shortage of some farm seeds and the damage to hay and pasture seedings caused by drought. Such steps are intended to offset the temporary effects of drought and do not indicate abandonment of the policy of bringing about an eventual shift to a more extensive type of farming, involving a greater use of land for grass and for soil-building and erosion-preventing crops.

In providing adjustment payments, the 1935 program again offers what is in effect a kind of insurance against crop loss and disease. This feature was of great value in 1934 after the drought, particularly in the western Corn Belt. Because it is based on past average production instead of current production, the rate of the adjustment payments is not affected by adverse weather, diseases, or other factors that may reduce yields during the contract year.

PAYMENTS UNDER CONTRACT

The first installment of the 1935 adjustment payments, consisting of 15 cents per bushel in the case of corn and $7.50 per head in the case of hogs, will be made as soon as practicable after the contracts are accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture. The remainder, less the producers' pro rata share of the local administrative expenses, will be due on or about January 1, 1936.

As an integral part of the new corn-hog program, efforts are being made to formulate a Government corn-loan program for 1935, with loans available only to producers and landlords in surplus-producing areas who have signed the 1935 corn-hog contract. In view of this requirement, it is obvious that the feasibility of such a loan would depend largely on the success of the new corn-hog program, and to some extent also on the size of the crop in prospect. Determination of these factors and the exact conditions of the proposed loan therefore cannot be made until some time shortly before the harvesting of the 1935 crop. Such a loan would aid contracting producers in the surplus areas financially, and it would be another factor tending to steady prices and production at a level calculated to benefit all.

Administrative rulings for 1935 carry a definition of a bona fide farm operator which specifically eliminates from participation those persons who have virtually ceased corn or hog production.

In 1935, as in 1934, producers with a certain low base average in corn or in hog production will not be required to make adjustments. The Administration is continuing the ruling that, though he may do so if he chooses, the contract signer is not required to adjust corn acreage and will not receive a corn-adjustment payment if the average number of acres planted to corn on the land included in a contract was less than 10 acres in 1932–33, exclusive of the acres in corn used for silage or cut green. Similarly, if the hog base to be included in the 1935 contract is 15 hogs or less, the producer and the stock-share landlord, if any, may elect to produce for market in 1935 a number of hogs not to exceed the hog base. In such a case, no hog payment will be made.

PROVIDING FOR NEW PRODUCERS

For some time, determination of a hog allotment for a new producer, who has begun farming since 1933, has been a major problem. Granting even a moderate allotment to a new producer would not represent any direct adjustment from base hog production, except where a base was transferred from a retiring producer. On the other hand, it has been recognized that new producers logically should be allowed to participate in the corn-hog enterprise on some basis reasonably comparable with that set for old producers.

In 1934 the problem of the new producer was met largely by permitting transfers of hog bases from retiring producers to new producers within the same county, while providing that the new producer should receive only a corn-adjustment payment. Under certain circumstances, the new producer was allowed a production of two litters during the year, even if a transfer could not be made. In cases where hog production had been started in 1933, the producer was permitted to count his production of hogs for market from 1933 litters as his base for adjustment.

In 1935 the producer who in 1934 acquired a hog base by transfer from a retiring producer may retain this base to complete his permitted production. As in 1934, he will receive no hog payment. If he desires, however, he may, at the discretion of the county allotment committee, and subject to approval by the administration, abandon the transferred base and produce for market a number of hogs reasonably proportionate to the average corn production on the farm. This is in accordance with administrative ruling. In this case, however, no hog-benefit payment will be made.

Contract applicants who began farming in 1934 but who did not sign a contract, or applicants who will begin farming in 1935 may also take advantage of the new ruling which permits producing for market a number of hogs reasonably proportionate to the corn production on the farm. In this case also no hog-benefit payment will be made.

GREATER SIMPLICITY IN 1935 PROGRAM

Insofar as possible, the number of rulings made in connection with the 1935 corn-hog contract has been kept to a minimum. The dropping of restrictions on contracted acres removes the necessity for considerable regulation by administrative order. All rulings pertaining to the same subject have been consolidated and rephrased for greater simplicity and clarity.

In developing the procedure for conducting the 1935 corn-hog program, special attention was given to ways and means of insuring the most rapid handling of contracts possible. To this end, the program machinery has been modified and revised to provide in 1935:

1. Use of an application form instead of the contract itself in the initial sign-up.
2. Classification of applicants to expedite filling out of contract forms in the county office.
3. More specific instructions to committeemen and a flow chart showing every step in the program procedure and the responsibilities of each administrative unit, both as to function and as to forms handled.

In the case of 1934 signers whose status has not changed, the production data required for the 1935 contract will be transferred from the old contract. In this way, the committeemen may considerably expedite the handling of the bulk of the 1935 forms.

The contract form for 1935 has also been considerably simplified.

FARMER CONTROL CONTINUED

The new program, like the old, will be carried out largely by farmers themselves through their county committees and county control associations. The community committee and county association set-up for 1934 is being continued without material change. It permits really democratic control of the adjustment work and gives every contract signer a part in the association affairs.

State corn-hog committees, State boards of review, and the extension service again will assist with the program for the States. The extension service and the State corn-hog committees, with the assistance of the county agricultural agents, will supervise the educational meetings and the signing of applications. The State corn-hog committees, in States having such committees, and the State extension directors in other States, will function continuously in an advisory capacity and as liaison units between the administration and the local committees. The State boards of review, each consisting of three or more members appointed by the corn-hog section of the administration, again will supervise the adjustment of corn and hog data, and in addition will check contract applications and make a preliminary audit of contracts.

As in 1934, local administrative expenses will be determined by the county control association officers and will be deducted from corn and hog payments.

CONTRACT BASED UPON OUTLOOK FOR FUTURE

In 1935, corn-hog farmers of the United States will meet their first real test of voluntary crop control. They will be deciding whether to sign a contract that is based upon the outlook for the future rather than on conditions at the moment. At sign-up time a year ago, a crop surplus was at hand and prices were low; the need for production control was obvious. This year, prices will be relatively high at the time of the sign-up, and the surpluses will have disappeared; excess production will be potential and not actual.

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CHAPTER 6

DAIRY PRODUCTS

SALIENT FACTS ABOUT DAIRY ADJUSTMENT

1. Number of milk licenses in effect Dec. 31, 1934	48
2. Percentage of nonfarm fluid milk consumption handled in markets under Federal license ... percent	25
3. Percentage dairy products price index was of parity:	
In December, 1933 ... do	75
In December, 1934 ... do	85
4. Butter and cheese purchases and commitments under surplus-removal programs up to Jan. 1, 1935:	
Butter ... pounds	67, 748, 225
Cheese ... do	17, 803, 224
5. Cattle tested in 1934 under emergency Federal-State disease-eradication program:	
Number tested for bovine tuberculosis (June to December inclusive) ... head	5, 841, 407
Number of reactors in tuberculosis test ... do	176, 197
Number tested for Bang's disease ... do	994, 069
Number of reactors in Bang's disease test ... do	134, 388
Maximum paid to owners for eliminating grade animals per head	$20
Maximum paid to owners for eliminating purebred animals per head	$50

At the passage of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the dairy industry faced a situation in which the predominant factors included an unusually large number of milk cows on farms in the United States, a lowered rate of milk production per cow, and sharply reduced prices for dairy products.

The characteristics of the dairy industry in different regions invite different problems. The North Atlantic area is primarily a fluid milk producing section, with the exception of New York and parts of Pennsylvania, where some manufactured dairy products are produced. The north central regions are in the heart of the butter territory, although much cheese and condensed or evaporated milk and some fluid milk are produced. The south central and southern regions have developed dairying close to metropolitan centers first and then there has been a gradual growth of the manufactured milk industry in recent years, with the rise of cheese factories and evaporating plants. The far west and Pacific slope regions are largely self-contained areas with their production of manufactured dairy products in balance with demand, and with highly developed, intensively managed dairy farms serving the larger cities.

I. HISTORICAL SURVEY OF DAIRY INDUSTRY, 1900–1935

Since 1900 there had been an upward trend in the number of dairy cows and heifers 2 years old and over on farms in the United States. The number of animals increased from 15,253,000 in 1900 to 26,062,000 on January 1, 1934. From January 1, 1928, to January 1, 1934, the increase was 18 percent. (See table 26.)

TABLE 26.—*Number of milk cows 2 years old and over on farms in United States on Jan. 1, 1900–34, and percentage changes from previous year*

Year	Number	Percent change from previous year	Year	Number	Percent change from previous year
	Thousands	*Percent*		*Thousands*	*Percent*
1900	15, 253		1918	21, 021	+2. 3
1901	15, 521	+1. 8	1919	21, 219	+. 9
1902	15, 787	+1. 7	1920	21, 455	+1. 1
1903	16, 073	+1. 8	1921	21, 440	−. 1
1904	16, 459	+2. 4	1922	21, 822	+1. 8
1905	16, 842	+2. 3	1923	22, 099	+1. 3
1906	17, 277	+2. 6	1924	22, 288	+. 9
1907	17, 650	+2. 2	1925	22, 505	+1. 0
1908	17, 937	+1. 6	1926	22, 311	−. 9
1909	18, 154	+1. 2	1927	22, 159	−. 7
1910	18, 206	+. 3	1928	22, 129	−. 1
1911	18, 244	+. 2	1929	22, 330	+. 9
1912	18, 312	+ . 4	1930	22, 910	+2. 6
1913	18, 526	+1. 2	1931	23, 576	+2. 9
1914	18, 930	+2. 2	1932	24, 475	+3. 8
1915	19, 526	+3. 1	1933	25, 277	+3. 3
1916	20, 064	+2. 8	1934	26, 062	+3. 1
1917	20, 541	+2. 4			

The increase in milk-cow numbers was not uniform throughout the United States. In the North Atlantic States hardly any increase occurred after 1900, while in the west north central, east north central, and south central areas the increases from 1900 to 1934 were 96.2 percent, 71.2 percent, and 98.2 percent, respectively. From 1929 to 1934 the number of dairy cows increased 19.7 percent, 16 percent, and 22.9 percent in the west north central, east north central, and south central areas, respectively.

In recent years, average milk production per cow has been declining and total milk production has not kept pace with the sharp increase in the number of cows. In 1929 average milk production per cow was 4,582 pounds. This average steadily declined to 4,178 pounds in 1933. Poor pastures resulting from drought conditions in some major milk-producing areas, and some decrease in the amount of grain fed to milk cows, have contributed to the decrease in average milk production per dairy animal since 1929.

BUTTER MANUFACTURE

Before 1918 more butter was made on farms than in creameries in the United States. Since then the volume of creamery-butter production has been increasingly greater than farm-butter production. In 1933 farm-butter production totaled about 549,535,000 pounds, while creamery-butter production totaled 1,762,688,000 pounds.

While the shift from farm production of butter to creamery production was taking place, interregional shifts in the production of dairy products took place. Creamery-butter production in New England declined from 21,087,000 pounds in 1921 to only 3,889,000 pounds in 1933 and in the Middle Atlantic area from 39,717,000 pounds in 1921 to 27,295,000 pounds in 1933. In these areas there was a shift from the production of milk for manufactured dairy products to the production of milk for use in fluid form.

There also have been marked increases in the production of cheese and evaporated milk in the United States. The volume of milk used in the principal manufactured dairy products increased by about 63 percent from 28,414,000,000 pounds in 1921 to 46,236,000,000 pounds in 1933.

TRENDS OF PRICES

After the close of the World War, prices of dairy products were relatively more favorable than prices of other agricultural commodities. This situation had the effect of causing farmers to shift from production of other farm goods to dairying. In addition, the prices of feed grains in relation to butter were rather low during most of the period, and this tended to cause established dairymen to increase production.

Despite the tendency toward increased production, prices of dairy products remained relatively favorable, because of comparatively good employment conditions in the cities from 1923 to 1929 which helped maintain consumption; the protection of dairy products by tariffs; the fact that there was no exportable surplus of dairy products while other competing major farm commodities were on an export basis; and the difficulties in making an immediate shift from the production of other farm goods to dairying.

With the marked decline in consumer incomes that took place from 1929 to 1933, prices of dairy products declined sharply, from an index of 157, and reached the low point of 71 in March, 1933.

The price index of dairy products rose from 88 in December 1933 to 107 in December 1934. The price index was 75 percent of parity in December 1933 and 85 percent in December 1934.

The dairy industry, toward the end of 1934, faced an unsatisfactory ratio of feed prices to butterfat prices. This situation, together with the scarcity of feed and forage, was not expected to ease up until the pasture and grain harvest of 1935.

Adjustment measures for the dairy industry, taken under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, have included:

(1) Issuance of licenses for fluid-milk sales areas.
(2) Removal of surplus dairy products and cattle.
(3) Elimination of diseased dairy animals.
(4) Marketing agreements for evaporated milk and dry skim milk.
(5) Proposals for a production-control program for the industry.

II. MILK AGREEMENTS AND LICENSES

During the period from May through December of 1933, marketing agreements and licenses for milk were put into effect in 15 markets—Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Baltimore, Knoxville, Tenn., Evansville, Ind., Des Moines, New Orleans, Boston, San Diego, Calif., Oakland, Calif., St. Louis, Los Angeles, and Richmond, Va.

Some of these agreements included:

(1) Schedules of minimum prices to be paid producers by distributors, classified according to the use distributors made of the milk.

(2) Schedules of wholesale and retail distributors' resale prices to be charged consumers.

(3) Provisions for paying producers on some form of the base and surplus plan.

Two major problems encountered in these agreements were establishing producers' prices at a level which did not stimulate production within the milk shed nor induce increased competition from producers outside the milk shed, and the establishment of resale prices to consumers.

In some cases the establishments of resale price appeared to "freeze" distributors' margins at questionable levels, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act does not provide a satisfactory basis for determining the point at which distributors' margins should be fixed. In some cases, distributors demanded increased margins on the ground that their costs of operation had increased because of recovery measures. Much difficulty was also encountered in making acceptable adjustments between store and delivered prices to consumers.

Difficulties in enforcing the agreements occurred almost immediately. The provision most often violated was the one dealing with resale prices. In the case of public utilities in which the Federal Government establishes prices that may be charged to consumers for commodities or services, the Government usually also establishes rates of return that may be earned on investment in plants and equipment, fixes requirements with respect to the services furnished to consumers, and regulates other phases of the operation of public utilities. The basis for a similar program for the regulation of resale milk prices is not set forth in the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF ACT TO INCREASE RETURNS TO PRODUCERS

The primary purpose of the Agricultural Adjustment Act is to increase returns to producers for agricultural commodities. Accordingly, early in 1934 the Adjustment Administration announced a modified policy with respect to milk markets. All milk-marketing agreements were canceled effective February 1, 1934. Many of the licenses, which had supplemented these agreements, remained in effect. Licenses carrying provisions that were in accord with the new policy were subsequently issued.

Up to December 31, 1934, licenses have been issued for the following markets: Philadelphia, Pa.; San Diego, Calif.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Chicago, Ill.; Southern Illinois sales area; Alameda County, Calif.; Baltimore, Md.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Des Moines, Iowa; Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha, Nebr. and Council Bluffs, Iowa; Evansville, Ind.; Kansas City, Kans., and Kansas City, Mo. (Greater Kansas City); St. Louis, Mo. and East St. Louis, Ill. (Greater St. Louis sales area); Boston, Mass.; Richmond, Va.; Lincoln, Nebr.; Sioux City, Iowa; Wichita, Kans.; Topeka, Kans.; Leavenworth, Kans.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Providence, R. I.; Newport, R. I.; Fall River, Mass.; New Bedford, Mass.; Lexington, Ky.; Quad Cities (Davenport, Iowa, and Moline, East Moline, and Rock Island, Ill.); Louisville, Ky.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; San Francisco, Calif.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Savannah, Ga.; Tulsa, Okla.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Denver, Colo.;

Dubuque, Iowa; Atlanta, Ga.; and the following cities in Michigan: Detroit, Ann Arbor, Battle Creek, Bay City, Flint, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Port Huron, Saginaw, and Muskegon. The Philadelphia and San Diego licenses were issued under the 1933 policy.

SCOPE OF MILK LICENSES

Approximately one-fourth of the fluid milk consumed by nonfarm population in the United States is at present handled in markets operating under Federal license.

The milk-license program is intended to raise and maintain the income of milk producers as much as possible within an open, competitive market structure. Federal licenses are designed to be the framework of a market-price structure in which competitive forces are intelligently directed to bring about efficiently operating markets, instead of markets wherein undirected competitive forces tend to cause unstabilized and chaotic conditions.

Distributor competition under these licenses is limited to that which is pointed primarily toward greater efficiency in distribution, rather than toward advantages secured through obtaining milk at prices lower than other distributors must pay. This end is sought through the classified-price plan, under which each distributor is required to pay the same price according to the use made of the milk. In the case of class I milk distributors are not permitted to bring in milk from any source at a price lower than other distributors in the market are required to pay for milk entering the same use.

MARKET POOL TENDS TO ELIMINATE VIOLENT PRICE FLUCTUATIONS

Federal licenses provide for a market pool in which the proceeds from sales of all milk, which is sold to distributors according to a classified-price plan, are apportioned among producers. That is, in markets operating under a "straight pool" with no base-surplus or other plan for prorating the market among producers, all producers receive a weighted average price based upon the total value of all milk for all uses. This tends to eliminate violent fluctuations in price, occasioned in part by producers' competing with each other on a price basis, and undertaking to undersell each other.

In markets operating under a base-surplus or other method of prorating the market among producers, each producer is given an allotment representing his proportional share of the fluid milk and cream market. This allotment or base is established upon the basis of his past deliveries to dealers.

In some markets distributors are required to pay producers the "blended" price for delivered base milk. This blended price is calculated from distributors' reports of the volume of milk sold by them in different uses; the prices of different classes of milk as defined in the license; and the price established for milk in excess of the producers' delivered base.

In other markets producers receive the class I price for delivered base milk, and a lower price for all milk they deliver in excess of their delivered bases. Under this arrangement producers who are at the same distance from market and who produce milk of the same butterfat test, receive the same price for that proportion of their milk repre-

senting their share of the fluid milk and cream market, and the lower price for the excess portion of their milk that must be converted to manufactured uses. In this manner producers share proportionately both in the fluid milk and cream market and in the "surplus" market.

ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS IN 1934

The enforcement of Federal milk licenses has become increasingly important in 1934. In the section of this report dealing with litigation under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and with administrative enforcement, there is set forth in detail the results of the procedure followed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the enforcement of milk licenses, administratively and in the courts, during the year 1934.

The problem which has principally concerned the courts in those cases in which the enforcement of milk licenses was sought in injunction proceedings has been the question of the power of the Federal Government to regulate the marketing and distribution of milk in the exercise of its constitutional power to regulate interstate commerce.

The Federal power to license the distribution of milk in the local sales areas of the country may ultimately be held by the courts to depend upon the facts with respect to interstate commerce in milk in each particular area.

The legal and constitutional question of the right of the Government to license the distribution of milk in those areas where a substantial portion of the milk consumed is produced in States other than the State of its sale must be sharply distinguished from the question which is presented in those markets where all of the fluid milk consumed is produced locally.

The theory of the Government and the attitude of the lower Federal courts, as expressed in the decisions heretofore rendered, have demonstrated the differences between these two situations.

In the former case the Government has argued that it has a clear right to regulate the distribution of milk originating outside of the State and that in order to effectuate such regulation, it is necessary likewise to regulate the distribution of milk which is locally produced.

In the latter case it has been the theory of the Government that the price received by producers for fluid milk is so interrelated with the price of manufactured dairy products which move in interstate commerce that the Federal Government has the power to regulate the former in order to remove burdens and obstructions upon interstate commerce in dairy products.

At the present time, no Circuit Court of Appeals has passed upon the question of the power of the Federal Government to regulate the distribution of milk in either of these two situations. Until such time as the Supreme Court of the United States renders a definitive decision upon these questions no certain prediction can be made as to what will be ultimately declared to be the scope of the Federal power to regulate the distribution of milk.

PRICES TO PRODUCERS

Without restriction of supplies, it is practically impossible to maintain prices to producers at a level higher than that based on a normal relationship to manufacturing-milk prices, without stimulating an

increase in the supply of milk on the market, from either within or without the usual limits of the milk shed. Therefore, the prices established in milk licenses are subject to revision as required by changing supply and demand conditions in the market.

During last summer, drought conditions severely affected the supply of milk in many markets. In order to enable farmers to purchase feed, the price of which was rising markedly, prices of milk were raised in some markets as much as was necessary to assure a supply of milk sufficient to meet market needs. In some cases, after drought conditions became less acute, supplies of milk entering the market increased in response to the higher schedule of prices, and it was necessary to reduce the price in order to keep excessive supplies from breaking down the entire market-price structure.

PRODUCER-DISTRIBUTOR BROUGHT INTO PROGRAM

The producer-distributor problem has been difficult. It is necessary to bring the producer-distributor within the scope of the program if supplies are to be effectively restricted so as to enhance prices.

However, under a program that aims to increase prices and incomes as much as possible within the limits of a competitive market structure, the immediate problem is to determine the relationship of the producer-distributor to the nondistributing producers, and to determine how much of the burden of surplus the producer-distributor should carry.

Under most of the licenses now in effect, the producer-distributor is exempt from payments to the adjustment account on his own production. However, any purchases he makes from other producers are accounted for by prorating them in accordance with the several uses for which he sells milk, while bulk sales made to other distributors must be accounted for as class III milk.

APPORTIONING THE MARKET AMONG PRODUCERS

The base-rating plan, designed to induce a more even volume of production throughout the year, has been in operation in several markets for a number of years. In most cases it has been an important factor in decreasing seasonal variation in milk production and bringing production into closer conformity with the sales of fluid milk and cream.

Generally speaking, the base-rating system involves the establishment of individual producers' bases. These bases represent the volume of milk for which the individual producer will be paid the fluid-milk price, the cream price, or a blend of the two prices. For all milk delivered in excess of his base the producer receives a price based on the value of this milk for manufacturing purposes.

In some cases the only well-defined means of determining these bases has been for each producer to share equally in the fluid milk market, or cream market, or both, and to bear an equal share in the surplus burden. That is, the percentage of his total production for which there is paid the fluid-milk price, or the cream price, or a blend of the two, is the same for each producer. However, in some cases there has been no particular effort to rank producers according to their ability to supply a relatively constant flow of milk suitable for distribution as fluid milk and cream throughout the year. This is

necessary in order to compensate producers who are efficient in this respect.

ADMINISTRATION OF LICENSES

It is highly desirable that administration of milk licenses be decentralized as much as possible and that the responsibility for this administration be placed largely in the hands of some local body. However, the emergency that existed at the time the licensing program was inaugurated made necessary provisions in the Federal milk licenses which set forth the duties of market administrators who are charged with the administration of the license.

Cooperative associations are often equipped to perform or already are performing some particular services to members which the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is not in a position to render. Such associations sometimes guarantee producers a steady market for their milk under terms and conditions named by them and they usually set up reserve funds to protect producers from financial loss through failure of distributors to pay for milk.

The checking of tests and weights from records of distributors' accounts and the distribution of adequate market information are services which the Adjustment Administration license officials are well able to perform for nonmembers of cooperative associations.

It is highly desirable that a constructive working relationship between the Federal Government and the cooperative associations should be maintained at all times.

STATE-FEDERAL MILK CONTROL

Since State authority has become an increasingly important factor in the regulation of milk marketing, the working relations between the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the various State milk-control agencies have likewise become more important. Pressure for State regulation of milk marketing is responsible for the fact that 18 States now have more or less clearly defined prices and conditions of milk marketing.

In their attempts to deal with critical situations the States have met with certain legal and economic problems somewhat parallel to those in the same field that the Adjustment Administration has faced in its own work on licensed markets.

It has been suggested that groups of States might act together, with the aid of the Federal Government. Because the Federal authorities have gained experience in problems of regulating interstate milk traffic, opinion seems to favor concurrent exercise of power by State and Federal Governments, where public interest demands such action.

Representatives of cooperative milk producers' associations consequently have recently taken steps to secure the enactment of protective milk legislation in States without such laws, and the amendment of existing State milk-control laws that require to be strengthened. A reasonable degree of uniformity and coordination in the relation of the States with each other and with the Federal Government is the objective.

PROPOSALS FOR STATE MILK LAWS

It is proposed, for one thing, to enact in State milk laws compact clauses investing the respective State with powers and duties to confer with authorities of other States and of the Federal Government, particularly in the conduct of joint hearings and the issuance of joint or concurrent orders. It is held that enforcement and compliance will be more easily obtained through such joint action.

Except in the establishment of resale prices and the use of market administrators, the general milk-control programs of the States and that of the Federal Government are similar. The States usually establish resale prices to consumers, while the Federal Government does not, except for low minimum prices on a few markets. Under the Federal licenses milk-market administrators, appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, supervise the licenses. This plan is not used in State milk regulation. Classified prices as the basis of payment for milk and equalization of the position of all producers and all distributors in a particular market are features of most Federal milk licenses that may or may not appear in State regulations.

Both State and Federal Governments seek to improve the price structure for the producer, and in so doing they attempt to discourage unfair trade practices. Practically all States with milk-control laws declare it contrary to public policy for milk dealers to reject milk without reasonable cause; to fail to pay for milk according to its actual use; or to take actions that tend to demoralize the dairy price structure, and often to harm consumers.

The Adjustment Administration's position has been that it cannot go beyond its own field and recommend State milk legislation. The States, however, in shaping and enforcing such laws, can make it practical for the Federal Government to put a license program into operation, if such is requested, and thereafter to function with the greatest possible effect in behalf of producers and other interested groups.

III. SURPLUS-REMOVAL ACTIVITIES

During the summer of 1933, prices and production conditions for manufactured dairy products, especially butter, reached a serious situation. Production had increased by 4 percent and consumption had declined, with resulting accumulation of excessive storage stocks. These stocks on September 1 were 175,476,000 pounds as compared to 107,259,000 pounds on September 1, 1932, and 147,076,000 pounds as the September 1 average for the 5 years 1925–29. It appeared that in order to avoid a drastic decline in butter prices the removal of a considerable volume of butter from regular marketing channels would be necessary.

Leaders of the dairy industry appealed to the Secretary of Agriculture for an immediate surplus-removal program and pledged their support to a general production-adjustment program to be formulated and put into effect later, since it was recognized that surplus removal activities alone would not constitute a permanent solution of the dairy problem.

Accordingly, a surplus-removal program was put into effect in August 1933. In anticipation that a processing tax would be levied on dairy products and would finance the surplus-removal activities, the United States Treasury advanced a total of $11,250,000 for the purchase of butter.

Butter purchased with the funds advanced by the Treasury under this program, up to March 28, 1934, totaled 45,772,265 pounds. An additional 5,800,000 pounds were purchased by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration with its funds. The total amounts of butter purchased and distributed through these channels, including the purchases by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, are shown in table 27.

TABLE 27.—*Government purchases and distribution of butter, August 1933 to June 1934* [1]

Month	Pounds purchased	Pounds distributed	Month	Pounds purchased	Pounds distributed
August	1,505,092	0	March	1,730,623	4,690,834
September	3,015,622	0	April	2,072,000	2,405,998
October	8,860,931	0	May	0	648,840
November	17,369,882	0	June	0	171,355
December	12,480,298	3,300,000			
January	3,437,817	22,466,293	Total	51.572,265	51,572,265
February	1,100,000	17,888,945			

[1] Includes 5,800,000 pounds purchased by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Between January 2 and April 24, 1934, a total of 6,346,265 pounds of cheese for distribution through relief channels was purchased through the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation with the funds advanced by the Treasury.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASES FROM JONES-CONNALLY FUNDS

The Jones-Connally Cattle Act, passed by the Seventy-third Congress and approved April 7, 1934, authorized the appropriation of 200 million dollars to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to finance surplus reduction and production adjustments in the dairy and beef-cattle industries, and to support and balance the markets for these industries. Not more than 60 percent of the authorization could be used for either of these industries. Of the amount authorized, 100 million dollars was appropriated.

The La Follette amendment to this act authorized the appropriation of an additional 50 million dollars to enable the Secretary to make advances to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for the purchase of dairy and beef products for relief distribution, and for elimination of diseased dairy and beef cattle. The full amount of this authorization was appropriated.

With the funds appropriated under this act, as amended, purchases of butter and cheese were begun July 2, 1934. By December 8, 1934, a total of 10,135,960 pounds of butter and 367,007 pounds of cheese had been purchased, with an additional 6,040,000 pounds of butter and 11,189,952 pounds of cheese to be delivered on contract as of that date.

Up to the end of 1934, purchases and commitment for purchase under the surplus-removal program included 67,748,225 pounds of butter and 17,803,224 pounds of cheese. This included purchases and commitments from Treasury advances made in anticipation of processing taxes on dairy products, from funds provided under the Jones-Connally Act, and from Federal Emergency Relief Administration funds. At the close of the year no processing tax had been levied on dairy products.

A DROUGHT RELIEF MEASURE

Governmental purchases of cattle which, because of the drought-caused feed shortage, would have been lost to their owners, was carried on in part with funds appropriated under the Jones-Connally Act. This emergency operation was designed to conserve supplies of human food and at the same time to bring feed requirements for livestock, and the available supplies of feed, into better balance.

It operated at the same time as a surplus-removal measure. Because of the nature of the plan, it resulted in cattle owners selling to the Government, as a rule, the lower-producing animals from their dairy herds.

The potential producing capacity of the Nation's dairy industry probably remains at a relatively high level which, with good feed-growing conditions in 1935, may result in a total milk production not much below the level of recent years.

IV. ELIMINATION OF DISEASED CATTLE

The La Follette amendment to the Jones-Connally Act, to which previous reference has been made, authorized the appropriation of funds to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to eliminate diseased beef and dairy cattle, including those infected with bovine tuberculosis or with Bang's disease (contagious abortion), and to make payments to owners indemnifying them for the elimination of such animals.

A program for this work was initiated in the summer of 1934, administered by the Bureau of Animal Industry in cooperation with State agencies, using funds allocated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. It provides for testing herds, eliminating diseased animals, and making payments to owners, and is to continue through the calendar year 1935.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Under the program for eliminating cattle infected with tuberculosis, put into effect June 12, 1934, the owner receives a maximum of $20 for each grade animal and $50 for each purebred animal eliminated. These sums include any amounts that may be received from State sources and any returns from the sale of the animal for slaughter. The program supplements the Federal-State work which has been in progress for a number of years, and follows the same procedure.

Under the emergency Federal-State plan, 528,025 herds including 5,841,407 cattle were tested from July to December, inclusive. The rate of expansion of the program through the emergency fund is indicated by the fact that 980,917 cattle were tested in October 1934, as compared with 318,835 in July.

During this 6-month period, 176,197 cattle showed a positive reaction to the tuberculin test. (See table 28.) This represents 3 percent of the cattle tested. Only those herds which had not previously been tested were included in the program.

Since tuberculosis work has been linked up with that being carried on in the States under regularly established testing, there has been some variation in the utilization of the funds allocated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In Connecticut, Minnesota, New York, and Vermont a considerable number of the tests were

made by veterinarians employed by the counties and the States. The Federal payment on reacting cattle during the 6-month period in those States was from the Jones-Connally amendment. On the other hand, other available funds were used to pay indemnity on reactors in Massachusetts, while the testing expense was paid out of the Jones-Connally fund.

TABLE 28.—*Data on tuberculin testing under emergency cattle elimination program, July 1934*

State	Herds tested	Cattle tested	Reactors	Percentage of reactors
Alabama	3, 562	23, 000	23	0. 1
Arizona	1, 168	12, 793	67	. 5
Arkansas	50, 448	248, 234	204	. 08
California	5, 202	118, 533	26, 667	22. 5
Colorado	8, 824	181, 821	3, 279	1. 8
Connecticut	7, 982	86, 419	4, 663	5. 4
Florida	2, 733	42, 509	33	. 08
Georgia	27, 041	166, 148	62	. 04
Indiana	3, 191	34, 765	160	. 5
Iowa	23, 176	484, 442	16, 865	3. 5
Kansas	22, 806	283, 214	1, 590	. 6
Louisiana	90	2, 749	71	2. 6
Massachusetts	1, 320	7, 427	2, 013	27. 1
Minnesota	41, 189	830, 479	3, 148	. 4
Mississippi	13, 562	77, 087	43	. 06
Missouri	82, 666	557, 869	552	. 1
Montana	1, 137	27, 718	46	. 2
Nebraska	4, 283	69, 924	567	. 8
New Mexico	800	8, 606	29	. 3
New York	68, 743	968, 341	106, 017	10. 0
Ohio	19, 556	145, 046	566	. 4
Oklahoma	41, 028	476, 895	1, 369	. 3
Pennsylvania	11, 060	104, 817	2, 766	2. 6
South Carolina	4, 578	15, 588	1	. 01
South Dakota	2, 422	37, 621	1, 074	2. 9
Tennessee	19, 229	75, 324	113	. 2
Texas	27, 863	233, 688	68	. 03
Vermont	9, 185	154, 512	2, 508	1. 6
Virginia	8, 775	31, 760	87	. 3
Wisconsin	13, 338	275, 292	1, 383	. 5
Wyoming	1, 068	58, 786	163	. 3
Total	528, 025	5, 841, 407	176, 197	3. 0

BANG'S DISEASE

On July 19, 1934, the elimination program was broadened to include cattle infected with Bang's disease. It constitutes the first Nation-wide measure toward eradication of this disease.

Under this program the cattle owner enters into a voluntary agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture to market for slaughter, under Federal or State supervision, all cows, bulls, and heifers over 6 months of age, that react positively to the agglutination blood test; to confine additions to his herd, so far as possible, to virgin animals and those from herds known to be free from Bang's disease; to clean and disinfect his premises under supervision after the removal of the reactors; and to continue blood-testing the animals in his herd in accordance with any accredited Bang's disease elimination program that may have been adopted by his State.

The Secretary of Agriculture agrees that the herd shall be tested for Bang's disease under the direction of the Bureau of Animal Industry, without expense to the owner except for the necessary handling of the animals incident to collecting blood samples. He also agrees to indemnify the owner for each animal eliminated, in an amount equal to its appraised valuation within a maximum limit, less any net proceeds from marketing the animal and also less any other

indemnities that may be received from local government units. The maximum appraised valuation for each grade animal is $20 and for each registered purebred animal, $50.

Cattle owners in 46 States have joined in the program. From July to December 1934, inclusive, 51,136 herds, including 944,069 animals, were tested, and 134,388 showed a positive reaction to the test. (See table 29.)

TABLE 29.—*Bang's disease testing July–December 1934, under the emergency diseased-cattle elimination program*

State	Herds tested	Cattle tested	Reactors positive	Percentage of reactors
Alabama	130	7,635	1,309	17.1
Arizona	16	592	133	22.5
Arkansas	519	8,270	1,280	15.5
Colorado	5	399	67	16.8
Connecticut	48	2,021	325	16.1
Delaware	148	3,765	490	13.0
Florida	184	5,782	661	11.4
Georgia	64	3,895	425	10.9
Idaho	548	8,297	494	6.0
Illinois	254	6,915	1,653	23.9
Indiana	1,367	21,154	3,206	15.2
Iowa	1,156	25,886	4,342	16.8
Kansas	179	9,724	1,505	15.5
Kentucky	1,715	26,184	3,067	11.7
Louisiana	19	1,220	208	17.0
Maine	27	626	114	18.2
Maryland	360	7,518	1,289	17.1
Massachusetts	19	861	171	19.9
Michigan	1,659	27,642	4,810	17.4
Minnesota	8,153	140,554	17,734	12.6
Mississippi	144	5,935	1,351	22.8
Missouri	361	8,948	895	10.0
Montana	275	10,558	1,952	18.5
Nebraska	70	2,894	417	14.4
Nevada	273	6,934	824	11.9
New Hampshire	92	2,453	377	15.4
New Jersey	70	6,064	495	8.2
New Mexico	51	1,997	327	16.4
New York	198	5,928	1,052	17.7
North Carolina	583	15,944	1,778	11.2
North Dakota	359	7,655	835	10.9
Ohio	6,054	80,688	13,153	16.3
Oklahoma	2,477	49,444	7,085	14.3
Oregon	1,855	23,205	2,238	9.6
Pennsylvania	1,099	22,488	2,998	13.3
Rhode Island	6	345	43	12.5
South Carolina	64	3,712	485	13.1
South Dakota	8	234	47	20.1
Tennessee	312	9,729	1,953	20.1
Texas	277	19,075	3,463	18.2
Utah	954	11,544	1,159	10.0
Vermont	99	3,660	897	24.5
Virginia	3,138	55,506	5,199	9.4
Washington	2,752	39,754	4,976	12.5
West Virginia	1,909	20,812	1,624	7.8
Wisconsin	11,086	219,623	35,482	16.2
Total	51,136	944,069	134,388	14.2

Of the total number of cattle tested, more than 14 percent showed infection with Bang's disease. In no State included in the program was the rate of infection less than 6 percent. In 9 States it was between 6 percent and 10 percent. Six States showed percentages of between 20 percent and 24.5 percent of infected cattle.

V. MARKETING AGREEMENT FOR EVAPORATED AND DRY SKIM MILK

EVAPORATED MILK AGREEMENT

Rapidly increasing deliveries at milk-evaporating plants, increasing stocks in the hands of manufacturers, and some wasteful and unfair trade practices were the immediate causes for the adoption of a marketing agreement for the evaporated milk industry in 1933.

A series of conferences between producers and distributors culminated early in a request for a marketing agreement. After hearings in Washington, such an agreement became effective on September 9, 1933. It carried no provision for a license, but did contain provisions for: (1) Maximum and minimum wholesale prices on case goods; (2) a farm price based on a combination of butter and cheese prices in relation to the butterfat content of milk bought; and (3) a committee of producers to confer with manufacturers on any proposed change in the price formula.

The cooperation of the industry in making the agreement effective was facilitated by the fact that there are only 41 manufacturers of evaporated milk in the United States, operating about 160 plants in 27 States. This permits immediate and united action.

The primary objective of the Agricultural Adjustment Act is to increase returns to producers, and the evaporated milk agreement has functioned as a means toward that end.

EFFECT ON PRICES

During the first 6 months of 1933 the United States average price to farmers for milk of 3.5 percent butterfat content used at milk evaporating plants was 89 cents per 100 pounds, although in April of that year the average was only 81 cents. In the last half of 1933, during which period the marketing agreement went into effect, the average farm price for the country as a whole was $1.07 per 100 pounds. From January 1934 to October 1934 it averaged $1.10 per 100 pounds.

While this improvement in prices to producers was taking place, both wholesale and retail prices of evaporated milk held fairly constant. The average wholesale selling price per case at distributing points throughout the country, for the first 6 months of 1933, was $2.35 and the national average retail price per can was 6.3 cents. In the last half of the same year, after the marketing agreement was established, the wholesale price averaged $2.55 per case and the retail price 6.8 cents per can. From January 1934 to October 1934 both wholesale and retail prices averaged the same as they had done in the last half of 1933.

AGREEMENT FOR DRY SKIM MILK INDUSTRY

Before a marketing agreement for the dry skim milk industry was proposed by the American Dry Skim Milk Institute, conditions in that industry were much the same as those in the evaporated milk industry.

Testimony at public hearings on the proposed agreement indicated that if the agreement were put into effect it would result in elimination

of price-demoralizing trade practices prevalent in the industry; strengthening of wholesale prices; and establishment of greater stability in the producers' price structure. Accordingly, the agreement was put into effect on September 16, 1933.

Under its terms each manufacturer agrees to file with the Secretary of Agriculture and with the managing agent appointed under the agreement, a list of his selling prices stating the sizes, quantities, brands, grades, and territories to which the respective prices are applicable. This price list may be modified at any time, but such modification is subject to the disapproval of the Secretary. The manufacturer agrees to sell only at these prices, and to sell to all persons without special discounts or concessions, though the price provisions do not apply to sales of dry skim milk made by one manufacturer to another. The price list must include a base period for a carload quantity, single delivery, and prices for quantities other than this are calculated according to a prescribed schedule of differentials which is specified in the agreement and is uniform for all manufacturers.

Each manufacturer further agrees to report to the managing agent his production, purchases, sales, and stocks of dry skim milk.

Dry skim milk prices strengthened under the operation of the agreement. The United States average wholesale price was 3.85 cents per pound in February 1933, and for the first 6 months of that year averaged 4.13 cents a pound. In the last half of 1933, during which period the agreement was put into effect, this price strengthened considerably, bringing the average for the year up to 5.13 cents a pound. From January to October 1934, inclusive, the wholesale prices for the country as a whole averaged 5.39 cents a pound.

PROGRAM FOR MANUFACTURED MILK NECESSARILY LIMITED

Efforts of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration thus far have been primarily concerned with fluid-milk markets, and no direct programs for the improvement of the national price structure or the marketing systems for butter and cheese producers have been undertaken.

The surplus-removal program, however, had a broad effect on the butter-storage situation and thereby caused prices for butterfat to be firmer than otherwise they would have been during the critical period of 1933. Negotiations for butter and cheese marketing agreements were under way in 1933, but the wide-spread production of these commodities and the inherent difficulty of entering into marketing agreements with so many units of producers, independent buyers, and processors on any satisfactory common ground made the project extremely difficult.

The same problems encountered in framing a general production adjustment for the whole dairy industry were met in seeking to effectuate agreements or licenses or both for stabilizing the butter and cheese industries.

VI. PROPOSALS FOR PRODUCTION-CONTROL MEASURES

At a time when dairy production was continuing at a volume beyond market requirements, and with employment still at low levels, it appeared that surplus-removal measures and marketing agreements could not completely and effectively raise producers' price levels without some form of production adjustment. Accordingly, various proposals, many of them made by members of the industry themselves, were studied by the Adjustment Administration in an effort to formulate some program that would be acceptable to dairymen throughout the country.

Development of such a program was exceedingly difficult because of regional differences and variations in type of products, and because some areas are deficit areas while others are surplus producing. The large number of farmers concerned, estimated at more than four and a half million, and the lack of adequate statistical information for establishing production allotments, added to the difficulties.

Out of the numerous suggestions that were made and considered, a suggested program was evolved and presented for the consideration of the industry in April 1934.

At the time the program was submitted to the industry, it seemed likely that a marked increase in dairy production would take place during the following season. Milk production in recent years had not kept pace with the increase in the number of dairy cows, but it appeared that with favorable growing conditions for feed crops in 1934, an unprecedented volume of milk production was to be expected.

REDUCTION OF 20 TO 30 PERCENT PROPOSED

Under the suggested program, dairymen would have signed contracts to reduce their sales from 20 to 30 percent below the level attained in 1932–33, and would have received benefit payments of approximately 40 cents per pound of butterfat reduced below the base sales level. The program was to have been financed through the levy of a processing tax of 5 cents per pound on butterfat sales in all forms, and a compensating tax on oleomargarine.

Supplementary features of the program provided for expending 5 million dollars for milk to be distributed through relief channels; 5 million dollars for eliminating cattle affected with bovine tuberculosis; and 5 million dollars for placing milk cows upon farms that are without milk cows, principally in the Southern States, the milk from such cows to be used on the farms and in no case to be sold in regular marketing channels.

This program was presented to farmers in a series of 15 regional meetings held in Syracuse, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Madison, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Des Moines, Iowa.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Memphis, Tenn.; Portland, Oreg.; Berkeley, Calif.; and Denver, Colo.

Farmers were about equally divided in numbers between those in favor and those opposed to all or parts of the program. In general they agreed that something should be done to improve the economic status of the dairymen, but were not united on any particular program. Since the success of any production-adjustment program depends

upon the cooperation of a large majority of the producers of the commodity in question, it appeared inadvisable to put the proposed dairy program in effect at once. Accordingly, it was held in obeyance until producers' sentiment could become crystallized and they would be willing to give their full cooperation. This decision was consistent with the policy that no program was to be put into effect unless a substantial majority of the producers desired it and indicated a willingness to cooperate.

WAY STILL OPEN FOR DAIRY PROGRAM

Under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Secretary of Agriculture is empowered to enter into production adjustment agreements or contracts with producers of milk and its products. Milk was declared one of the basic commodities when the act was drafted.

Some of the difficulties that would be met under a supply-restriction policy, if such were followed in respect to milk markets, would be (1) the establishment of prices at such a high level that evasion of the market-restrictive measures would be encouraged, (2) the danger of leaving the market in an unstable situation if and when Government support were discontinued, and (3) the general difficulty of setting up an acceptable control plan.

It is quite possible that within the coming year some degree of need for a broader national program for dairying may develop. The problem may be one of controlled expansion rather than restriction. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration does not consider the subject a closed one in the light of experiences in 1934 relative to such a contemplated program of adjustment. Complex as may be the problems which are continually baffling the best minds in the dairy industry, there should not be any relaxing of vigilance on the part of those who feel that concerted action may still be necessary for the welfare of all branches of dairying.

The present hope of the industry rests on restored purchasing power of the mass of industrial workers. If that increased demand for a reasonable amount of dairy products does not improve the position of the dairymen, there may be maladjustments remaining within the industry open to correction if the members of the industry desire to take action to that end. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration awaits the decision of the industry as to the future course in national programs.

CHAPTER 7

TOBACCO

SALIENT FACTS ABOUT TOBACCO ADJUSTMENT

1. Total number of contracts under all programs in 1934	289, 106
2. Total base acreage of all tobacco contract signers in 1934 acres	1, 800, 908
3. Average percentage of reduction from base acreage under all tobacco programs in 1934	34
4. Increase in tobacco returns:	
Value of tobacco sales by growers for marketing year 1932–33	$105, 948, 000
Total of value of sales and rental and benefit payments for marketing year 1933–34	$204, 442, 000
Total of value of sales and benefit payments for marketing year 1934–35	$256, 585, 000
5. Rental and benefit payments in connection with 1934–35 production	$32, 688, 000
6. Kerr-Smith Act referendum:	
Percentage of acreage customarily engaged in production of Burley, flue-cured, fire-cured, and dark air-cured tobacco which was voted under referendum	92. 2
Percentage of voted land which was voted in favor of Kerr-Smith Act tax in 1935	97. 3

Tobacco growers have made substantial gains toward eliminating price-depressing surpluses and in increasing their farm income. Approximately 289,100 farmers, operating more than 90 percent of the land customarily used for tobacco production, participated in the 1934 tobacco-adjustment program. Of these, 278,700 were in the United States, and 10,400 were in Puerto Rico. Contracts in effect and the percentages of reduction in 1934 are shown in table 30.

Production in pounds of tobacco by contracting producers in 1934 was reduced approximately one-third below the average base production under the several adjustment contracts, and the total sales from the 1934 crop of all types were around 25 percent smaller than in 1933.

The acreage planted to tobacco in 1934 was the smallest in 20 years with the exception of 1 year. About one-third of the surplus of all types of tobacco in the United States was removed during the year. The total farm income received from the 1934 crop, exclusive of rental and benefit payments, was 20 percent larger than the income received from the 1933 crop, and more than twice the income received from the 1932 crop, which was about the same size as the 1934 crop. Advances in income from the various types of tobacco and the amount of benefit payments are shown in table 31.

When the 1934 tobacco-adjustment programs started, the total supply of United States tobacco in this country was 3,650,000,000 pounds. A normal supply for the level of consumption then prevailing would have been about 2,900,000,000 pounds. This gave a surplus of 750,000,000 pounds. While this surplus was accumulating,

the income of tobacco growers was being disastrously reduced. It went down from $290,088,000 for the 1929 season to $105,948,000 for that of 1932. It was at this low point that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration applied measures to improve the situation.

TABLE 30.—*Number of contracts, base acreage and production, and reduction from base, by tobacco programs and by States, 1934*

Kind of tobacco and State	Total contracts	Total base acreage	Total base production	Average base acreage per contract	Average reduction from base [1]
Flue-cured, types 11-14: [1]	*Number*	*Acres*	*1,000 lbs.*	*Acres*	*Percent*
Florida	1,038	6,023	4,534	5.80	29
Georgia	12,381	75,870	59,821	6.13	29
North Carolina	73,531	695,852	528,658	9.46	28
South Carolina	13,291	99,380	78,542	7.48	29
Virginia	11,684	94,328	59,747	8.07	26
Total flue-cured	111,925	971,453	731,302	8.68	28
Fire-cured, types 21-24:					
Kentucky	10,478	65,136	46,804	6.22	25
Tennessee	6,963	65,007	50,968	9.34	25
Virginia	6,308	28,302	20,432	4.49	25
Total fire-cured	23,749	158,445	118,204	6.67	25
Burley, type 31:					
Alabama	18	205	156	11.40	49
Arkansas	16	60	28	3.58	45
Indiana	2,995	10,110	7,645	3.37	42
Kansas	88	480	425	5.46	41
Kentucky	59,832	305,590	228,199	5.11	40
Missouri	1,059	7,310	7,092	6.91	40
North Carolina	3,969	7,310	5,950	1.84	35
Ohio	5,329	15,860	11,535	2.98	42
Tennessee	28,449	67,435	53,737	2.37	38
Virginia	5,793	10,720	10,144	1.85	35
West Virginia	1,876	5,210	3,044	2.78	45
Total Burley	109,424	430,290	327,955	3.93	40
Maryland, type 32	702	7,139	4,578	10.17	25
Dark air-cured, types 35-37:					
Kentucky	8,668	40,676	33,868	4.69	30
Tennessee	1,034	2,746	2,100	2.66	30
Virginia	376	1,102	819	2.93	30
Total dark air-cured	10,078	44,524	36,787	4.42	30
Cigar-leaf: [2]					
Pennsylvania	4,696	31,188	(3)	6.64	67
New York	375	1,484	(3)	3.96	90
Ohio	5,067	34,906	(3)	6.89	68
Indiana	34	133	(3)	3.91	78
Connecticut	2,158	17,352	(3)	8.04	67
Massachusetts	1,049	7,346	(3)	7.00	70
Vermont	25	132	(3)	5.28	98
New Hampshire	27	124	(3)	4.59	92
Wisconsin	8,558	38,190	(3)	4.46	85
Minnesota	662	1,869	(3)	2.82	91
Illinois	12	38	(3)	3.18	80
Florida	122	1,994	(3)	16.34	27
Georgia	43	746	(3)	17.35	27
Total cigar-leaf	22,828	135,502	(3)	5.94	72
Puerto Rican	10,400	53,555	(3)	5.15	32
Total all programs	289,106	1,800,908	----------	6.23	34

Tobacco sections, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

[1] Tobacco contracts provide allotments of production as well as acreage, except in the case of cigar-leaf tobacco. This column shows percentages which allotted acreages were below base acreages; since some growers did not grow their full allotted acreage, the total harvested acreage of growers under contract was below the total acreage allotted. The Burley contract permitted choice of a reduction of either 33⅓ or 50 percent; binder and filler cigar-leaf contracts permitted choice of a reduction of 33⅓, 50, or 100 percent. For flue-cured tobacco, an administrative ruling permitted choice of a reduction of 20 percent in lieu of the 30 percent provided in the contract.

[2] Includes all domestic types of cigar-leaf tobacco except types 45 and 61.

[3] Base production not established under cigar-leaf tobacco contracts.

TABLE 31.—*Value of tobacco sales by growers and benefit payments, by kind of tobacco and by marketing years, 1929–30 to 1934–35*

Marketing year	Flue-cured	Fire-cured	Burley	Maryland [1]	Dark air-cured	Cigar leaf [1]	Puerto Rican	Total
	1,000 dollars	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
1929–30	134, 920	24, 794	74, 660	4, 584	6, 620	38, 070	6, 440	290, 088
1930–31	103, 479	14, 159	55, 270	6, 856	4, 840	29, 590	9, 100	223, 294
1931–32	56, 046	9, 573	37, 791	4, 981	2, 518	16, 786	7, 460	135, 155
1932–33	43, 158	7, 769	38, 909	4, 212	1, 634	9, 496	770	105, 948
1933–34:								
Value of sales	112, 992	11, 609	40, 452	4, 611	2, 317	13, 380	2, 550	187, 911
Benefit payments	9, 137	485	3, 442	36	162	2, 079	1, 190	16, 531
Total	122, 129	12, 094	43, 894	4, 647	2, 479	15, 459	3, 740	204, 442
1934–35:								
Value of sales	150, 504	12, 678	39, 560	3, 570	2, 854	10, 486	4, 245	223, 897
Benefit payments	11, 683	1, 556	14, 508	78	472	3, 117	1, 274	32, 688
Total	162, 187	14, 234	54, 068	3, 648	3, 326	13, 603	5, 519	256, 585

Tobacco Section: Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

[1] Adjusted for accumulation and sale of farm stocks.

MARKETING AGREEMENTS SUPPORTED PRICES IN 1933

After producers had demonstrated their willingness to adjust production in 1934, domestic buyers agreed to pay higher prices for purchases from the 1933 crop. Six marketing agreements were negotiated for the principal kinds of tobacco grown in the United States. Under these agreements approximately 645,000,000 pounds of tobacco were purchased, nearly half the total 1933 production, at prices materially higher than would have otherwise prevailed.

It is estimated that the tobacco program increased the market receipts of farmers from the 1933 crop by approximately $45,000,000. Tobacco growers received $187,911,000 for the 1933 crop from sales on the markets. In addition, during the marketing season for the 1933 crop they received approximately $16,500,000 in rental and benefit payments under the adjustment contracts. The grower's share of the tobacco consumer's dollar increased from 4½ percent in 1932 to 10 percent in 1933. Manufacturers' profits on the other hand declined from above 10 percent of the consumer's dollar in 1932 to about 7 percent in 1933.

An essential factor in facilitating the adjustment of tobacco production has been the flexibility of the adjustment contracts. Extreme differences in the conditions of production and in market outlets and prices and the highly specialized nature of the problems involved has necessitated separate adjustment contracts for 11 different kinds of tobacco. Furthermore, since the acreage and production of tobacco on individual farms vary widely from year to year, producers under each of the principal tobacco contracts have been given several choices as to the year or years which could be used in establishing their bases. The only exceptions to this were the 702 contracts for Maryland tobacco and the 165 contracts for Georgia-Florida shade-grown tobacco.

POUNDS AS WELL AS ACRES SPECIFIED

All tobacco contracts, except those for the filler and binder types of cigar-leaf tobacco, provide definite production allotments in pounds of tobacco as well as acreage allotments for individual farms. Allotments in pounds are specified because tobacco is an intensive crop, and yields per acre can be increased through changes in fertilizer and other cultural practices more easily than in the case of some other crops.

These specific allotments of production make it possible to determine more definitely the exact size of crop which is likely to be produced and to make adjustments in the quantity to be marketed. Under these contracts, adjustments of production allotments may be made after the crop has been planted and before selling time, on the basis of current prospects for production and demand.

Three classes of payments are made to growers who participate in the tobacco programs. The first payment for each kind of tobacco is in the form of a rental payment and is at a uniform rate per acre for each acre taken out of tobacco production, regardless of productivity. However, the rates are different for the different kinds of tobacco. The second payment, and the third in cases where a third is made, are based upon the net sale value of the tobacco grown on the farm, and thus reflect the yield and quality of the crop produced.

CROP-INCOME INSURANCE

Rental payments, which approximate one-third or more of the total payments under the tobacco program, are made regardless of production in the current crop. In the case of other payments, minimum rates are provided in each contract, and growers are guaranteed at least these minimum payments, even though they may produce less than their allotments.

In some of the contracts, the minimum rates are stated in terms of a specified number of dollars per acre of the rented acreage. In others, provision is made for "deficiency" payments to be made on each pound that the grower's production may fall below his allotment. This provides insurance against a partial or total crop failure.

All the tobacco contracts contain provisions for extending them through the crop year 1935–36.

I. THE KERR-SMITH TOBACCO ACT

The Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act was passed by Congress and approved by the President on June 28, 1934, in response to the request of tobacco growers participating in the adjustment programs.

The act supplements the adjustment programs, but it does not compel cooperation in these programs. It permits noncooperators to grow tobacco, and taxes them in an amount calculated to be equal to the difference between their returns from the higher prices resulting from the adjustment activities, and the returns they would have received on the same number of pounds of tobacco if no adjustment program had been offered.

The provisions of the act were made mandatory for 1934 for all tobacco harvested in the crop year 1934–35, except Maryland, Virginia sun-cured, and cigar-leaf tobacco. The act provided also that it could be applied to any type of tobacco in 1935–36 if "the Secretary of Agriculture determines that the persons who own, rent,

share-crop, or control three-fourths of the land customarily engaged in production of [that] particular type of tobacco favor the levy of the tax thereon."

TABLE 32.—*Growers' vote on Kerr-Smith Act, December 1934* [1]

Class and type	Type no.	Acreage customarily engaged in production of tobacco	Percentage of land voted	Percentage of voted land voted in favor of tax for 1935 [1]
Flue-cured:				
Virginia	11	89, 400	94. 7	98. 5
North Carolina	11	255, 000	97. 5	99. 0
Total old belt	11	344, 400	96. 8	98. 9
Eastern North Carolina belt	12	336, 300	98. 2	99. 3
North Carolina	13	63, 600	98. 7	99. 7
South Carolina	13	101, 200	91. 5	99. 1
Total South Carolina belt	13	164, 800	94. 3	99. 3
Georgia	14	77, 900	91. 0	98. 4
Florida	14	5, 700	76. 4	97. 8
Total Georgia and Florida belt	14	83, 600	90. 1	98. 4
Total flue-cured	11–14	929, 100	96. 3	99. 1
Fire-cured:				
Virginia	21	32, 200	91. 7	94. 7
Kentucky	22	43, 800	82. 1	93. 9
Tennessee	22	68, 200	76. 2	94. 4
Total Clarksville and Hopkinsville	22	112, 000	78. 5	94. 1
Kentucky	23	33, 700	78. 9	91. 6
Tennessee	23	5, 700	59. 6	51. 2
Total Paducah	23	39, 400	76. 1	87. 0
Henderson stemming (Kentucky)	24	4, 800	57. 1	79. 8
Total fire-cured	21–24	188, 400	79. 7	92. 6
Burley:				
Ohio	31	18, 300	87. 0	93. 1
Indiana	31	11, 600	87. 0	90. 0
Missouri	31	8, 000	90. 6	92. 2
Kansas	31	700	97. 3	96. 4
Virginia	31	11, 100	93. 5	95. 7
West Virginia	31	6, 000	90. 5	93. 0
North Carolina	31	8, 600	89. 6	96. 9
Kentucky	31	352, 100	91. 0	95. 9
Tennessee	31	77, 400	88. 0	96. 6
Total burley	31	493, 800	90. 3	95. 7
Dark air-cured:				
Indiana	35	1, 300	46. 2	84. 0
Kentucky	35	19, 600	89. 6	92. 2
Tennessee	35	3, 300	95. 3	82. 0
Total, 1-sucker	35	24, 200	87. 6	90. 6
Green River (Kentucky)	36	30, 600	82. 0	94. 6
Virginia sun-cured	37	4, 200	71. 5	89. 0
Total, dark air-cured	35–57	59, 000	83. 8	92. 5
Total, above types	----------	1, 670, 300	92. 2	97. 3

Tobacco section: Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

[1] All growers having an interest in the 1934 crop of tobacco of the above types were permitted to vote upon the question, Do you favor a tax on the sale of ------ tobacco for the crop year beginning May 1, 1935, as provided in the Kerr-Smith Act? Growers were required to state their 1934 acreage, and votes were tabulated according to the acreage voted. If any person having an interest in the 1934 crop voted No, the entire acreage in which that person had an interest was counted as not favoring the tax, regardless of how other persons having an interest in the same land voted. Referenda for Maryland type 32 and cigar-leaf types had not been conducted at the time these data were compiled.

A referendum conducted in December 1934 with respect to flue-cured, burley, fire-cured, and dark air-cured tobacco showed that the growers of these types were overwhelmingly in favor of continuing the tax in 1935–36. (See table 32.)

TAX ON FIRST SALE VALUE

The Kerr-Smith Act levies a tax of 33⅓ percent of the gross first-sale value of all tobacco harvested in the crop year 1934–35 (except Maryland, Virginia sun-cured, and cigar-leaf tobacco), but provid that the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe a lower rate of tax (not less than 25 percent of the price for which such tobacco is sold) if he determines and proclaims that such lower rate will best effectuate the declared policy of the act. The Secretary prescribed a rate of 25 percent for the 1934–35 crop year. Every first sale of the types of tobacco taxed must be covered either by tax-payment warrants or by tax stamps.

The tax is payable by the seller. In effect, the burden of the tax falls upon growers who have not entered into adjustment contracts, since those who do not receive tax-payment warrants are obligated to purchase stamps.

The Secretary is directed to issue tax-payment warrants to growers who have entered into adjustment contracts and is authorized to issue such warrants to other growers for whom no equitable allotment could be obtained under a contract. The tax-payment warrants issued to the contracting growers are issued to cover all the tobacco which they are permitted to market under their contracts. These growers may not sell excess tobacco even by purchasing stamps to pay the tax on such excess.

INTERESTS OF SMALL GROWERS PROTECTED

The act provides that tax-payment warrants may be issued in any county to producers who could not obtain an equitable allotment under a contract to cover an amount of tobacco not exceeding 6 percent of the amount allotted to contracting growers in the county. The act further provides that warrants covering two-thirds of this quantity of tobacco "shall be issued to growers whose allotments are 1,500 pounds or less." This is to insure that the interests of small growers will be protected in making the allotments. The amount of tobacco allotted to any noncontracting grower to be covered by tax-payment warrants may or may not be equal to the amount of tobacco produced. Any sale made in excess of this quantity must be covered by tax stamps purchased by the noncontracting grower.

Preliminary tabulations show that in the crop year 1934 approximately 36,495 noncontracting growers received tax-payment warrants, under this provision of the act, of which 35,444 were growers whose allotments were 1,500 pounds or less.

REFERENDUM ON CONTINUING ACT FAVORABLE

The question of continuing the Tobacco Act in 1935 was submitted by referendum in December 1934, to persons who own, rent, share-crop, or control land customarily engaged in the production of flue-cured, burley, fire-cured, and dark air-cured tobacco. Votes were cast on the question: "Do you favor a tax on the sale of ______ (name

of type) tobacco for the crop year beginning May 1, 1935, as provided in the Kerr-Smith Act?"

The ballot for owners and renters showed the number of acres of tobacco harvested on the farm in 1934 (or tobacco acreage allotment), while the ballot for share-tenants and share-croppers showed the number of acres of tobacco harvested by the share-tenant or share-cropper in 1934 "including both your share and the landlord's share." It was essential to have the ballots identified with the land owned, rented, share-cropped, or controlled by the person voting, so that every vote would be related to the specific acreage to which it applied.

One or more voting places were designated in each county and remained open for a period of 10 days. Before the opening voting day, county agents mailed individual notices to all landowners and renters and to share-tenants and share-croppers whose names and addresses were available, specifying the times and places for voting in their localities. In addition, the places and times for voting were given general publicity.

To persons who had not voted within a specified number of days from the time voting began in their county, the county agents mailed cards for use in balloting. These voters either signed these cards and returned them by mail or returned them unsigned directly to the county agent.

Where ballots were cast in person, the balloting was secret, and ballots were not signed. Voters who found it necessary to mail their ballots were asked to sign the ballots in order to prove their right to vote. Information as to how any person voted, however, was confidential.

The period for voting was closed during the week ended December 22, 1934. Immediately after the voting was closed, county agents tabulated the votes and reported the returns to the tobacco section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. After that date, all voting cards used during the referendum were also mailed to the tobacco section.

A similar referendum among growers of the filler and binder types of cigar-leaf tobacco in the United States was planned for the early part of February 1935.

II. CIGAR TOBACCO

Cigar-leaf tobacco is grown in five districts in the United States: The Connecticut Valley, Pennsylvania-New York, Ohio-Indiana, Wisconsin-Minnesota, and Georgia-Florida. It usually represents about one-eighth of the total tobacco production of the United States. Practically the entire crop is consumed domestically.

Production-adjustment programs for the domestic cigar-leaf types were inaugurated in June 1933. Three separate programs were adopted at that time, one for the filler and binder types, one for the Georgia-Florida wrapper type, and one for the Connecticut valley wrapper type.

The first two programs offered benefit-payment contracts to individual producers. Under the program for Connecticut valley wrapper tobacco, production adjustment was effected through a marekting agreement with the handlers of that type of tobacco.

A production-adjustment program for the Puerto Rican type of tobacco, involving benefit-payment contracts with individual growers, was inaugurated in January 1934.

A processing tax at the rate of 3 cents per pound, farm sales weight, was levied on cigar-leaf tobacco, effective October 1, 1933. On cigar-leaf tobacco used in the manufacture of scrap chewing and smoking tobacco, the rate of tax will be 2 cents per pound, farm sales weight, from February 1, 1935. The determination to make this reduction was based upon evidence presented at a public hearing held November 9, 1934. Approximately 25 percent of all cigar-leaf tobacco used in the United States is used in the manufacture of scrap chewing or smoking tobacco.

FILLER AND BINDER TYPES

The contract offered to growers covering the 1933 crop, provided for a reduction of 50 percent in the acreage of tobacco harvested. In determining the base from which the reduction was required, growers were offered their choice of different methods in order to make the contract flexible enough to fit different situations on different farms.

Contracts were signed in 1933 by 17,668 growers with an aggregate base acreage of approximately 93,500 acres. The farms covered by these contracts grew 75 percent of the total crop during the base period, 1931 and 1932.

In 1933, the total production of these types was 49 percent of that in 1932, and the acreage harvested was 51 percent. The acreage harvested by all contracting growers was 29 percent of their aggregate base acreage. The 1933 production of the filler and binder types of tobacco was below consumption for the first time since 1930. Farm prices for the 1933 crop of these types averaged 7.2 cents per pound, compared with 5.8 cents for the 1932 crop. Contracting growers received approximately $2,000,000 in benefit payments.

In March 1934 the Secretary of Agriculture exercised his privilege to continue the contracts for filler and binder types into 1934. At the same time, growers who had not previously executed contracts were permitted to sign for 1934. Also, a rider to the contract was provided in which additional choices were offered for determining the base tobacco acreage, and growers were given the opportunity to reduce acreage in 1934 by 33⅓ percent; 50 percent; or 100 percent.

PARTICIPATION INCREASES IN 1934

Approximately 4,959 additional contracts were signed by growers who had not taken part in the program in 1933, increasing participation in the program to 95 percent of the total number of growers.

All growers who had operated under contracts in 1933 were given the opportunity to execute the rider for 1934, along with the growers who had not previously signed contracts. For those who were under contract in 1933, the rider provided a supplemental first payment, in addition to the regular first payment; *Provided*, That proof satisfactory to the Secretary was presented "that the producer made a division acceptable to the Secretary of the 1933 payments with any tenant(s) and/or share-cropper(s) on this farm who had an interest in or participated in the production of the 1933 crop and who joined in the reduction thereof."

The first payments provided by the contract for 1934 were at the same rates per contracted acre as in 1933. These rates were uniform for all producers in each district, but varied among the districts as shown below. The rates of the supplemental first payments likewise varied among the districts as shown below.

District	First payment per acre, 1934	Supplemental first payment per acre, 1934
New England	$47	$7
Pennsylvania-New York	24	4
Miami Valley	15	3
Wisconsin-Minnesota	20	3

The second payments provided by the contracts for 1934 were also to be at the same rates per contracted acre as in 1933 where the acreage reduction was maintained at the same rate as in 1933, that is, 50 percent from the base. For this reduction the amount of the second payment per contracted acre in each district was fixed at 40 percent of the average market value per acre of the tobacco harvested on the farm in 1934, except that in no event should the payment per contracted acre be less than $32 for the New England district; $17 for the Pennsylvania-New York district; $11 for the Miami valley district; and $14 for the Wisconsin-Minnesota district.

PROVISIONS OF CONTRACT

Where the 1934 acreage reduction was 33 percent, the contract provides that the amount of the second payment per contracted acre in each district shall be 35 percent of the average market value per acre of the tobacco harvested on the farm in 1934, except that in no event shall the payment per contracted acre be less than $28 for the New England district; $14 for the Pennsylvania-New York district; $9 for the Miami valley district; and $12 for the Wisconsin-Minnesota district.

Where the 1934 acreage reduction was 100 percent, the contract provides that the second payment per contracted acre shall be $16 for the New England district; $8.50 for the Pennsylvania-New York district; $5.50 for the Miami valley district; and $7 for the Wisconsin-Minnesota district.

Complete returns showing the number of growers choosing each option of reduction have not been tabulated, but it is estimated that approximately 60 percent reduced their acreage by 100 percent, 37 percent reduced by 50 percent, and 3 percent reduced 33⅓ percent.

The December estimate of the 1934 crop of these types of tobacco indicates 45,400 acres harvested and 54,266,000 pounds produced. This production is about 40,000,000 pounds less than estimated consumption. Consequently, stocks at the end of the current marketing season, including farm stocks, will show a further reduction, and the excess supply at that time is expected to be fully one-third less than the excess which was on hand when the program was adopted.

PRICES FROM 40 TO 50 PERCENT HIGHER

Reports from the producing districts indicate that prices for that part of the 1934 crop which has already been sold are ranging from 40 to 50 percent higher than those of a year ago.

In addition to improved prices for current production since the program has gotten under way, growers have profited through the sale of a large part of the tobacco which they had on hand when the

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program started, and for which no market existed even at the low prices then prevailing.

A great deal of this tobacco was of the grades used in the manufacture of scrap chewing tobacco. The chief purchasers of these grades of tobacco entered into a marketing agreement in which they agreed to purchase not less than 18,500,000 pounds of these grades of tobacco during the period December 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934, at prices which were approximately 50 percent higher than those prevailing prior to the marketing agreement, and approximately 100 percent higher than those which had prevailed a year earlier. The total purchases under this agreement were 22,926,000 pounds.

GEORGIA-FLORIDA WRAPPER TYPE

In the Georgia-Florida district the growers of the type 62, shade-grown wrapper tobacco faced a critical situation in 1933 because of severely curtailed consumption of their tobacco and an abundance of old tobacco, particularly of the lower grades. While plans were being formulated, the harvesting of this crop was already under way, and steps were therefore taken to bring about a reduction in the quantity harvested.

Growers were offered contracts which provided benefit payments for leaving unharvested the low-grade portion of each tobacco plant. Nearly all growers signed contracts, and the crop was reduced by about 23 percent. The payments made to producers in return for this reduction amounted to approximately $85,600. The contracts contained a provision for continuing them into 1934 and 1935.

In 1934 the Secretary exercised his privilege of continuing this program. At the same time a revised contract was offered to growers. This contract called for a reduction in the acreage planted in 1934 to two-thirds of the average acreage in the years 1929 to 1933.

It also provided for leaving unharvested the lower-grade portion of each tobacco plant as was done in 1933. Two payments were provided for by the contract for 1934. Each payment was fixed at the rate of $30 per acre of the tobacco acreage harvested on the farm in 1934.

Every grower of this type of tobacco participated in the program in 1934, and the crop was restricted to an amount slightly under current consumption. Increased consumption over that in previous years has been reflected in higher prices to growers.

In December 1934, after a meeting with a committee representing the growers of this tobacco, the program was continued into 1935. The acreage allotted under the 1935 program represents an increase of about 15 percent over the 1934 acreage. The allotted acreage for 1935, with average yields, would give a crop approximately equal to current consumption.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY WRAPPER TYPE

Connecticut Valley wrapper tobacco is produced by a small number of growers, and growers themselves prepare most of it for market and handle it in interstate commerce. This situation lent itself readily to adjustment of production through a marketing agreement with the handlers. Ninety-three percent of the handlers signed a marketing agreement, and a license was issued to make the terms of the agreement applicable to all handlers.

Under the terms of this agreement all tobacco marketed from the 1934 crop was confined to production from an acreage determined by the Secretary to represent a desirable production of this type of tobacco for 1934. Under this plan the 1934 crop was approximately 10 percent smaller than the consumption of that year, and the excessive supplies existing in 1933 were reduced.

Prices to growers were improved through a minimum-price provision in the agreement with handlers. This provision was made effective for the 1933 crop. The farm price for that crop was estimated at 64 cents per pound as compared with 5.9 cents for the 1932 crop.

PUERTO RICAN TYPE

All the tobacco grown in Puerto Rico is of the cigar-leaf type. Production is about one-sixth as great as the production of cigar-leaf tobacco in the United States.

Benefit-payment contracts were offered to individual producers in January 1934, providing for an adjustment of production by reducing the quantity harvested from the 1933–34 crop and by reducing plantings of the 1934–35 crop. Approximately 10,400 growers, or more than 90 percent of the total number, entered into such contracts.

Only one harvesting was made from the 1933–34 crop, whereas normally two and sometimes three harvestings are made. As a result of the program, the 1933–34 crop was reduced by approximately 15 percent, to an amount approximately equal to the current rate of consumption. Plantings of the 1934–35 crop were reduced approximately 33 percent below the base established under the contracts. With normal yields, this crop will be sufficiently below current consumption to restore a normal relation between supply and consumption of this type of tobacco.

The contract for Puerto Rican tobacco provides for three classes of payments, as follows, (1) a first payment for the reduction of harvestings of the 1933–34 crop in the amount of $10 per cuerda of tobacco harvested on the farm in 1933–34 by priming, and/or $15 per cuerda of tobacco harvested on the farm in 1933–34 by stalk-cutting; (2) a rental payment for the 1934–35 crop in the amount of $30 per cuerda of the rented acreage; and (3) an adjustment payment for the 1934–35 crop in the amount of 30 percent of the market value of the tobacco harvested on the farm in 1934–35, provided that in no event shall the adjustment payment be less than $20 per cuerda of the rented acreage.

The first payments and rental payments have already been made, totaling approximately $1,190,000. The adjustment payment, which will amount to approximately $1,275,000, will be made after the 1934–35 crop has been harvested, and compliance has been established with all provisions of the contract.

III. FLUE-CURED TOBACCO

Flue-cured tobacco is grown in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. It represents about half the total tobacco production of the United States. Approximately 60 percent of the crop is exported.

Approximately 97 percent of the total land used for the production of flue-cured tobacco during the years 1931, 1932, and 1933 was under

contract in 1934. The 1934 crop grown by contracting producers was reduced approximately 25 percent from the base established under the contracts. Total production in 1934 was reduced approximately 80 million pounds below the level of world consumption, and surplus stocks were entirely removed during the year.

It is estimated that had it not been for the adjustment program, production would have been around 50 percent larger than it actually was, which would have resulted in the largest supply of flue-cured tobacco on record.

Market prices for the 1934 crop of flue-cured tobacco averaged approximately 27 cents per pound compared with 15.3 cents per pound for the 1933 crop, and an average of 9.5 cents per pound for the 1931 and 1932 crops. The total income received by farmers from flue-cured tobacco during the marketing years for the 1933 and 1934 crops, including $20,800,000 from rental and adjustment payments, is estimated at approximately $284,000,000 or an average of $142,000,000 per year.

This is more than two and three-fourths times the average farm income received from flue-cured tobacco during the 2 preceding years and represents the largest purchasing power ever recorded for flue-cured tobacco.

In the 1933 marketing season, after the flue-cured adjustment program had been inaugurated, the eight principal domestic buyers signed a marketing agreement under which they agreed to purchase out of the 1933 flue-cured crop, a total of at least 250 million pounds at an average price of not less than 17 cents per pound. The total purchases under this agreement were 285,681,000 pounds, and the average price paid was 17.4 cents per pound. Prior to the effective date of the agreement, September 25, 1933, these companies had purchased 52,132,000 pounds at an average price of 13.4 cents per pound.

The number of flue-cured adjustment contracts signed during the regular sign-up campaign was 106,860. After June 28, 1934, when the period for signing contracts was extended under the Kerr-Smith Act, 5,065 additional contracts were signed, making a total of 111,925 contracts in effect for 1934.

The total base acreage and base production under these contracts were 971,500 acres and 731 million pounds, respectively, and the averages per contract were 8.7 acres and 6,535 pounds.

At the option of the producer, the base was determined by acreage and production during the one or more of the years 1931, 1932, and 1933.

This made the program fit as many farms as possible and enabled a larger number of growers to obtain an equitable base under the contract than would have been possible if only one method had been provided for all growers.

CONTRACT PROVIDES FOR PAYMENTS

The contract provided for a rental payment, an adjustment payment, and a deficiency payment. It also provided a price-equalizing payment for those producers who marketed tobacco from the 1933 crop prior to the time the marketing agreement had become fully effective. This price-equalizing payment was equal to 20 percent of the net market value of the tobacco in the case of sales made prior to September 25, 1933, and 10 percent of the net market value in the case of sales made from September 25 to October 28, 1933.

The rental payment was at the rate of $17.50 an acre for each acre kept out of tobacco production under the terms of the contract, and the adjustment payment was set at 12.5 percent of the net market value of the tobacco produced in 1934 under the terms of the contract. The deficiency payment was set at 2 cents per pound on the number of pounds (if any) by which production for market in 1934 was below the initial production allotment.

RULING MODIFIED CONTRACT

A reduction of 30 percent from the base was originally provided by the contract. However, when it became evident, shortly before planting time, that the 1934 crop might be materially below the desired level, owing to unfavorable weather on the one hand, and an increase in consumption on the other, an administrative ruling was issued allowing producers who desired to do so to plant as much as 80 percent of their base acreage and to market as much as 80 percent of their base production.

Payments for growers who took advantage of the ruling were reduced below those provided in the contract.

Where the acreage planted exceeded 70 percent of the base acreage but was not more than 80 percent of the base, approximately one-third of the rental payment provided in the contract was deducted.

Where the quantity of tobacco marketed exceeded 70 percent of the base tobacco production, but was not more than 80 percent of the base, the rate of the adjustment payment was reduced by successive steps from 12.5 to 8 percent of the net market value of the tobacco marketed, in proportion to the quantity of tobacco sold, as indicated in the following schedule:

Percentage that quantity of tobacco marketed is of base tobacco production	Percentage that adjustment payment is of net market value of tobacco marketed	Percentage that quantity of tobacco marketed is of base tobacco production	Percentage that adjustment payment is of net market value of tobacco marketed
Under 70	12.5	74 to 76	10.0
70 to 72	12.0	76 to 78	9.0
72 to 74	11.0	78 to 80	8.0

In accordance with the terms of the contract, if the base tobacco acreage for the farm was less than 4 acres, the rate of the adjustment payment was increased above that provided above by one-half of 1 percent for each tenth of an acre difference between 4 acres and the base tobacco acreage, except that in no event was the rate more than twice the rate provided above.

The ruling stated that "in no event shall the adjustment payment be based on a net average market price exceeding 21 cents per pound", as provided in the contract. The ruling further stated that "the initial production allotment prescribed in paragraph 2 (b) of the contract shall remain at 70 percent of the base tobacco production and the deficiency payment, if any, shall be 2 cents for each pound of tobacco that the quantity of tobacco marketed falls short of the initial production allotment for the farm or farms as provided in paragraph 19 of the contract."

GROWING CONDITIONS FAVORABLE

Growing conditions during the latter part of the season were favorable, and yields per acre obtained by most of the growers were fully up to normal. The yield per acre in 1934 was estimated at 794 pounds, compared with an average yield of 708 pounds for the preceding 5-year period. With this yield, the 1934 crop was estimated in December at 564,500,000 pounds, which was about as much below the level of world consumption as the 1933 crop was above that level.

The production of flue-cured tobacco by noncontracting growers was increased in 1934. However, notwithstanding this increase, it is estimated that less than 5 percent of the total 1934 crop was produced by noncontracting growers. A part of this tobacco was grown by persons who did not increase production in 1934 and for whom it was determined "that no equitable allotment of tobacco acreage or production is possible under * * * contracts offered pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act."

Most of these growers received allotments of tax-payment warrants issued pursuant to section 5 (b) of the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act. The 25-percent tax on the sale of tobacco provided under the act was paid in cash on approximately 2 percent of the total 1934 flue-cured crop.

PROCESSING TAX LEVIED

A processing tax at the rate of 4.2 cents per pound, farm sales weight, which was levied on the processing of flue-cured tobacco, effective October 1, 1933, has remained in effect for all flue-cured tobacco except that used in the manufacture of chewing tobacco. On the flue-cured tobacco used in the manufacture of plug chewing tobacco and twist, the rate of processing tax was reduced to 3.3 cents per pound on August 1, 1934.

After a public hearing on November 9, 1934, it was determined that the processing tax on flue-cured tobacco used in the manufacture of plug, twist, and other chewing tobacco will be at the rate of 2 cents per pound, from February 1, 1935. Approximately 10 percent of the flue-cured tobacco processed in the United States is used in the manufacture of these products.

PROGRAM FOR 1935

The 1935 flue-cured program provides for a smaller adjustment of production than was made in 1934. The complete liquidation of surplus stocks, which resulted from the 1934 program, made it possible to bring supplies down to a level slightly below their usual relationship with consumption.

With this relationship restored, the aim of the 1935 program is to maintain a balance between production and consumption by limiting the crop to an amount only slightly above the level of consumption. Statistical studies indicate that if the adjustment program were not continued, the production of flue-cured tobacco in 1935 would be practically double that of 1934, and far in excess of annual world consumption of this tobacco.

The notices extending operation of the adjustment contracts into 1935, which were mailed to growers prior to January 1, 1935, contained the following provisions:

1. The allotted acreage and production under each contract is 85 percent of the base.
2. The rate of the adjustment payment is 6.25 percent of the net market value of the 1935 crop, up to an amount equal to 21 cents per pound of the initial production allotment. The deficiency payment is at the rate of 1 cent per pound. In accordance with the terms of the contract, the rates for the reduction of 15 percent in 1935 are one-half those for the reduction of 30 percent in 1934.
3. The rental payment remains at $17.50 for each rented acre.

Under an administrative ruling, issued concurrently with the notice, the acreage planted and quantity marketed by each contracting grower in 1935, may be modified at the option of the grower, as follows:

1. The acreage planted in 1935 may be more than 85 percent of the base tobacco acreage but not more than 90 percent, provided the rental payment is reduced to one-half the amount that would have been received if the acreage planted did not exceed the 85 percent specified in the notice.
2. The quantity of tobacco marketed in 1935 may exceed the "initial production allotment" (85 percent of the base) by not more than 12.5 percent of the initial production allotment, provided the rate of the adjustment payment is reduced by successive steps from the 6.25 percent of the net market value of the tobacco marketed, as specified in the notice, to zero, as sales exceed the initial production allotment, as indicated in the schedule below.

Percentage by which quantity marketed exceeds initial production allotment	Percentage that adjustment payment is of net market value of tobacco marketed	Percentage by which quantity marketed exceeds initial production allotment	Percentage that adjustment payment is of net market value of tobacco marketed
0	6.25	5 to 7	3.00
Under 1	6.00	7 to 9	2.00
1 to 3	5.00	9 to 11	1.00
3 to 5	4.00	11 to 12.5	0

In accordance with the terms of the contract, if the base tobacco acreage for the farm is less than 4 acres, the rate of the adjustment payment shall be increased above that provided above by one-fourth of 1 percent for each tenth of an acre difference between 4 acres and the base tobacco acreage, except that in no event shall the rate be more than twice the rate provided above.

Growers who have not previously signed contracts will be given an opportunity to do so for 1935, before the planting season for the 1935 crop.

IV. BURLEY TOBACCO

Burley tobacco is grown in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Kansas. It represents about one-fourth of the total tobacco production of the United States. Approximately 95 percent of the crop is consumed domestically.

In 1934 the production of burley tobacco was reduced below the level of consumption for the first time since 1928. Approximately 88 percent of the total land used for the production of burley during the years 1931, 1932, and 1933 was under contract in 1934. Total sales by all burley growers from the 1934 crop are not expected to exceed 250

million pounds. World consumption of burley is estimated at about 290 million pounds.

Market prices for the 1934 crop of burley tobacco during the first 2 months of the season averaged approximately 17 cents per pound, compared with an average price of 10.6 cents per pound for the 3 preceding crops. The total income received by farmers from burley tobacco during the marketing years for the 1933 and 1934 crops, including $17,950,000 in rental and adjustment payments, is estimated at approximately $98,000,000, or an average of $49,000,000 per year. This represents a purchasing power 5 percent greater than the average purchasing power of burley tobacco during the 10 years 1919 to 1928.

In the 1933 marketing season, after producers had indicated a willingness to adjust production in 1934, domestic buyers signed a marketing agreement under which they agreed to purchase from the 1933 burley crop a total of at least 256 million pounds at an average price of not less than 12 cents per pound. The purchases under this agreement amounted to 286,387,000 pounds, and the average price paid was 12.6 cents per pound. Each contracting buyer purchased a quantity larger than that specified in the agreement at a price above 12 cents per pound.

CONTRACTS PROVIDE OPTIONAL REDUCTION

During the 1934 sign-up campaign which closed in March, 100,740 adjustment contracts were signed by producers of burley tobacco. After June 28, 1934, when the period for signing contracts was extended under the Kerr-Smith Act, 8,684 additional contracts were signed, making a total of 109,424.

The burley contracts, like those for other types of tobacco, provided that, at the option of the producer, the base may be determined by acreage and production in one or more of the years 1931, 1932, and 1933. The total base acreage and production under these contracts were 430,000 acres and 328,000,000 pounds respectively and the averages per contract were 3.9 acres and 2,995 pounds.

The average percentage reduction for all contracts in 1934 was 40 percent; a 33⅓-percent reduction was chosen by producers having about three-fifths of the base acreage, and a 50 percent reduction was chosen by producers having the remaining two-fifths of the base acreage. The total acreage and production allotted to contracting growers in 1934 were 259,000 acres and 197,650,000 pounds.

A rental payment, two adjustment payments, and a deficiency payment were provided under the terms of the contract. The rental payment was $20 an acre for each acre of the rented acreage. The first adjustment payment was fixed at not less than 10 percent of the net sale value of the 1933 crop for producers whose reduction was 33⅓ percent; and not less than 15 percent of the net sale value of the 1933 crop for producers whose reduction was 50 percent. The second adjustment payment was fixed at not less than 15 percent of the net sale value of the 1934 crop for producers whose reduction was 33⅓ percent; and not less than 35 percent of the net sale value of the 1934 crop for producers whose reduction was 50 percent. The deficiency payment was set at 2 cents per pound on the number of pounds (if any) by which the 1934 production for market was below the initial production allotment.

PRODUCTION IN EXCESS OF ALLOTMENTS

The growing season in 1934 was favorable throughout most of the burley area. Production of a number of contracting producers was in excess of the allotments. The December estimate of the 1934 crop was 283,000,000 pounds, which represented an average yield of 813 pounds per acre. This was 7 percent above the average yield per acre allotted to contracting growers, and also above the average yield for burley during the last 5 years.

Before the opening of markets on December 3, 1934, the Adjustment Administration announced that growers signing contracts would put into unmerchantable form any tobacco they had produced that was in excess of sales made under contracts and administrative rulings, and that the total sales by all burley growers during the 1934–35 season would not exceed 250 million pounds.

When the markets opened for the 1934 crop, an administrative ruling was issued permitting each contracting producer to market a quantity of tobacco exceeding his production allotment by not more than 10 percent, provided he agreed to a reduction in the rate of his second adjustment payment.

The reduction in the rate of this payment increases as the quantity marketed exceeds the production allotment.

RATES OF ADJUSTMENT IN PAYMENT

Thus, instead of the full rate of 15 percent applicable to the net sale value of the 1934 crop grown under contracts for which the percentage reduction was 33⅓ percent, and the full rate of 35 percent applicable to the net sale value of the 1934 crop grown under contracts for which the percentage reduction was 50 percent, the rates shown in the schedule below are provided in the ruling:

Percentage by which weight marketed exceeds initial allotment	Percentage that second adjustment payment is of net market value of tobacco marketed	
	Where initial allotment equals 50 percent of base	Where initial allotment equals 66⅔ percent of base
0	35	15
Under 2.1	34	14
2.1 to 4.0	33	13
4.1 to 6.0	32	12
6.1 to 7.0	31	11
7.1 to 8.0	30	10
8.1 to 9.0	29	9
9.1 to 10.0	28	8

The rates of reduction in the second-adjustment payment provided in the ruling are such that it will be profitable for growers having excess tobacco to market only the better grades. For example, a grower who markets a quantity of tobacco 10 percent in excess of his initial production allotment must obtain a price per pound for the excess equal to at least two-thirds the price per pound obtained for the

tobacco sold within the initial allotment in order to receive as much total income from his tobacco, including the second-adjustment payment, as he would have received if no excess had been sold.

The second-adjustment payment will be made after the marketing of the 1934 crop has been completed. The first-adjustment payment, based upon the net sale value of the 1933 crop, was made from a branch office at Lexington, Ky., beginning in October. Approximately $4,000,000 was disbursed in burley first-adjustment payments. The rates of the payment were the same as those specified in the contract.

The 1933 crop averaged 10.6 cents a pound. Although the Adjustment Administration had announced on January 26, 1934, that if the price of the 1933 crop averaged less than 12 cents per pound the rate of the first-adjustment payment would be increased, a meeting of tobacco committeemen held at Lexington in August 1934, voted to request the Administration not to increase these rates. This request was acceded to.

In making the request, growers indicated to the Administration that they would prefer to have the funds used toward continuation of the adjustment program into 1935 and later years instead of increasing the payments in 1934.

Reports upon the first 2 months of sales for the 1934 season show that the tax levied by the Kerr-Smith Act was paid in cash on approximately 20 percent of the Burley sold. The growers who paid this tax were those who did not sign adjustment contracts and therefore did not curtail their output in 1934. These reports indicate that with the increased prices for the 1934 crop, the income which noncontracting growers retained after paying the 25 percent tax was materially larger than they would have had if no adjustment program had been offered.

RATE OF PROCESSING TAX INCREASED

The rate of processing tax on all burley tobacco processed during the marketing year ended September 30, 1934, was 2 cents per pound, farm sales weight. On October 1, 1934, the beginning of the present marketing year, the rate was increased to 6.1 cents per pound, farm sales weight, the full difference between the current average farm price and fair-exchange value for burley tobacco determined as of that date. At the same time, the rate on burley used in the manufacture of plug and twist chewing tobacco was established at 4.1 cents per pound, farm sales weight.

After a public hearing on November 9, 1934, it was determined that the processing tax on burley tobacco used in the manufacture of plug, twist, and other chewing tobacco will be at the rate of 2.5 cents per pound, from February 1, 1935. Approximately 12.5 percent of the burley tobacco processed in the United States is used in the manufacture of these products.

PROGRAM FOR 1935

Notices providing for extension of the burley adjustment contracts into 1935 were mailed to producers before December 15, 1934. The adjustment for 1935 is a uniform reduction of 40 percent from the base established under the contract for all contracting producers, instead of

the optional rates of reduction of 33⅓ percent and 50 percent offered to producers in 1934. With a reduction of 40 percent in 1935, which was the average reduction for 1934, production will be below the level of consumption again in 1935. This will assure that a further liquidation of surplus stocks will be made.

The rate of the rental payment for 1935 remains at $20 per acre of the rented acreage, as provided in the contract. The adjustment payments will be based upon the net sale value of the 1935 crop and will be at such rates, yet to be determined, as will tend to give producers the fair-exchange value for that portion of their 1935 production which is equal to domestic consumption. Approximately 95 percent of the burley crop is domestically consumed. The payment for deficiency of production remains at 2 cents per pound.

Growers who have not previously signed contracts will be given an opportunity to do so for 1935, before the planting season for the 1935 crop.

V. FIRE-CURED TOBACCO

Fire-cured tobacco is grown in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. It usually represents around 10 to 12 percent of the total tobacco production of the United States. Approximately two-thirds of the crop is exported.

During the current marketing season, fire-cured tobacco growers who signed production-adjustment contracts are eliminating approximately half the surplus of this type of leaf. This surplus, coupled with a decline in consumption, is held largely responsible for the low prices that prevailed on the markets before the adjustment program was inaugurated. As the contracts signed by producers early in 1934 already have been extended into 1935, it is expected that virtually all of the surplus of this type will be removed by the end of the next marketing season.

GROWERS' INCOME INCREASED

The total income received by farmers from fire-cured tobacco during the marketing years for the 1933 and 1934 crops, including $2,040,000 in rental and adjustment payments, is estimated at approximately $26,500,000, or an average of $13,250,000 per year. This is approximately two-thirds more than the average income received from the two preceding crops.

In 1933, when launching of the adjustment program assured that supplies would be brought into line with normal needs, farmers received an average of 9.1 cents a pound for approximately 138,455,000 pounds of fire-cured tobacco. Two marketing agreements were negotiated with the principal domestic manufacturers using fire-cured tobacco, under which they agreed to pay higher prices for the 1933 crop in view of the pending reduction in production.

One of these agreements was with the three leading manufacturers of snuff, who use approximately 90 percent of all fire-cured tobacco used in the United States. Purchases by snuff companies under the agreement aggregated 31,979,000 pounds (including some dark air-cured tobacco), and the average price paid was 12.7 cents per pound.

The other marketing agreement, which related to the lower grades of fire-cured tobacco and Green River tobacco (dark air-cured), provided that tobacco of these types which did not bring a minimum bid of $1.50 per 100 pounds on the market would be taken by one of

the manufacturers of tobacco by products at a price of $1.25 per 100 pounds. Purchases under this agreement totaled 2,434,000 pounds at an average of $1.32 per 100 pounds.

ACREAGE UNDER CONTRACT WAS 88 PERCENT

Approximately 22,200 adjustment contracts for fire-cured tobacco were signed during the regular sign-up period, and 1,550 additional contracts were signed after the Kerr-Smith Act was passed, making a total of 23,750 in effect for 1934. These contracts, like those for other types of tobacco, provided that the base may be determined by acreage and production in one or more of the years 1931, 1932, and 1933, at the option of the producer. The total base acreage and production under the contracts were 158,440 acres and 118,200,000 pounds, respectively, and the averages per contract were 6.7 acres and 4,980 pounds. The acreage of fire-cured tobacco grown by contracting producers during the years 1931, 1932, and 1933 represented 88 percent of the total acreage of fire-cured tobacco during these years.

A rental payment, two adjustment payments, and a deficiency payment were provided by the contract. The rental payment was set at $12 per acre. The first adjustment payment was equal to not less than 7.5 percent of the net sale value of the 1933 crop; and the second adjustment payment, not less than 7.5 percent of the net sale value of the 1934 crop. The deficiency payment was set at 1.25 cents per pound on the number of pounds (if any) by which the 1934 production for market was below the initial production allotment.

With the favorable growing season which prevailed throughout the areas growing fire-cured tobacco in 1934, production was estimated in December at 128,894,000 pounds. This represented an average yield per acre of 852 pounds, which is 15 percent above the yield allotted to contracting growers and is the highest yield per acre recorded for fire-cured tobacco during the last 25 years.

INCREASED SALES PERMITTED

When the marketing season opened early in December, an administrative ruling was issued permitting contracting growers who desired to do so to sell tobacco in addition to their initial production allotments, in an amount not exceeding 15 percent of their allotments, provided they agreed to a reduction in the rate of the second adjustment payment. The rates of second adjustment payment set by the ruling are as follows:

Percentage by which weight marketed exceeds allotment	Percentage that adjustment payment is of net market value of tobacco marketed	Percentage by which weight marketed exceeds allotment	Percentage that adjustment payment is of net market value of tobacco marketed
0.0	7.5	8.1 to 11.0	4.0
0.0 to 2.1	7.0	11.1 to 13.0	3.0
2.1 to 5.0	6.0	13.1 to 15.0	2.0
5.1 to 8.0	5.0		

This ruling makes it possible for growers to market certain export grades of fire-cured tobacco that might not be marketed if sales were limited to the initial production allotments under the contracts. Under the ruling, it will be profitable for a grower to sell 15 percent in excess of his allotment provided the price per pound obtained for the excess is equal to more than 40 percent of the price per pound obtained for the tobacco sold within the initial production allotment.

For example, a grower who obtains an average price of 10 cents per pound for the sales within his allotment, on which the rate of second adjustment payment would be 7.5 percent, can profit by selling 15 percent in excess of his allotment, provided the excess brings more than 4 cents per pound. Contract signers are required to render unmerchantable any tobacco produced in excess of the allotment which is not sold under this ruling.

Allotments to all contracting growers indicate that they will sell not more than 95 million pounds of fire-cured tobacco during the current market season, including excess sold under the ruling. Sales of noncontracting growers are not expected to exceed 20 million pounds, so that the total of all fire-cured sales will not be more than 115 million pounds. The estimated world consumption of fire-cured tobacco for the current year is slightly above 130 million pounds.

Sales of fire-cured tobacco during the first 2 months of the 1934–35 marketing season show that the tax provided under the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act was paid in cash on approximately 17 percent of the sales. It is estimated that noncontracting growers of fire-cured tobacco received allotments of tax-payment warrants to cover approximately 5 million pounds of tobacco in 1934.

PROCESSING TAX

A processing tax at the rate of 2.9 cents per pound, farm sales weight, was levied on the processing of fire-cured tobacco, effective October 1, 1933. After a public hearing on November 9, 1934, it was determined that the processing tax on fire-cured tobacco used in the manufacture of plug, twist, and other chewing tobacco will be at the rate of 2 cents per pound, from February 1, 1935. About 2 percent of the fire-cured tobacco processed in the United States is used in the manufacture of these products.

PROGRAM FOR 1935

Notices providing for extension of the fire-cured adjustment contracts into 1935 were mailed to producers before December 15, 1934. The adjustment for 1935 is a reduction of 20 percent from the base established under the contract for each producer, instead of the 25 percent reduction required in 1934. With this adjustment, production will be below the level of consumption again in 1935, so that an approximately normal relationship between supplies and consumption will be restored.

The rate of the rental payment for 1935 remains at $12 per acre of the rented acreage, as provided in the contract. The adjustment payments will be based upon the net sale value of the 1935 crop and will be at such rates, yet to be determined, as will tend to give producers the fair-exchange value for that portion of their 1935 production which is equal to domestic consumption. The payment for deficiency of production remains at 1.25 cents per pound.

Growers who have not previously signed contracts will be given an opportunity to do so for 1935 before the planting season for the 1935 crop.

VI. DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO

Dark air-cured tobacco is grown in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. It represents less than 5 percent of the total tobacco production of the United States. Approximately three-fourths of the crop is consumed domestically.

Under the adjustment program, the production of dark air-cured tobacco in 1934 was reduced below the level of consumption, so that a considerable part of the surplus was removed during the year. Approximately 77 percent of the total land used for the production of dark air-cured tobacco during the years 1931, 1932, and 1933, was under contract in 1934. These contracts called for a reduction of 30 percent. Total sales from the 1934 crop of this tobacco, including sales by noncontracting growers, are not expected to exceed 37,500,000 pounds. World consumption is estimated at slightly above 40 million pounds.

The total income received by farmers from dark air-cured tobacco during the marketing years for the 1933 and 1934 crops, including $635,000 in rental and adjustment payments, is estimated at approximately $5,800,000, or an average of $2,900,000 per year. This is two-fifths more than the average income received from the two preceding crops, notwithstanding the fact that production in 1931 was double that of either 1933 or 1934.

In the 1933 marketing season, after producers had indicated a willingness to adjust production in 1934, three marketing agreements affecting dark air-cured tobacco were negotiated with domestic manufacturers. Two of these agreements were discussed under the preceding section on fire-cured tobacco.

Total purchases under the other agreement were 9,614,000 pounds and the average price paid was 8.5 cents per pound. The average price of the entire 1933 crop was 7.3 cents per pound, compared with an average of 4.2 cents per pound for the 1932 crop and 3.4 cents per pound for the 1931 crop.

ADJUSTMENT CONTRACTS SIGNED

Approximately 9,700 adjustment contracts for dark air-cured tobacco were signed during the regular sign-up period, and 380 additional contracts were signed after the Kerr-Smith Act was passed, making a total of 10,080 in effect in 1934. These contracts, like those for other types of tobacco, provided that the base may be determined by acreage and production in one or more of the years 1931, 1932, and 1933, at the option of the producer. The total base acreage and production under the contracts were 44,525 acres and 36,790,000 pounds, respectively, and the averages per contract were 4.4 acres and 3,650 pounds.

The contract provided for a rental payment, two adjustment payments, and a deficiency payment. The rental payment was set at $12 per acre. The first adjustment payment was established at a rate equal to not less than 10 percent of the net sale value of the 1933 crop, and the second adjustment payment at not less than 10 percent of

the net sales value of the 1934 crop. The deficiency payment was fixed at 1.25 cents per pound on the number of pounds (if any) by which the 1934 production for market was below the initial production allotment.

1934 YIELDS ABOVE AVERAGE

With the favorable growing season which prevailed throughout the areas growing dark air-cured tobacco in 1934, production was estimated in December at 34,317,000 pounds. This represented an average yield per acre of 856 pounds, which is above the yield allotted to contracting producers and also above the normal yield for this tobacco.

When the marketing season opened in December an administrative ruling was issued permitting any contracting grower to sell tobacco in addition to his initial production allotment in an amount not exceeding 15 percent of his allotment, provided he agrees to a reduction in the rate of the second adjustment payment. The rates of the second adjustment payment set forth in the ruling are as follows:

Percentage by which weight marketed exceeds allotment	Percentage that adjustment payment is of net market value of tobacco marketed	Percentage by which weight marketed exceeds alltoment	Percentage that adjustment payment is of net market value of tobacco marketed
0.0	10	9.1 to 11.0	6
0 to 3.1	9	11.1 to 13.0	5
3.1 to 6.0	8	13.1 to 15.0	4
6.1 to 9.0	7		

Under this ruling, it will be profitable for a grower to sell 15 percent in excess of his allotment whenever the price per pound obtained for the excess is equal to more than 40 percent of the price per pound obtained for the tobacco sold within the initial production allotment.

For example, a grower who obtains an average price of 10 cents per pound for the sales within his allotment, on which the rate of second adjustment payment would be 10 percent, can profit by selling 15 percent in excess of his allotment, provided the excess brings more than 4 cents per pound. Contract signers are required to render unmerchantable any tobacco produced in excess of the allotment which is not sold under this ruling.

Reports upon the sales of dark air-cured tobacco during the first 2 months of the 1934–35 season show that the tax levied by the Kerr-Smith Act was paid in cash on approximately 31 percent of the tobacco sold. It is estimated that noncontracting growers of dark air-cured tobacco received allotments in 1934 of approximately 1,500,000 pounds of tobacco to be covered by tax-payment warrants. Under the provisions of the act, Virginia sun-cured (type 37) was specifically exempted from the tax in 1934–35.

PROCESSING TAX

A processing tax at the rate of 3.3 cents per pound, farm-sales weight, was levied on the processing of dark air-cured tobacco, effective October 1, 1933. After a public hearing on November 9, 1934,

it was determined that the processing tax on dark air-cured tobacco used in the manufacture of plug, twist, and other chewing tobacco will be at the rate of 2 cents per pound from February 1, 1935. Approximately 55 percent of the dark air-cured tobacco processed in the United States is used in the manufacture of these products.

PROGRAM FOR 1935

Notices providing for extension of the dark air-cured adjustment contracts into 1935 were mailed to producers before December 15, 1934. The adjustment for 1935 is a reduction of 20 percent from the base established under the contract for each producer, instead of the 30 percent required in 1934. With this adjustment, production will be below the level of consumption again in 1935.

The rate of the rental payment for 1935 remains at $12 per acre of the rented acreage, as provided in the contract. The adjustment payments will be based upon the net sale value of the 1935 crop and will be at such rates, yet to be determined, as will tend to give producers the fair-exchange value for that portion of their 1935 production which is equal to domestic consumption. The payment for deficiency of production remains at 1.25 cents per pound.

Growers who have not previously signed contracts will be given an opportunity to do so for 1935 before the planting season for the 1935 crop.

VII. MARYLAND TOBACCO

Maryland tobacco is grown only in a comparatively small area of southern Maryland. It represents less than 2 percent of the total tobacco production of the United States.

In 1934, production-adjustment contracts were signed by 702 growers of Maryland tobacco covering approximately 22 percent of the land used for its production. These contracts provide for a reduction of acreage and production equal to 25 percent of the base established under the contracts, which resulted in a curtailment in the crop of about 1,000,000 pounds. Rental and adjustment payments in connection with the 1934 program totaled approximately $77,000.

The surplus of Maryland tobacco, most of which has accumulated since 1930, consists almost entirely of the lower grades. Until recently these grades were exported, but because of trade restrictions and efforts of foreign countries to encourage home production, exports have declined. The objective of the adjustment program has been to reduce production of the lower grades of this tobacco and in this way facilitate liquidations of price-depressing surplus. Consumption of Maryland tobacco in the United States, where the better grades of the crop are used chiefly in cigarettes, has increased in recent years.

Maryland tobacco was specifically exempted in 1934–35, along with Virginia sun-cured (dark air-cured) and cigar-leaf tobacco, from the tax levied by the Kerr-Smith Act upon the sale of tobacco.

A processing tax at the rate of 1.7 cents per pound, farm sales weight, was in effect for Maryland tobacco during the marketing year ended September 30, 1934. On October 1, 1934, the rate of processing tax on Maryland tobacco was reduced to zero. Funds collected during 1933–34 were sufficient to cover all payments required to continue the 1934 adjustment contracts in force during 1935.

PROGRAM FOR 1935

Notices providing for extension of the contracts into 1935 were mailed to producers before December 15, 1934. The adjustment of production and rates of payment in 1935 are the same as those in 1934; that is, the reduction in production is 25 percent, the rental payment is $20 per rented acre, and the adjustment payment is 25 percent of a value computed for the tobacco which might be grown on the rented acreage.

It is not contemplated that production-adjustment contracts will be offered to additional growers of Maryland tobacco in 1935.

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CHAPTER 8

SUGAR

SALIENT FACTS ABOUT SUGAR ADJUSTMENT

1. Estimated number of domestic growers participating	107, 000
2. Consumption quota established for United States for 1934 short tons	6, 476, 000
3. Rate of processing tax (per pound raw value) cent	0. 5
4. Reduction in tariff on sugar (per pound raw value) do	0. 5
5. Estimated annual return from processing tax which is to be paid to growers or expended for general benefit of agriculture in insular areas	$64, 000, 000
6. Continental sugar-beet area 3-year program:	
1934 quota short tons	1, 556, 166
Percent quota is of total United States quota	24. 03
7. Continental sugarcane area 3-year program:	
1934 quota short tons	261, 034
Percent quota is of total United States quota	4. 03
8. Philippine Islands 1-year program:	
1934 quota short tons	1, 015, 186
Percent quota is of total United States quota	15. 68
9. Puerto Rico 2-year program:	
1934 quota short tons	802, 842
Percent quota is of total United States quota	12. 40
10. Territory of Hawaii 3-year program:	
1934 quota short tons	916, 550
Percent quota is of total United States quota	14. 15
11. Cuban sugar:	
1934 quota short tons	1, 901, 752
Percent quota is of total United States quota	29. 37

During 1934, the enactment and administration of the Jones-Costigan amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act were dominant factors affecting the welfare of sugar producers.

The year 1934 began with a large prospective surplus of supplies over consumption. On January 1, stocks of sugar in the United States totaled 2,246,000 short tons. In addition, it was estimated that supplies of offshore areas which would be available for the United States market in 1934 totaled 5,616,000 short tons. Against these totals of sugar stocks and supplies of 7,862,000 tons, the consumption for the year was estimated at only 6,450,000 tons, leaving a prospective surplus of 1,412,000 tons for the year 1934. This did not include the new beet-sugar crop, production of which begins in July of each year.

The Jones-Costigan Act, approved May 9, 1934, embodied in substance the principles outlined by the President in his message to Congress on sugar legislation, dated February 8, 1934.

In general, the act, which designated sugar beets and sugarcane as basic commodities, provided for:

(1) Adjusting available supplies for marketing to consumption requirements by establishment of quotas.
(2) Adjustment of production in the various producing areas to bring sugar produced within the limits of the quotas.
(3) Financing this adjustment through a processing tax on sugar.

Under the act, positive steps were taken in 1934 to alleviate the plight of the sugar producers. Consumption requirements for the United States for the calendar year 1934 were determined. In addition to the marketing quotas which the act established for sugar produced in continental United States, import quotas were determined for the Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Territory of Hawaii, and for Cuba and other foreign countries in accordance with the quota provisions of the act.

Adjustment programs designed to increase grower income were inaugurated or are being developed for producers in the United States, the Philippines, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. A processing tax of one-half cent per pound, raw value, was imposed on sugar to provide funds to finance the program. Since the rate of processing tax did not exceed the simultaneous reduction in the tariff on Cuban sugar, the processing tax did not represent an added cost to the consumer.

I. THE JONES-COSTIGAN ACT APPLIED TO THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

Enactment by Congress of the Jones-Costigan Act made possible a sugar program with the following general objectives:

1. To retain sugarcane and sugar-beet acreage in the United States at approximately the average level of recent years.
2. To assure fair returns to the domestic producers by means of benefit payments made from processing-tax funds.
3. To stabilize sugar production in Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands at a level harmonious with the economic welfare of the various insular areas.
4. To arrest the decline of the imports of Cuban sugar into the United States, in order to increase the Cuban market for American products.
5. To prevent a rise in the price of sugar occasioned by the processing tax by means of an offsetting reduction in the duty on sugar imports.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROGRAM

When the act was approved, large shipments of offshore sugar from the 1933–34 crop, particularly from the Philippine Islands, were en route to the United States. In order to prevent admission of sugars arriving in excess of the probable quotas to be established, immediate determination of quotas was required.

CONSUMPTION REQUIREMENTS DETERMINED

Consumption requirements for the United States for the calendar year 1934 were announced on May 26, 1934, as 6,476,000 short tons, raw value. This figure was 24,000 short tons in excess of the base consumption figure mentioned in the act. The act provided that 30 percent of any increase in domestic consumption requirements above the base figure should be allocated to continental sugar-producing

areas. This amounted to 7,200 short tons, of which 6,166 short tons were added to the domestic-beet quota of 1,550,000 short tons, giving a total amount of beet sugar to be marketed in the United States in 1934 of 1,556,166 short tons, raw value. The remaining increase of 1,034 short tons in the consumption estimate brought the quota for sugar produced from domestic sugarcane to 261,034 short tons, raw value.

The act provided that after the quotas for domestic cane and beet producers had been determined, the remainder of the estimated requirements for domestic consumption should be apportioned among the insular areas on the basis of average receipts from such areas into the United States during the 3 most representative years of the period 1925–33.

QUOTAS ESTABLISHED

Accordingly, on June 12, 1934, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration issued "General sugar quota regulations, series 1" establishing quotas for the areas supplying the United States market. These regulations prohibited processors, handlers of sugar, and others from bringing in or importing into continental United States sugar for consumption in excess of the established quotas, and from marketing sugar manufactured from sugar beets or sugarcane in the United States in excess of the established quotas.

The act not only established the basis for determining total quotas for sugar-producing areas, but also established a basis for determining what part of such quotas could be in the form of direct-consumption sugar, which is sugar ready for consumption without further processing. For Cuba, 22 percent of the quota may be direct-consumption sugar; while for other areas the amount of such sugar which may be included in the quota is limited to the largest amount of such sugar shipped in any one of the years 1931, 1932, or 1933.

Of the 4,658,800 short tons remaining for allotment among the off-shore areas, after domestic allotments as required in the act had been established, a reserve of 17,000 tons was created for subsequent allotment to full-duty countries, leaving 4,641,800 short tons for the off-shore areas. The average amounts of sugar imported into the United States from the respective areas during the most representative 3 years were adjusted to this 4,641,800 short tons as shown in table 31.

Table 33 shows the average quantities received from off-shore areas in the most representative years, the quotas that were established, and the adjustments from the 3-year averages, and the off-shore and domestic quotas of sugar for marketing in the United States in 1934.

The off-shore quotas of direct-consumption sugars, which are included in the main quotas given in table 33, were as follows:

	Short tons, raw value		*Short tons, raw value*
Cuba	418, 385	Puerto Rico	133, 119
Philippine Islands	79, 661	Territory of Hawaii	26, 023

The quotas were determined by taking the average continental consumption of sugar from the Philippines, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Cuba for the years 1931–33, and of Hawaiian sugar for the years 1930–32 and adjusting these averages to the 4,641,800 short tons available for allotment.

TABLE 33.—*Average quantities of sugar received from off-shore areas in the 3 most representative years of the period 1925–33, adjustments from those averages and the off-shore and domestic quotas of sugar for marketing in the United States in 1934*

Point of origin of sugar	Average quantities imported or received in the most representative years	Adjustment	Quota
	Short tons, raw value	*Short tons, raw value*	*Short tons, raw value*
OFF-SHORE			
Cuba	1,934,500	32,747.86	1,901,752.14
Philippine Islands	1,032,667	17,481.32	1,015,185.68
Puerto Rico	816,667	13,824.80	802,842.20
Territory of Hawaii	932,333	15,782.84	916,550.16
Virgin Islands	5,564	94.19	5,469.81
Total	4,721,731	79,931.01	4,641,799.99
DOMESTIC			
Continental United States beet-sugar producing area			1,556,166.00
Louisiana and Florida cane			261,034.00

Hawaiian producers objected to the selection of 1930, 1931, and 1932 as the most representative years for that Territory. However, in a suit brought by the Hawaiian producers, *Ewa Plantation Co. et al.* v. *Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture*, the selection of these years was upheld in the findings of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. In his opinion, Justice Bailey said:

Applying the declared policy of the act of adjusting production to consumption, and having due regard to the welfare of domestic producers and the protection of domestic consumers, it was reasonable and proper for the Secretary of Agriculture to select such years as the 3 most representative years, as would result in a sacrifice of approximately 8.3 percent of the current 1933–34 production (less local consumption) for Hawaii.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE QUOTAS

By arrangement with the Treasury Department, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration cooperated with the Bureau of Customs and relied upon the collectors of customs to maintain control at the ports of entry of all sugars entering the continental United States for consumption. Sugars from the various off-shore areas were allowed to enter the United States without restriction until the time when the quotas neared completion for the respective areas. At such times the sugar section certified to the respective collectors that each cargo was within the quota of the area of origin.

On June 21 the Secretary of Agriculture certified that the Philippine quota of 1,015,186 tons had been filled. On June 30 it was announced that all sugar from the Philippines arriving in the United States in excess of the quota would be placed in customs custody for release for marketing after January 1, 1935, when it would be charged against the 1935 quota. This action permitted shipment of all sugar from the 1933–34 crop destined for the United States market, but prevented sale in 1934 of amounts in excess of the quota. The shipments of Philippine sugar in excess of the quota totaled approximately 400,000 tons at the end of the year.

The majority of the Puerto Rican shipments were made early in the season, but small shipments of certain companies were not completed until late in the year. On November 20 the Secretary certified that the Puerto Rican quota had been filled.

Shipments of sugar from the Territory of Hawaii were rather evenly distributed throughout the year. Certification of exhaustion of the Hawaiian quota of 916,550 tons was made on November 30.

Cuba, the only other major off-shore producing area supplying the United States, had a quota of 1,901,752 short tons. The quota for direct-consumption sugar, equivalent to 418,385 short tons raw value, was closed October 26, and on December 18 the entire Cuban quota was certified as completed.

Differing circumstances in the several insular areas required different methods of applying the quota system within the respective areas. For the Philippines, because such a large proportion of the crop had been shipped at the time the quotas were announced, allocation of the quotas among shippers would have put at a disadvantage those who had not yet shipped substantial quantities. Therefore, no allotments to producers in the Philippines was made for 1934. In Puerto Rico it was found that allotments could be made.

Fundamental to the system of marketing and import quotas is an adjustment in production to bring the production of sugar into a reasonable balance with consumption, allowing for necessary reserves. This basic requirement was recognized by the Administration from the beginning of its sugar program and, as rapidly as feasible, programs seeking to adjust production were undertaken.

In contrast to other important agricultural industries in the United States, a close relationship exists between the producer and the processor in the sugar industry. Producers of wheat, cotton, and other major commodities raise their crops and market them to any or several of numerous processors or handlers and are dependent only upon the national or international demand for the commodities. The sugar producer, however, ordinarily sells his product to only one or two processors and in general is wholly dependent upon these specific processors for an outlet for his crop. Usually, the crop is contracted for by the processor before the growing season begins. Accordingly, it has been necessary to work out production adjustments consonant with marketing allotments made to individual processors.

In general, under programs for adjusting sugar-production-adjustment programs there is first allotted to each individual processor the amount of sugar which he may market during the calendar year and equitable shares of this marketing allotment are then distributed among the producers of cane or beets in continental United States who ordinarily sell to that processor.

II. SUGAR-BEET PROGRAM

In the United States the adjustment of sugar-beet production is the major production-adjustment problem. The beet-sugar marketing allotments to processors for 1934 were announced on July 26 when the Secretary approved United States Continental Beet Sugar Order No. 1. These allotments totaled 28,639,164 bags of refined sugar of 100 pounds each. A reserve of 448,036 bags was set up for adjustments. As a result of petitions and public hearings revisions were

made in the allotments of certain processors, and after these revisions had been made, the remainder of the reserve was prorated among all processors. After these revisions and prorations were completed, the allotments to beet-sugar processors in continental United States for the calendar year 1934 were as shown in Table 34.

TABLE 34.—*Marketing allotments to beet-sugar processors in continental United States for the calendar year 1934*

Name of processor	Allotment direct-consumption sugar	Name of processor	Allotment direct-consumption sugar
	100-pound bags		*100-pound bags*
The Amalgamated Sugar Co	2,008,549	Michigan Sugar Co	1,403,502
American Crystal Sugar Co	2,913,412	Monitor Sugar Co	435,235
Central Sugar Co., Inc	188,947	The National Sugar Manufacturing Co	141,367
Franklin County Sugar Co	223,401	Northeastern Sugar Co	193,680
The Garden City Co	229,018	The Ohio Sugar Co	197,884
Great Lakes Sugar Co	590,434	Paulding Sugar Co	211,151
The Great Western Sugar Co	9,690,897	Rock County Sugar Co	120,109
Gunnison Sugar Co	196,201	Spreckels Sugar Co	2,201,839
Holly Sugar Corporation	3,712,393	St. Louis Sugar Co	209,635
Isabella Sugar Co	290,168	Superior Sugar Refining Co	176,783
Lake Shore Sugar Co	67,594	Union Sugar Co	75,732
Layton Sugar Co	269,932	Utah-Idaho Sugar Co	2,906,431
Los Alamitos Sugar Co	94,519	West Bay City Sugar Co	148,451
Menominee Sugar Co	189,936		

To make certain that the beet-sugar processors should have adequate opportunity to market the full 1934 marketing quota, processors were asked in December 1934 whether they could use larger allotments or if they cared to make any unused portions of their allotments available for reallotment. As a result of this inquiry among the 27 beet-sugar processors, 4 relinquished portions of their allotments, 13 requested additional allotments, and 10 indicated no change was desired. A total of 125,388 bags of sugar relinquished by 4 companies was prorated to the 13 companies desiring additional allotments.

Acreage allotments available to growers in factory districts were made by reference to the marketing allotments of the processors and to recent experience of the growers as expressed in planted acres.

In making the allotments to growers, the first step was to translate each company's marketing allotment of bags of refined sugar into the number of acres necessary to produce that sugar on the basis of normal yields and sucrose content of beets. This acreage, minus a small reserve for adjustment, was the acreage available to the growers of that company.

However, in every case the total allotment for the growers of a company was at least 90 percent of the 1933 planted acreage, and not more than the acreage planted in 1933. In the case of multiple-unit companies, the total acreage was reallotted to growers in the respective factory districts on the basis of actual planted acreage in 1933. The year 1933 was the year of largest beet production for the country as a whole.

These allotments by districts were announced December 22. A public hearing on the allotments was held in Chicago, December 28. The allotments upon which the hearings were held are shown in table 35.

TABLE 35.—*Acreage allotments for sugar-beet production in the United States in 1935*

Company processing beets	Agricultural district	Acres
California:		
Amalgamated Sugar Co	Clarksburg, Calif	10,000
American Crystal Sugar Co	Oxnard, Calif	22,075
Holly Sugar Corporation	Santa Ana-Dyer, Calif	6,792
Do	Tracy-Alvarado, Calif	21,237
Los Alamitos Sugar Co	Los Alamitos, Calif	4,892
Spreckels Sugar Co	Spreckels, Calif	18,602
Do	Manteca, Calif	35,170
Union Sugar Co	Betteravia, Calif	6,159
Colorado:		
American Crystal Sugar Co	Rocky Ford, Colo	22,081
Great Western Sugar Co	Brighton, Colo	10,225
Do	Brush, Colo	9,354
Do	Eaton, Colo	18,356
Do	Fort Lupton, Colo	12,369
Do	Fort Morgan, Colo	12,714
Do	Fort Collins, Colo	12,710
Do	Greeley, Colo	15,915
Do	Longmont, Colo	15,742
Do	Loveland, Colo	11,007
Do	Ovid, Colo	13,230
Do	Sterling, Colo	14,426
Do	Windsor, Colo	12,049
Holly Sugar Corporation	Delta-Grand Junction, Colo	13,207
Do	Swink, Colo	12,929
National Sugar Manufacturing Co	Sugar City, Colo	5,800
Idaho:		
Amalgamated Sugar Co	Burley-Twin Falls, Idaho	23,036
Franklin County Sugar Co	Preston, Idaho	8,241
Utah-Idaho Sugar Co	Sugar City, Idaho	10,026
Do	Idaho Falls, Idaho	11,044
Do	Blackfoot, Idaho	9,145
Do	Shelley, Idaho	7,745
Indiana: Central Sugar Co	Decatur, Ind	9,909
Iowa: American Crystal Sugar Co	Mason City, Iowa	16,824
Kansas: Garden City Co	Garden City, Kans	13,702
Michigan:		
Great Lakes Sugar Co	Blissfield, Mich	13,240
Isabella Sugar Co	Mount Pleasant, Mich	14,541
Lake Shore Sugar Co	Holland, Mich	4,607
Michigan Sugar Co	Alma, Mich	13,740
Do	Bay City, Mich	12,639
Do	Caro, Mich	10,831
Do	Sebewaing, Mich	11,189
Do	Lansing, Mich	7,969
Do	Owosso, Mich	12,981
Do	Croswell, Mich	6,052
Monitor Sugar Co	Bay City, Mich	17,234
Northeastern Sugar Co	Mount Clemens, Mich	11,700
St. Louis Sugar Co	St. Louis, Mich	8,400
Superior Sugar Refining Co	Menominee, Mich	9,380
West Bay City Sugar Co	West Bay City, Mich	8,009
Minnesota:		
American Crystal Sugar Co	East Grand Forks, Minn	24,094
Do	Chaska, Minn	16,591
Montana:		
Amalgamated Sugar Co	Missoula, Mont	10,714
Great Western Sugar Co	Billings, Mont	29,640
Holly Sugar Corporation	Sidney, Mont	13,630
Utah-Idaho Sugar Co	Chinook, Mont	8,737
Nebraska:		
American Crystal Sugar Co	Grand Island, Nebr	8,823
Great Western Sugar Co	Bayard, Nebr	14,821
Do	Gering, Nebr	13,671
Do	Lyman, Nebr	7,694
Do	Minatare, Nebr	12,149
Do	Mitchell, Nebr	9,521
Do	Scottsbluff, Nebr	11,522
Ohio:		
Great Lakes Sugar Co	Fremont, Ohio	8,963
Do	Findlay, Ohio	7,873
Ohio Sugar Co	Ottawa, Ohio	9,293
Paulding Sugar Co	Paulding, Ohio	11,593
South Dakota: Utah-Idaho Sugar Co	Belle Fourche, S. Dak	11,571
Utah:		
Amalgamated Sugar Co	Lewiston, Utah	13,009
Do	Ogden, Utah	7,813
Gunnison Sugar Co	Centerfield, Utah	7,423
Layton Sugar Co	Layton, Utah	7,276

TABLE 35.—*Acreage allotments for sugar-beet production in the United States in 1935*—Continued

Company processing beets	Agricultural district	Acres
Utah—Continued.		
Utah-Idaho Sugar Co	Garland, Utah	7,326
Do	Brigham City, Utah	5,289
Do	West Jordan, Utah	6,989
Do	Spanish Fork, Utah	10,503
Do	Springville, Utah	1,799
Washington: Utah-Idaho Sugar Co	Bellingham, Wash	4,405
Wisconsin:		
Rock County Sugar Co	Janesville, Wis	6,189
Menominee Sugar Co	Green Bay, Wis	8,416
Wyoming:		
Great Western Sugar Co	Lovell, Wyo	9,525
Do	Wheatland, Wyo	7,886
Holly Sugar Corporation	Sheridan, Wyo	8,544
Do	Torrington, Wyo	22,038
Do	Worland, Wyo	9,590

APPORTIONING ALLOTMENTS AMONG GROWERS

After assignment of acreage allotments to each of the sugar-beet factory districts in the United States, the factory district acreage allotments were apportioned among the growers. Individual acreage allotments sought to give each producer his equitable share of the total national acreage allotment. The method followed was as follows:

1. The sugar-beet adjustment contract specified five options, any one of which a grower might select as the basis for his allotment.

2. Applying his actual production experience to the option chosen, the grower was able to calculate his base acreage. The base acreages of all cooperating growers in each factory district were totaled. Where the total of the individual base acreages exceeded the factory-district acreage allotment a pro rata cut was applied to the base acreage of each farmer, and on the other hand where the total base acreages were less than the factory-district allotment, a pro rata increase was allowed.

This base acreage for each grower was calculated on the basis of his past experience. He had a choice of a 5-, 4-, 3-, or 2-year average of his past plantings from which to select a base acreage most advantageous for him.

PROGRAM AFFECTS 100,000 PRODUCERS

On October 2, the general outlines of the sugar-beet adjustment program and the features of the adjustment contract to be offered to growers were announced. It was estimated that the program would add approximately $15,000,000 to the income that sugar-beet producers would receive in 1934 from the sale of their beets. The program affected approximately 100,000 producers in 19 States: Colorado, California, Michigan, Nebraska, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, New Mexico, Kansas, and Washington.

The program provided for adjustment payments to growers for 1934 and 1935 and for adjustment of production in 1935. Provision was made for extending the entire program to 1936 if such action were deemed advisable.

The contract provided for a parity return to growers on the 1934 and 1935 production and for 1936 if the program is extended for that

year. Growers were guaranteed adjustment payments for 1934 of at least $1.25 a ton on either their actual production or the estimated yield of their planted acreage under normal conditions.

REFUNDS TO GROWERS

The Jones-Costigan Act specified that if the levy of the processing or floor-stock tax on sugar produced from the 1933 crop of sugar beets or sugarcane resulted in a decreased return to growers, a refund of an amount equalizing the whole or a part of the reduction in the returns to growers might be made.

The reason for this provision in the act is that sugar beets are customarily paid for by means of a participating contract, and the sale of the sugar produced from the 1933 crop would normally continue through the spring and summer of 1934. Thus the levy of the processing or floor-stock tax might have the effect of decreasing the returns to growers from their 1933 crops by reason of a decrease in the net receipts to processors for such sugars, which in turn would be reflected to the detriment of the grower through the participating contract.

In November 1934 the Secretary of Agriculture made a finding with respect to the reduction of returns to growers on the 1933 crop by reason of the levy of the processing and floor-stock tax, and subsequently made a determination to compensate growers for such reduction. The total amount which will be paid in the form of refunds on the 1933 sugar-beet crop is estimated at $2,600,000.

DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS

In addition to payments based upon the actual production from the acreage allotted to individual growers for 1935, and for 1936 if the Secretary of Agriculture exercises the option to extend the contract to cover that year, the contract provides for deficiency payments to be made on the estimated production of the individual's planted acreage where there is a bona fide abandonment by reason of drought or other natural calamity. In this manner growers receive an additional benefit in the form of a partial crop-income insurance.

The Jones-Costigan Act proved of exceptional value to sugar-beet producers in the first year of its operation because of the severe drought conditions during the summer of 1934, which affected adversely many growers in the sugar beet raising areas. Although the acreage planted to sugar beets in 1934 was not substantially less than the exceptionally high planted acreage of the previous year, production was considerably less on account of the drought.

PRODUCTION PROTECTED FROM OUTSIDE COMPETITION

Had it not been for the protective provisions of the Jones-Costigan Act, the sugar-beet growers would have been confronted not only with a short crop, but extremely low prices brought about by large shipments of insular and foreign sugars, of which there was an abundant supply which would have found its way to the American market to replace domestically grown beet sugar.

Any producer who grew beets in 1933 or 1934 was eligible to receive adjustment payments, provided the land upon which the

beets were raised was placed under an adjustment contract for 1935 and 1936. Where a producer did not have control over the land through 1936, it was necessary for him to secure the signature of the party who would control the land in 1936.

The first installment of the 1934 adjustment payment was $1 a ton on the estimated production of the farm. This payment was due to growers as soon as contracts were signed and approved. The second installment was to go to growers in 1935 after compliance with the contract was checked.

III. SUGARCANE PROGRAM

The Louisiana sugarcane production-adjustment program was developed after conferences with processors, producers, and other interested parties in the sugarcane area. The program offered farmers production-adjustment contracts covering the 1935 crop and giving the Secretary of Agriculture the option of extending the program to cover the 1936 crop in order to limit production in these years to Louisiana's portion of the 260,000 tons provided for in the Jones-Costigan Act. It offered farmers cash benefits for 1934 and 1935 in consideration of their cooperation. The total benefits for the 1934 crop were estimated at approximately $7,500,000.

No marketing allotments were made to Louisiana processors for 1934 as it was apparent that the total production of sugarcaue in Louisiana and Florida would not exceed the marketing quota for continental cane sugar provided in the act.

Because the rate of adjustment payment to cooperating producers depended in part upon the amount which producers received from the processors for their cane, producers and processors submitted for approval of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the form of contract under which processors proposed to purchase cane.

BASIS FOR ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS

The schedule of payments for sugarcane of the 1934 crop contained in the Louisiana sugarcane purchase contract, as mutually agreed upon by Louisiana processors and growers, was declared acceptable as a basis for determining adjustment payments to producers in the Louisiana program.

Prices were based on sucrose content and market quotations of raw sugar on the New Orleans Sugar and Rice Exchange. The contract provided for a grower-processor committee with a chairman to be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and also provided for a trust-fund arrangement to assure payment of final amounts due to growers on their cane after the first payment was made. The chairman of the grower-processor committee was authorized to adjudicate disputes under the contract, with the possibility of appeal to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Under the cane-purchase contract the processors agreed to pay for sugarcane delivered under the contract the prices per ton of 2,000 pounds that are shown in table 36.

TABLE 36.—*Prices to be paid for Louisiana sugarcane under 1934–35 grower-processor contract*

Percent sucrose in normal juice	Percent of price of standard cane	Quotations on raw sugar, New Orleans Exchange (In dollars per 100 pounds)				
		2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00
		Per ton	*Per ton*	*Per ton*	*Per ton*	*Per ton*
9.5	85	$1.29	$1.70	$2.14	$2.62	$3.13
10.0	90	1.37	1.80	2.27	2.77	3.31
10.5	95	1.44	1.90	2.39	2.93	3.50
11.0–12.0	100	1.52	2.00	2.52	3.08	3.68
12.5	105	1.60	2.10	2.65	3.23	3.86
13.0	110	1.67	2.20	2.77	3.39	4.05
13.5	115	1.75	2.30	2.90	3.54	4.23
14.0	120	1.82	2.40	3.02	3.70	4.42

In order for a sugarcane grower to receive the benefits of the adjustment program, it was necessary for him to enter into a contract with the Secretary of Agriculture.

On November 21 the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced approval of the sugarcane-adjustment contract, which was the mechanism through which the program was applied to the individual grower. Adjustment payments were based on the production of the farm, and each farm was given a production allotment determined from its past production. The producer had the option of a 2-, 3-, 4-, or 5-year base period, or he could choose 70 percent of his 1933 or 1934 production. For a limited number of new producers, provision was made for a base to be determined by the Secretary.

Each grower agreed to the necessary pro-rata adjustment of his base production to bring the total for Louisiana to that allowed by the quota. Each grower agreed not to produce more than his allotment nor to plant more acreage than necessary to produce it.

NUMBER OF SHARE-CROPPERS NOT TO BE REDUCED

The adjustment contract also provided that where a processor was also a producer, he would be obligated to purchase cane upon the basis of the grower-processor contract in order to be eligible for the adjustment payments as a producer. Approximately 40 percent of the Louisiana sugarcane was grown by producers who were also processors. The number of share-tenants or share-croppers was not to be reduced as a result of the adjustment program, below the number on the farm in 1934.

Adjustment payments under the sugarcane contract began as soon as contracts were signed and approved. The first installment of the payment on the 1934 crop for a given farm was set at $1 a ton of its base production. Where the Secretary estimated that the actual production was less than the base production, the advance 1934 payment was on the estimated production.

The contract provided for a final 1934 payment which, when added to the advance 1934 payment and to the average market price for sugarcane as ascertained by the Secretary, would net the producer the parity price for the sugarcane he produced and delivered from the 1934 crop.

PAYMENTS IN 1935

For the 1935 crop, the contract provided that payments were also to be in two installments, with a guaranteed minimum advance payment of 50 cents per ton of sugarcane. The sugarcane contract provided for partial crop-income insurance through deficiency payments of $1 a ton on the estimated production of land which had to be abandoned because of general conditions over which the grower had no control. For instance, if a general abandonment of acreage should occur as the result of freezing weather after November 1, growers thus affected would receive $1.50 per ton on the estimated production of the abandoned land.

Approximately 11 percent of the sugarcane marketed in Louisiana goes into the production of sirup and molasses. Early in the year the rate of the processing tax on sirup of cane juice and edible molasses was reduced from ½ to ⅛ cent a pound of the total sugar content, translated into terms of raw value. This was done after testimony introduced at a public hearing held in Washington on May 28, 1934, had indicated that the higher rate would tend to cause accumulation of surplus stocks and consequent lowering of the farm price of cane.

FLORIDA PROGRAM TO BE DEVELOPED

A production-adjustment program for Florida sugarcane was in process of development at the end of the year. As a result of a severe frost in Florida in December 1934, the crop was reduced to a figure which trade sources estimated at approximately 30,000 tons. Consequently no marketing allotments were contemplated for Florida in 1935.

IV. INSULAR PROGRAMS

The development of production-adjustment programs in the insular sugar-producing areas went forward at the same time that similar programs were being introduced in the continental sugar-beet and sugarcane areas.

The contributions to sugar consumption of the United States made by the various areas as indicated in table 37 provided the basis upon which the quotas and the consequent adjustments were based.

TABLE 37.—*Sugar consumption in continental United States and contributions from all areas, 1925–33, and 1934 quotas in short tons, raw basis*

[Quantities of the 3 most representative years in italics]

Year	Consumption	Continental United States				Contributions			
		Beet		Cane		Hawaii		Puerto Rico	
		Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent
1925	6,603,000	1,063,500	16.11	149,500	2.26	763,000	11.56	603,500	9.14
1926	6,796,500	1,046,000	15.39	84,000	1.24	740,500	10.90	551,000	8.11
1927	6,348,000	935,000	14.73	46,500	.73	762,000	12.00	578,000	9.11
1928	6,642,500	1,243,000	18.71	138,500	2.08	819,000	12.33	698,500	10.52
1929	6,964,000	1,026,500	14.74	189,000	2.71	928,500	13.33	460,000	6.61
1930	6,710,500	1,140,500	17.00	197,500	2.94	*806,000*	12.01	780,000	11.62
1931	6,561,500	1,343,000	20.47	206,000	3.14	*967,000*	14.74	*748,500*	11.41
1932	6,248,500	1,318,500	21.10	160,000	2.56	*1,024,000*	16.39	*910,500*	14.57
1933	6,316,000	1,366,000	21.63	315,000	4.99	989,500	15.67	*791,000*	12.52
Quota, 1934	6,476,000	1,556,166	24.03	261,034	4.03	916,550	14.15	802,842	12.40

TABLE 37.—*Sugar consumption in continental United States and contributions from all areas, 1925–33, and 1934 quotas in short tons, raw basis*—Continued

[Quantities of the 3 most representative years in italics]

Year	Contributions—Continued							
	Philippine Islands		Virgin Islands		Cuba		Foreign countries other than Cuba	
	Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent
1925	485,000	7.35	10,000	0.15	3,486,000	52.79	40,500	0.61
1926	375,000	5.52	*6,000*	.09	3,944,500	58.04	47,500	.70
1927	521,000	8.21	6,500	.10	3,491,000	54.99	6,500	.10
1928	570,500	8.59	11,000	.17	3,125,000	47.05	35,000	.53
1929	724,500	10.40	4,000	.06	3,613,000	51.88	17,500	.25
1930	804,500	11.99	*6,000*	.09	2,945,500	43.89	30,500	.45
1931	*815,000*	12.42	2,000	.03	*2,440,000*	37.19	40,000	.61
1932	*1,042,000*	16.68	4,500	.07	*1,762,500*	28.21	26,500	.42
1933	*1,241,000*	19.65	*4,500*	.07	*1,601,000*	25.35	8,000	.13
Quota, 1934	1,015,186	15.68	5,470	.08	1,901,752	29.37	17,000	.26

HAWAII

A 3-year program assuring a minimum of about $8,500,000 in adjustment payments annually for Hawaiian sugar producers was outlined on December 24, 1934, following a series of conferences held by Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials and representatives of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

The agreement between the Secretary of Agriculture and the Hawaiian sugar producers afforded the basis for consideration, at a hearing called in Honolulu, of the various points which had been raised in connection with quotas and benefit payments, with the expectation that an adjustment program satisfactory both to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Hawaiian producers might be developed rapidly.

The proposed Hawaiian program was to be made effective through a production-adjustment contract between the Secretary of Agriculture and the Hawaiian producers.

In this contract the producers and processors would agree to: (1) Abide by quotas and allotments established by the Secretary; (2) adjust production in accordance with the terms of the contract; (3) abide by labor provisions similar to those in domestic beet and cane adjustment contracts; (4) adjudication by the Secretary of disputes arising in connection with the production and processing of cane; and (5) examination of books and records by the Secretary.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration established a field office in Manila during the latter part of July for the development and administration of the sugarcane adjustment program in the Philippine Islands. After considerable work in the field and conferences and public hearings with producers and processors, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced on November 21 that a marketing agreement for sugar produced in the Philippine Islands has been tentatively approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The agreement provided for allotting, among processors and handlers of sugar in the Philippines, the quota established under

the Jones-Costigan Act, and for the Governor General or the Philippine Legislature to allot the Philippine local consumption requirements and emergency reserve.

An important provision of this agreement was that in which the contracting millers, refiners, and handlers agreed not to ship to the United States any sugar between October 16, 1934, and December 31, 1934. This provision was an effort to prevent a seasonal depression of price from over-accumulation of stocks in the United States.

Millers, refiners, and handlers who signed the agreement, agreed to abide by allotments to be established: (1) To mill and handle only cane or sugar produced in accordance with allotments; (2) to keep uniform records; (3) and to assist in the administration of the agreement.

Administration of the agreement was to be by a control committee composed of 1 member selected by the Secretary of Agriculture, 2 representatives of the millers, 1 representative of refiners, and 1 representative of the handlers.

LIMITATION LAW ENACTED BY PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE

To supplement the Jones-Costigan legislation, a sugar limitation law, enacted by the Philippine Legislature and approved by the Governor General became effective December 4, 1934. It established the machinery necessary to enable the islands to carry out the purposes of the United States sugar legislation, and is to be in force for 3 years.

After allotments to processors in the Philippines had been made under the marketing agreement and the sugar limitation law, milling allotments for the 1934–35 crop were given to individual producers. This was done by means of the Philippine production adjustment contract.

Benefit payments in the Philippine Islands were determined by the difference between the amount of cane of the 1933–34 crop, milled in the planter's name, and his permitted, restricted production of the 1934–35 crop. This payment was set at the rate of approximately $2 for each ton by which the 1933–34 cane milled fell below the production authorized for 1934–35.

BENEFIT PAYMENTS AID IN TRANSITION PERIOD

The Philippine program was designed to reduce in one season an estimated crop of 1,571,000 short tons of sugar, raw value, to approximately 772,000 short tons, raw value. Although this represented a sharp reduction, it was an adjustment which Philippine planters would necessarily have had to effect under the Tydings-McDuffie Act, also known as the Philippine Independence Act. When that act becomes effective it will limit the duty-free imports of sugar into the United States from the Philippines to about 956,000 short tons annually. Through cooperation in the adjustment program, Philippine planters were enabled to receive adjustment payments to aid them in making the transition to a lower level of production as required by the Independence Act.

It was estimated that Philippine planters would receive $14,000,000 in benefit payments. The program sought to reduce the 1934–35 crop to the point at which production, plus excess quota sugar in the United States at the end of 1934, would be approximately the amount

necessary to fill the import quota established by the Secretary of Agriculture, to meet the requirements of insular consumption, and to maintain adequate reserves.

The contract provided for benefit payments to planters in three installments. The assistance and cooperation of the Governor General of the islands and his staff were important factors in the development and administration of the Philippine sugar-adjustment program.

PUERTO RICO

The 1934 marketing quota for sugar from Puerto Rico was fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture at 802,842 short tons, raw value, on June 9, 1934. Puerto Rican Sugar Order No. 1, issued July 25, 1934, allotted this quota among the various Puerto Rican mills. At the time the order was issued, however, some of the mills had already overshipped their allotments. Adjustments to equalize inequities resulting from this situation were made at the time of allotting the 1935 Puerto Rican sugar quota among the mills.

After fulfillment of the 1934 quota there was in Puerto Rico a carry-over of approximately 225,038 short tons of sugar. The 1934–35 crop was estimated to be equivalent to 1,000,000 tons of sugar. Thus, the total supply of Puerto Rican sugar in 1935 was approximately 1,225,038 short tons, raw value, of sugar. The quota for marketing in the continental United States in 1935, fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture on January 5, 1935, was 779,420 short tons, raw value. Requirements of sugar for domestic consumption were estimated at 60,000 tons for the year 1935. Thus, there existed a surplus, in terms of sugar, raw value, of 385,618 tons.

REMOVAL OF EXCESS IN 1935

The plans laid down by the Department of Agriculture for production adjustment in Puerto Rico contemplate the removal in 1935 of approximately 263,200 tons of the above-mentioned excess, through the payment to cooperating growers of $4 per ton upon sugar cane not processed, which was produced in excess of allotments assigned to them upon the basis of past production experience.

This will mean carrying into 1936 approximately 122,418 short tons of sugar which cannot be marketed in 1935.

Plans further contemplate the absorption in 1936 of 100,000 short tons of surplus sugar that is in excess of quota requirements by means of adjustment in production compensated upon the basis of the tons of sugarcane delivered under production allotments assigned by the Secretary. Thus, the surplus of 385,618 tons in 1935 will have been reduced by 1937 to 23,838 tons.

Before the development of the adjustment program for Puerto Rico an expert commission was selected by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to work out a satisfactory method of effectuating a sugar-adjustment program and relating it to a broader program for the general benefit of agriculture.

The plans of the Department of Agriculture regarding the reduction of the sugarcane crop in Puerto Rico were developed with the idea of fitting the sugar program into a comprehensive plan for the rehabilitation of agriculture in Puerto Rico that the present program has developed.

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V. PROCESSING TAX

The processing tax is basic to the production adjustments in sugar as in other commodities, because it furnishes the funds for adjustment payments that enable producers to adjust their production to the levels sought by the general program.

The Jones-Costigan Act provided for a processing tax of 0.5 cent a pound, raw value, on sugar. It also provided that in order to prevent increases in cost of sugar to the consumer as a result of the processing tax, the tax should not exceed the amount of the reduction by the President of the rate of duty in effect on January 1, 1934, under paragraph 501 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Under the act the processing taxes collected on sugar from insular possessions and territories may be kept in a separate fund to be used in those areas for payments to producers for reduction in production, or for the general benefit of agriculture in those areas. It is estimated that processing and related taxes will total approximately $207,707,000 during the 3 years of the life of the Jones-Costigan Act.

Up to November 30, 1934, processing, floor stock, and compensating taxes collected on sugar totaled $27,721,408.04.

VI. LABOR PROVISIONS

Because of the special labor conditions prevailing in sugar production, the act specifically provided that in order more fully to effectuate its declared policy:

> * * * all agreements authorized by this act relating to sugar beets, sugarcane, or the products thereof, may contain provisions which will limit or regulate child labor and may fix minimum wages before workers or growers employed by the producers and/or processors of sugar beets and/or sugarcane who are parties to such agreement; and the Secretary, upon * * * request * * * is hereby authorized to adjudicate any dispute as to any of the terms under which sugar beets or sugarcane are grown or are to be grown and/or marketed, and the sugar and byproducts thereof are to be marketed. The decision and any determination of the Secretary shall be final.

In accordance with these provisions of the act, the sugar beet and sugarcane production allotment contracts for the continental United States contain clauses which limit the use of child labor on the premises of the producer and/or processor, give the Secretary of Agriculture authority to establish minimum wages for work performed in connection with the 1935 and/or 1936 crop if he sees fit to do so, and also to adjudicate any labor dispute involving the producer and/or processor and arising out of the production of sugar beets or sugarcane.

In addition to this, the producer is obligated to pay promptly all bona fide wage claims arising in connection with the production, cultivation, and/or harvesting of the 1934 crop.

The labor provisions of the Philippine sugarcane production adjustment contracts are limited to clauses requiring the planter to pay all bona fide claims for wages and to accept adjudication by the Secretary of Agriculture in any labor dispute arising in connection with the production of sugarcane.

By reason of the fact that the labor provisions in the adjustment contracts relate in the main to the 1935 and 1936 crops, no specific accomplishment in the field of employment relations can yet be cited,

aside from the adjudication by the Secretary of Agriculture in November 1934, of a wage dispute in the Scottsbluff, Nebr., sugar beet producing area.

This settlement took place before the adjustment contracts were offered to producers and was effected on the basis of voluntary agreement by both parties to accept the decision of the Secretary. Arrangements are now being made to adjudicate disputes between producers and laborers over the payment of wages due for work performed during the 1934 season.

CHAPTER 9

CATTLE

SALIENT FACTS ABOUT CATTLE ADJUSTMENT

	Head
1. Approximate increase in cattle numbers, 1928 to 1934	10, 000, 000
2. Approximate cattle numbers Jan. 1, 1934	67, 000, 000
3. Approximate reduction during 1934	10, 000, 000
4. Number of cattle bought under drought cattle-purchase program	7, 800, 000

Cattle became a basic commodity under the Agricultural Adjustment Act with the approval, on April 7, 1934, of the Jones-Connally Act, amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act to designate cattle and other products basic agricultural commodities.

This made it possible to apply the powers of the act to adjust beef-cattle production and to develop a program under which producers of cattle would be eligible to receive benefit payments for adjusting their production in accordance with such a program.

Following approval of the Jones-Connally Act, a cattle-adjustment program was formulated in conferences between officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and a committee of producers, but before its final details could be completed, the rapid spread and increasing intensity of the drought and the undertaking of the cattle-purchase program in drought areas resulted in suspension of the proposed adjustment program.

In addition to making cattle a basic commodity, the Jones-Connally Act authorized appropriation of $200,000,000 to aid in financing surplus reduction and production adjustments for the dairy- and beef-cattle industries, and to aid in supporting and balancing the markets for these industries. Of the authorized sum, $100,000,000 was appropriated. The act provided that not more than 60 percent of the total of this sum was to be used for either industry. It further authorized the appropriation of $50,000,000 "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make advances to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for the purchase of surplus dairy and beef products for distribution for relief purposes, and to enable the Secretary of Agriculture . . . to eliminate diseased dairy and beef cattle, including cattle suffering from tuberculosis or Bang's disease and to make payments to owners with respect thereto."

I. THE SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF 1934

The cattle industry sought aid through the powers of the Agricultural Adjustment Act when cattle prices declined during 1933 to the lowest point in the present century. This decline in price had ac-

companied a rapid increase in all cattle numbers since 1928. Low consumer income during 4 years of depression also had tended to depress cattle prices.

At the beginning of 1934 cattlemen found that since 1928 they had been producing annually from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 more cattle than they had been marketing and that in the 6 years the total number of cattle in the United States had increased from 57,000,000 to more than 67,000,000, or nearly 20 percent.

Analysis of the situation revealed that the cattle industry was nearing the peak of the usual production cycle, which in the past had been about 15 years in length. The course of former cycles indicated that without some adjustment measure to check the continued increase in production, cattlemen would be likely to experience several more years of drastically low prices.

TIME OF LIQUIDATION WAS NEAR

Slaughter in the 1928–34 period had averaged about 21,000,000 head annually, but it was apparent that cattlemen could not much longer hold the accumulation of cows and breeding animals which had been built up during the depression. It was estimated that sale of these cattle would bring annual slaughter to approximately 24,000,000 head.

The situation was more serious because most of the increase in the number of cattle had occurred in cows and heifers. On January 1, 1934, the number of breeding cows on hand had risen to the largest figure in history. During the period of the increase, steers from the annual calf crops had been slaughtered at about the usual rates. Milk cows had increased 4,933,000 head in the 6 years or by about 22 percent of the 1928 milk-cow total. Cows and heifers not kept for milk production increased by the same percentage, from 8,765,000 head to 10,682,000 head.

The effect of the rapid increase was impressed upon cattlemen in 1933 by the level of the prices they received. The average farm price of beef cattle in 1933 was $3.63 per hundredweight, which was the lowest price on record since 1899. The 1933 average farm price was $2.05 per hundredweight below the fair-exchange value, based on pre-war price relationships. It was $5.52 below the average price in 1929. The widest disparity in fair exchange and farm price of cattle was in December 1933, when the spread was $2.91 per hundredweight. In this month of lowest prices, the slaughter of beef cattle under Federal inspection was the largest of any month since 1927.

THE CATTLE CYCLE

Although it was evident that a downward adjustment in cattle numbers would occur eventually, cattlemen knew that the inevitable period of liquidation and low prices would mean severe hardship for large numbers of producers. The cattle-production cycle usually runs about 15 years, 6 or 7 years up and 7 or 8 years down. Production usually starts to increase when prices of beef are high in relation to feed prices. After 6 or 7 years of gradual increase in cattle numbers, market supplies of cattle usually become relatively burdensome and prices decline until they are below their average relationship with prices of other livestock and feeds, when a contraction in numbers begins.

Even after the downward swing begins, it is 7 or 8 years before the trend runs its course, since that time is required to effect a substantial reduction in market supplies and to push cattle prices once more above their average relationship with prices of other farm commodities.

It was indicated that elimination of from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 cows and heifers would be necessary to bring the cattle situation back into balance. It was considered, however, that removal of about 2,000,000 head of cows in addition to usual marketings through eradication of diseased animals and through relief purchases was all that should be undertaken in 1934.

PROBLEMS INVOLVED

The principal problems involved in sound adjustment of cattle numbers were:

1. How to remove the surplus cows and heifers from the farm and range without demoralizing the regular market for slaughter cattle.
2. How to secure agreements with individual producers and feeders to prevent the program of cow removal being counteracted by increases in numbers of heifer calves held back.
3. How to divide any benefit payments involved between those who grew the cattle and those who fattened them for marketing.
4. How to provide benefit payments promptly enough to aid cattlemen, since immediate adjustment in the number of breeding cows could not substantially affect the number of beef animals actually going to market before late 1936 and 1937. The problem was more difficult because of the large number of farmers who raised cattle. It was estimated that between 4,500,000 and 5,000,000 farmers kept some cattle.

II. THE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY-FIVE

In order to obtain a concensus on the advisability of a beef cattle production-adjustment program, representatives of the beef-cattle industry and of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration met and conferred in Chicago on April 26. At this conference, the significant facts in the cattle situation were discussed and methods of developing a program considered.

As a result of action at the Chicago meeting an advisory committee of 25 cattle breeders and feeders was named to work with the Adjustment Administration in developing and proposing an adjustment program to benefit the beef producers of the country.

This committee included representatives of every producing section of the country. The range men of the West, the breeders and feeders of the Corn Belt, and the producers of the East and South, had a voice in the development of the proposed national program.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

General recommendations for a cattle-adjustment program were worked out at various meetings of the Committee of Twenty-five and by a subcommittee of five during May.

The initial meeting of the Committee of Twenty-five was held in Washington May 9 to 12. The committee selected subcommittees on production and reduction control, on marketing, and on disease eradication and relief.

After drafting recommendations the Committee of Twenty-five appointed a subcommittee of five to continue to work with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and then concluded its sessions.

The subcommittee of five, after revising the suggestions of the Committee of Twenty-five, submitted a tentative program to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and to the Secretary of Agriculture. This plan provided for a cow-reduction contract, a steer-and-heifer reduction contract, and for removal of excess cows and heifers through purchase for relief and in disease eradication. The aim of this program was a net reduction of 11 percent in cow numbers by January 1, 1937; stabilization of annual cattle marketings at near the 1928–32 level of 22,500,000 head; and the placing of benefit payments in the hands of cattlemen as early as possible.

By the end of May the drought had become much worse. The subcommittee of five met at Minneapolis on May 31. In addition to the subcommittee and representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, members of the Committee of Twenty-five from the more acutely affected drought areas were present.

DROUGHT CAUSED POSTPONEMENT

At this meeting the possibility of putting a cattle-adjustment program in operation was considered, but in view of the rapidly spreading drought, the committee recommended that initiation of the proposed program be held in abeyance pending the outcome of the drought.

Because of the continuing intensity of the drought and the subsequent cattle purchases in drought areas, the proposed control program was not put into effect during 1934.

A total of approximately $118,600,000 was made available for payments to farmers for cattle bought in the drought-relief cattle-purchase program. Of this, approximately $68,000,000 was from funds appropriated under the Jones-Connally Act, and approximately $50,600,000 was from the emergency appropriation made by Congress when the drought became severe. In addition, of $30,000,000 made available for the eradication of diseased cattle under the LaFollette amendment to the Jones-Connally Act, approximately $8,000,000 had been expended or obligated on December 31, 1934.

III. THE OUTLOOK

The proportions of the cattle-purchase program carried on during 1934 far exceeded the scope of any cattle-reduction program that had been contemplated earlier in the year. Reduction of cattle numbers during the drought totaled approximately 10 million head, of which approximately 7,800,000 were accounted for by Government drought purchases, and about 60,000 head were disposed of through the disease-eradication program. This means that most of the increase from the low point of production in 1928 has been eliminated.

The elimination was greatest among cows and heifers, the classes of cattle where it was most effective from the standpoint of restoring a balance between production and slaughter. The proportion of cows and heifers in commercial slaughter was unusually large. This class constituted about 80 percent of the Government cattle purchases.

The distribution of the reduction in cattle numbers on a geographical basis was very uneven. Practically no reduction took place east of the Mississippi River. The concentration of reduction in the areas west of the Mississippi therefore resulted in a cattle

reduction for that section of the country of approximately 25 percent, while in some specific areas, as in the Dakotas the reduction was as much as 50 percent.

Aside from the benefit derived through bringing the number of cattle to a lower level, the cattle-buying campaign resulted in the elimination of large numbers of inferior cattle, and thus leaving on the farms cattle of a generally higher quality. Significant progress was also made in the removal of diseased cattle.

HIGHER PRICES IN PROSPECT

The changes which have occurred in the supply of cattle are expected to result in materially higher prices for cattle throughout 1935. It is anticipated that there will be a material increase in the demand for cattle, both for breeding and feeding purposes.

Although drought purchases accomplished much toward balancing cattle supplies with feed supplies and removing the surplus of breeding stock, the higher prices of cattle and probable increases in feed supplies in 1935 may easily result in the initiation of another major upward swing in cattle production. Because the number of cattle has been reduced, and because the powers of the Agricultural Adjustment Act are now available to cattle producers, the latter are in position to develop a program for preventing another over-expansion of their industry.

When the consequences of the drought are definitely and finally determined, consideration will be given to the advisability of an adjustment program for cattle, but in determining what action, if any, will be taken, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will continue to be guided largely by the proposals of cattle producers.

CHAPTER 10

RICE

SALIENT FACTS ABOUT RICE ADJUSTMENT

1. Growers affected by rice agreements	11, 000
2. Allotted acreage under rice program in 1934 ... acres	743, 500
3. Acreage in rice production in 1934 ... do	781, 000
4. Production quota under rice program in 1934 ... bushels	34, 084, 000
5. Production of rice in 1934 ... do	38, 296, 000
6. Excess of production over quota in 1934 ... do	4, 212, 000
7. Farm value of rice crops:	
As of December 1932	$16, 116, 000
As of December 1933	$28, 881, 000
As of December 1934	$29, 662, 000

While rice was designated a basic commodity under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Administration, upon the request of the industry, decided to adjust supplies and promote higher prices through the medium of marketing agreements rather than by a production-adjustment program financed through processing taxes.

This decision was based on certain considerations with regard to the rice industry. Production is relatively compact geographically. There are definite channels through which the commodity is handled. And, in the case of the California growers and millers at least, there had been previous cooperative experience. These are general considerations basic to the use of marketing agreements for any commodity.

Rice, however, is grown in two distinct areas in the United States: In California, and in a group of southern States, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. Conditions differ greatly in the two areas, and this fact must be kept in mind in reviewing the operations of the marketing agreements during the past year.

For example, the majority of growers and millers of rice in the southern group of States had had little experience in cooperative action previous to the agreements. As the force of this fact became more evident, there arose serious question as to whether the method of marketing agreements was the best method possible for handling the rice industry, at least in the southern area.

Nevertheless the agreements, both for the southern group of rice-producing States and for California, were effective in controlling acreage in production and in maintaining higher prices to rice producers during the past year.

NEED OF A RICE PROGRAM

The important consideration pointing to the need of a rice program was that, as a result of increased production and reduced outlets, the domestic carry-over of rice increased from 81,000,000 pounds in 1930 to 116,000,000 pounds in 1931, and to the unprecedented total of 220,000,000 pounds in 1932, when prices dropped to ruinous levels.

Because of curtailed production due to the low prices of the previous year and unusually unfavorable weather conditions affecting the 1933 crop, the carry-over fell back to 148,000,000 pounds in 1933. This remained the second largest carry-over on record, and without a program would undoubtedly have continued to depress the market. The fact that the domestic and territorial demand for rice is relatively inelastic impressed further the need for some method of regulating marketing conditions and adjusting production to actual outlets.

PROVISIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA AGREEMENT

The California agreement, which became effective September 26, 1933, may be taken as representing the general plan of both agreements. Its principal provisions were:

(1) Agreement by the millers to pay minimum prices to rice growers, as set by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) Agreement by the millers to a certain conversion charge and other fixed charges.

(3) Agreement by millers and growers to participate in a plan of production control on the basis of past production, compliance to be rewarded by a pro rata sharing of a trust fund.

The mechanics of the production control plan (as amended for California in March 1934) were as follows:

Millers paid 60 percent of the minimum amount set by the Secretary, to growers on delivery of their rice, and set aside 40 percent for a trust fund.

All growers who proved to have cooperated in planting no more than their allotted acreage participated later in the distribution of the trust fund, on a pro rata basis.

Growers who had not cooperated, or had planted more than their allotted acreage, received no share of the trust fund.

Parties to the California agreement were the Secretary of Agriculture, the rice millers of the area, the Rice Growers' Association of California, and the Independent Rice Growers' Committee. In the case of this agreement, a resale price of $3.60 per hundred pounds of clean Extra Fancy Japan rice at San Francisco was set by the Secretary, and the producers' price was arrived at by deduction of the conversion charge and certain other fixed charges. The grading of rice and the administration of the production-control program were handled by the administrative board set up under the agreement.

THE SOUTHERN AGREEMENT

While the provisions of the Southern agreement were roughly similar to those of the California agreement, there were a number of differences between the two, and in the case of the Southern agreement, certain changes were effected during the year which altered the provisions drastically.

The parties to the Southern agreement were the Secretary of Agriculture and rice millers of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, and Tennessee.

The production-control plan had not been included in the original agreement of October 1933. This plan, however, was introduced into the agreement on March 6, 1934.

As the agreement stood at this time, it contained the following provisions:

(1) A schedule of minimum prices to producers based on $3.15 per barrel for Prime A milling quality Blue Rose rice.

(2) A minimum sales price representing the producers' price plus a conversion charge of 70 cents, plus a marketing-fund assessment of 10 cents.

(3) The crop-control plan, involving a 20-percent reduction from the 1929–33 average.

It may be noted that the method of fixing prices for the Southern agreement differed from that of the California agreement in that in the South the fixed charges were added to the producer's price, while in the case of the California agreement, a resale price was set from which similar charges were deducted. It should also be noted that in the case of the California agreement, compliance of mills was obtained through a provision of liquidated damages against violators, while in the case of the Southern agreement there was no such provision.

Certain changes were made in the Southern agreement during the year. Amendments and orders of the Secretary of Agriculture in 1934 required compulsory grading of rough rice and divided the 10-cent marketing charge into 5 cents for advertising and 5 cents for administrative charges. The conversion charge was reduced to 50 cents, and the producers' base price was raised 15 to 20 cents per barrel. A millers' advisory council and a producer's committee were provided for, to cooperate in solving problems relating to operations of the agreement.

The chief change that was made in the southern agreement during the year, however, was the modification by administrative order on September 17, 1934, of the basis of payments into the trust fund.

NEARLY UNANIMOUS ACCEPTANCE AT OUTSET

Acceptance of the rice programs, at the outset, was almost unanimous. In California, 100 percent of the millers signed the agreement, and 98 percent of the growers cooperated in the production-control program. In the South, where conditions were more varied, approximately 95 percent of the growers cooperated in the production-control program, and 94 percent of the millers signed the marketing agreement. About 1,000 growers in California and about 10,000 growers in the Southern States were affected by the marketing agreements.

The agreements went into effect too late to exert control over production in 1933. As it turned out, the necessity for control of production proved to be less urgent that year because of the short 1933 crop, which was restricted both by unfavorable weather and by the fact that growers, responding to the low price level of 1932, planted a smaller acreage. Production in 1933 totaled 35,600,000 bushels, as compared to an average of 42,800,000 bushels in the 5 years previous.

While the agreements did not affect production for 1933, rice growers were benefited by them through increased prices for their crops that year. In accordance with prices established in the agree-

ments, growers received an average of $2.74 a barrel for rice during the 1933–34 marketing season. This was an advance of $1.25 per barrel over the 1932–33 level, which had been extremely low. Total cash income from rice to growers in 1933 is estimated at $26,363,000 as compared with $16,140,000 in 1932, an increase of more than 63 percent.

OPERATION OF THE CALIFORNIA AGREEMENT IN 1934

The California rice agreement was carried out in 1934 largely as originally planned. As provided in the agreement, probable production for the year was appraised by the crop board, through a survey of intentions-to-plant on the part of growers. This survey indicated a capacity for rice production of 3,090,000 bags for the 1934 season.

Since the agreement authorized production control when more than 3,000,000 bags were indicated, a reduction program was planned which would curtail production by 90,000 bags. This amount of reduction, translated into acreage, was prorated among producers on the basis of their average production during the base period, 1929–33, inclusive.

Few difficulties were encountered in carrying out this program in California. Growers complied almost unanimously in the control program, and received approximately 50 cents per 100 pounds of rough rice from the trust fund for compliance, besides the original payment.

OPERATION OF THE SOUTHERN AGREEMENT IN 1934

A number of problems arose, however, in connection with the Southern agreement. While 94 percent of the southern millers signed the agreement, the fact of a noncooperating minority of 6 percent made it seem advisable to issue licenses to all millers, in order to assure control over this minority. A license, therefore, was issued in October 1933, and was amended from time to time thereafter.

On March 6, 1934, crop-control provisions were introduced into the agreement, involving a reduction of 20 percent from the 1929–33 average in acreage planted. Cooperation was to be secured through pro rata payments from a trust fund, as described previously. However, it was not legally possible to include these crop-control provisions in the license. Consequently, while the millers who had signed the agreement were obliged to make a 60-percent payment to growers on delivery of rice, and to put the remaining 40 percent into a trust fund handled by the Secretary, it was mandatory for nonsignatory millers to pay 100 percent immediately upon delivery of rice.

The fact of this differential between signatory and nonsignatory mills resulted in a number of new mills appearing in the South, swelling the total of millers who had not signed the agreement. The increased problem raised by these new mills caused signatory millers to be doubtful of the entire program, so that between March and July of 1934 there was indecision as to whether the agreement should be continued or terminated. The agreement was not terminated, but in July it was considerably revised.

NONSIGNATORY MILLERS HAD ADVANTAGE

The advantage of nonsignatory millers, however, in being able to pay the full price immediately upon delivery of rice was further accentuated by the attitude of persons holding liens on growers' rice. Lien holders were reluctant to waive their interests in the rice crop until such time as full payment would have been made.

As a result of these disruptive influences, it became necessary on September 17, 1934, to modify the vital clause of the control plan providing for deferred payment of 40 percent from the trust fund. This modification provided that growers with quotas could receive 100-percent payment from all mills upon delivery of rice, receiving therefor certificate of sales. On December 21 an amendment to the agreement further modified its provisions so that growers without quotas could also receive full payment on delivery.

RESULTS OF THE 1934 AGREEMENTS

While the delays and changes in the southern agreement made it impossible for growers to sign contracts before the rice crop was planted, nevertheless, in anticipation of the control program, the majority of growers had actually planted according to their allotments, although in response to higher prices growers would have greatly expanded their acreage had it not been for the program. The effect of the program was a control of production which approximated the intention of the agreement.

How nearly this desired result was obtained may be indicated by comparing allotments with the total acreage planted. Allotments totaled 638,850 acres, and the acres actually planted, in the southern region, according to crop estimates of December 1934 totaled 676,000 acres.

Actual production also approximated the quotas originally determined, though an unusually favorable season resulted in high yields per acre. Quotas totaled 27,418,000 bushels, while the southern yield is estimated at 30,631,000 bushels.

In general the goal of the Administration's program—to hold production of rice to an allotted acreage and an estimated production in order to maintain satisfactory prices to growers—was approached closely as shown in table 38.

TABLE 38.—*Data on allotments and production of rice in 1934 by States*

State	Allotted acreage	Acreage in production	Quota	Production	Excess production
	Acres	*Acres*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*
Arkansas	135, 000	136, 000	6, 650	6, 936	286
Louisiana	361, 000	394, 000	13, 562	15, 957	2, 395
Texas	142, 500	146, 000	7, 206	7, 738	532
California	105, 000	105, 000	6, 666	7, 665	999
Total	743, 500	781, 000	34, 084	38, 296	4, 212

The Adjustment Administration is working out a new program for 1935–36. Meanwhile the excess production in 1934, of about 4,200,000 bushels of rice, presents a problem. Available domestic and

territorial markets absorb about the same amount of rice each year, irrespective of price. The possible solutions of the problems are export of excess rice, purchase for distribution through relief channels, or other outlets than the regular commercial channels.

PRICES AND INCOME TO GROWERS

A comparison of prices for the past 3 years provides an interesting index of the effectiveness of the agreements. Other factors than production control and marketing agreements, of course, entered into the price rise, but the activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration also have had a considerable effect.

In 1932–33 the average price of 100 pounds of extra fancy California-Japan rice at San Francisco was $2.40. In 1933–34 the price was $3.75 and in the current year, 1934–35, it is $3.78. Extra fancy Blue Rose at New Orleans averaged $2.25 in 1932–33, while in 1933–34 it was $3.85, and for the present season it is $3.75. The farm price of all grades and varieties of the 1933–34 crop averaged 78 cents a bushel, or nearly twice as much as the 1932–33 farm price. For 1934–35 the farm price also averaged 78 cents a bushel.

According to crop estimates of December 1934, the total farm value of rice for 1934 was $29,662,000, as compared with $28,881,000 for 1933 and $16,116,000 for 1932.

PLANNING A PROGRAM FOR 1935

The chief objective of a rice program is the enhancement of returns to growers. This objective can be attained through regulation of milling and marketing conditions coupled with adjustment of production to actual demand. The experience of the last 15 months indicates that growers of rice and the industry as a whole obtained considerable benefits through the program.

There is little doubt that growers desire to participate in some plan for 1935 which, through adjusting production and regulating marketing conditions, would continue the maintenance of price, and that they do not desire to return to the planless operations of earlier years.

However, it would seem advisable that a production-adjustment program, independent of a millers' agreement, be effected directly through contracts with growers.

Such an arrangement points naturally to a production-adjustment program financed by processing taxes, of a type similar to the programs for other basic crops. Since rice was designated a basic commodity in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, this kind of program is already possible under the law. Officials of the Administration, growers, and members of the rice industry have been formulating the details of such a program for 1935.

CHAPTER 11

PEANUTS

SALIENT FACTS ABOUT ADJUSTMENT OF PEANUTS

1. Estimated total diversion and adjustment payments under 1935 program	$5, 000, 000
2. Processing tax rate, per pound, at farmers' stock weight ____ cent	1
3. Benefit payments:	
Rate per ton on 1934 crop harvested on farm under contract	$8
Minimum payment per acre on allotted acreage	$2
4. Percentage of 1933 or 1934 acreage grower may plant under 1935 contract	[6] 90
5. Rate of diversion payments per ton to producers for diverting up to 20 percent of 1934 crop to feed or oil:	
Virginia type peanuts	$20
Spanish type peanuts	$15
Runner type peanuts	$10

There are approximately 325,000 commercial peanut growers in the United States. Forty-five percent of the commercial crop is produced in the Virginia area, which includes the States of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. The southeastern area, which includes South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, produces approximately the same percentage of the total commercial crop as is produced in the Virginia area. The southwestern area, which includes the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, produces normally about 10 percent of the total commercial crop.

The farm prices of peanuts have been considerably below parity in recent years. Since 1929 the purchasing power of prices to producers has ranged from 50 to 80 percent below the parity level. Although prices to producers were appreciably higher for the 1933–34 crop than for the preceding crop, they were still only 50 percent of parity. Peanut prices to producers during 1933–34 would have had to average 5.6 cents a pound in order to equal parity levels of 1910–14, whereas the actual price was only 2.8 cents a pound.

I. MARKETING AGREEMENT AND LICENSE FOR MILLERS

Because of the ruinously low farm prices during the 1931–32 and 1932–33 seasons and the early part of the 1933–34 season, a marketing agreement and license for peanut millers were developed under the authority of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. This agreement and license contained a schedule of minimum price and other provisions highly beneficial to growers.

[6] Average of both years or 90 percent of 1.

ESTABLISHED MINIMUM PRICES

The agreement established minimum prices for farmers' stock peanuts, to be paid to producers by the millers, at $65 a ton for the Southeastern and Virginia Spanish types; $60 a ton for the Southwestern type and the Virginia Shelling basis, and $55 a ton for the Southeastern Runner type. The difference between these prices was due primarily to meat content, quality, and trade preference. The agreement also provided for mandatory adherence to standard United States peanut grades.

The marketing agreement and license for peanut millers became effective on January 27, 1934, and while the marketing season was already well advanced on that date, anticipation of the effects of the agreement already had been reflected in higher prices. It is estimated that the marketing agreement resulted in returns to growers from the 1933–34 crop at least 30 percent larger than would otherwise have been the case.

At the time the marketing agreement and license for peanut millers became effective, peanuts were not a basic commodity and, therefore, individual growers were not parties to the agreement, which for the same reason contained no provision for production control.

FARMERS TURN TO "CONTRACT SHELLING"

When the millers, pledged to pay fixed minimum prices, felt they could not dispose of peanuts upon the market, they stopped buying them. The farmers then turned to "contract shelling" as a method of disposing of their crop. Under this method, the grower retained title to the peanuts and paid the miller on contract for his services in milling and shelling the crop. The grower was then free to sell under the established minimum prices, which were based on farmers' stock, or unshelled peanuts, without regard to the provisions of the marketing agreement. This situation was one of the chief reasons why a majority of the millers declined to continue the marketing agreement for the 1934–35 crop.

II. ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

In the meantime, however, peanuts had been made a basic commodity and the Adjustment Administration, on September 29, 1934, announced an adjustment program designed to bring supply into line with consumption by diverting a portion of the 1934 crop into oil or feed for livestock and by limiting acreage in 1935. The marketing agreement and license were terminated, as of October 1, 1934, in accordance with the provisions which the agreement contained requiring termination upon the request of 75 percent of the contracting millers.

PRICES HAVE BEEN MAINTAINED

Under the adjustment program, market prices for the 1934 peanut crop have been maintained above $60 a ton, for Spanish and Virginia type peanuts, and above $50 a ton for Runners. In addition, producers who sign and carry out agreements to adjust 1935 peanut acreage will receive benefit payments. The amount of the benefit payment under each contract will be measured by the quantity of

peanuts harvested in 1934, on the farm covered by the contract, and will be at the rate of $8 per ton, with a minimum payment in all cases of $2 for each acre of the acreage allotted for 1935.

ACREAGE TO BE REDUCED IN 1935

Adjustment of peanut acreage in 1935 will be brought about through contracts with individual growers to plant in 1935 an acreage of peanuts not more than: (*a*) 90 percent of the acreage planted in 1933; or (*b*) 90 percent of the acreage in 1934; or (*c*) the average acreage planted in 1933 and 1934.

This choice of three methods of determining allotted acreage makes the contract flexible enough to fit satisfactorily the different conditions on different farms. Benefit payments for making this adjustment will be made only on peanuts harvested in 1934, and will not include peanuts hogged down or left in the ground. The payments will be made after the 1935 acreage is checked and the producer has complied with his contract.

The program is designed not only to adjust the acreage planted to peanuts in 1935, but also to adjust the supply of peanuts from the 1934 crop available for cleaning and shelling to a quantity which will be used by the cleaning and shelling trade at prices no lower than the current average farm price as of October 1, 1934.

PAYMENTS ENCOURAGE USE FOR OIL AND FEED

In order to make this adjustment the use of peanuts for oil and as feed for livestock has been encouraged. Enough of the 1934 crop has been or will be diverted to these uses so that growers can sell what is left, for cleaning and shelling, at satisfactory prices.

One phase of this plan is available only to growers who sign production-adjustment contracts. Each signer is eligible to receive payments for diverting up to 20 percent of his 1934 crop to oil or livestock feed, but diversion is not required under the contract for acreage adjustment and the diversion payments are in addition to the benefit payments for acreage adjustment. The rate of the diversion payments made directly to contracting growers is $20 a ton for Virginia type peanuts, $15 a ton for Spanish, and $10 a ton for Runners. Diversion payments to contracting growers will be made at the same time as the payments for adjusting 1935 acreage.

Payments for diversion to oil are made on peanuts sold by the producer to an oil crusher, under an agreement signed by the oil crusher to whom the peanuts are sold, to use the peanuts only for oil.

Payments for diversion to feed are made on peanuts baled without being separated from the vines and either used or sold for feed under regulations approved by the Administration.

Contracting growers, who elect to participate in the diversion plan, are not paid for diverting more than 20 percent of their crop, although they may, if they choose, divert a larger proportion.

ANY GROWER ELIGIBLE FOR PAYMENT

Any grower, whether he has signed an acreage-adjustment contract or not, may participate in another phase of the diversion plan, which operates through agreements with manufacturers of peanut oil.

Payments to oil manufacturers, under this arrangement, are passed on to the growers in higher prices. These payments were made at rates representing the difference between the value of peanuts for oil and the price which the program was designed to establish as a minimum price to growers. Payments were offered on all 1934 farmers' stock purchased after October 1 and crushed for oil, except those peanuts for which diversion payments are to be made directly to the grower.

If the oil miller purchases peanuts from the contracting grower under a written agreement to use them for oil, the diversion payment goes directly from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to the grower and not to the crusher; whereas, on farmers' stock peanuts purchased from any person without such an agreement, payments for diversion go to the oil miller, who is thus enabled to pay a higher price for peanuts purchased without a diversion agreement than he pays for peanuts purchased under such an agreement, while the grower receives the full return for his crop directly from the miller.

III. PROCESSING TAX

It is estimated that payments to growers under the diversion and adjustment plans will total more than $5,000,000. In order to finance this program, a processing tax of 1 cent a pound, farmers' stock weight, was levied on peanuts, effective October 1, 1934. Levy of the tax was suspended on peanuts used in the manufacture of peanut oils. The processing tax is levied on the first domestic processing of peanuts, which is defined as the "cleaning, polishing, grading, shelling, crushing, or other processing thereof."

TAX IS LOWER THAN STATUTORY RATE

The rate of 1 cent a pound is only a little more than one-third of what would have been the full statutory processing tax on peanuts as calculated under the terms of the Agricultural Adjustment Act at the time the tax was levied. The full statutory rate then would have been 2.8 cents a pound, which is the difference between the current average farm price of 2.8 cents a pound and the fair exchange value of 5.6 cents a pound. The Secretary found, however, after investigation and public hearing, that the full statutory rate would cause such reduction in the quantity of peanuts, or products thereof, domestically consumed, as to result in the accumulation of surplus stocks of peanuts, or products thereof, or in the depression of the farm price of peanuts and that a rate of 1 cent a pound would not cause such results. Hence the 1-cent rate was established.

TAX SUSPENDED ON PEANUT OILS

On testimony presented at these hearings, it was also determined that peanut oils, a class of peanut products, are of such low value, considering the quantity of peanuts used in their manufacture, that the levy imposition of the processing tax would prevent in whole, or in large part, such use of peanuts and would thereby substantially decrease consumption and increase the surplus of peanuts. Accordingly, the processing tax on peanuts and peanut products used for manufacturing peanut oils was suspended.

ESTIMATED RETURNS TO GROWERS HIGHER

Estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, indicate a 1934 crop of approximately 1,071,000,000 pounds of peanuts to be harvested for nuts. The estimated production is 14 percent larger than the 1933 crop, about 16 percent above the average production of the 5 years ended with 1931, and only about 4 percent smaller than the large production of 1931, when prices averaged about one-half those of the current season. The returns to peanut growers this season are expected to exceed 35 million dollars, as compared with 23.5 million dollars for the 1933 crop and 16 million dollars for the 1932 crop.

CHAPTER 12

OTHER BASIC COMMODITIES

By amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act in April 1934 the Seventy-third Congress increased the list of agricultural commodities enumerated as "basic agricultural commodities" in the original adjustment act. Production-control agreements involving the levy of a processing tax and the making of benefit payments under contracts between individual growers and the Secretary of Agriculture, are possible only in connection with the commodities specified in the statute as "basic agricultural commodities."

Included in the amended list of basic commodities were: Flax, rye, barley, and grain sorghums. Up to the close of 1934, various economic and other factors had made it either unnecessary, undesirable, or impracticable to establish a production-control program, with processing taxes and benefit payments for each of these commodities.

FLAX

Flax was designated as a basic commodity by Congress on April 7, 1934. Some years previous to 1933 approximately 50 percent of the domestic crushings of flaxseed was of domestically produced seed and the other 50 percent was imported. During 1933, on account of the extremely short crop, domestic production represented only one-third of total crushings. The tariff of 65 cents a bushel probably is effective to the extent of 50 cents a bushel in increasing prices received by producers. The United States average farm price from July to November 1934 was about $1.70 a bushel, about 80 percent of parity or 41 cents a bushel less than parity for the period.

The area seeded to flax in the United States in 1934 was about 1,499,000 acres, as compared with 1,704,000 acres for 1933 and a 5-year average, 1929–30 to 1933–34, of 3,151,000 acres.

The principal producing States in the past have been the four producing most of the hard spring wheat, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana. In this region flax has often been considered an alternative crop for wheat.

Growers have suggested that it would be desirable to adjust the acreage of this commodity so that domestic production will again be about one-half of domestic requirements. Such an adjustment would mean a considerable increase in acreage over the area planted in 1933 and 1934, but, until building activity increases, and consumption of linseed oil shows a corresponding rise, the desirable acreage might be somewhat less than the average for the 5-year period 1929–33.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is exploring this field. If a workable method can be devised so that, by making

benefit payments in connection with the flax production, the purposes of the act would be effectuated as to that commodity, the tentative plan will be given to growers and crushers for consideration. If benefit payments should be made with respect to flax, the processing tax levied by the act would become effective upon that commodity.

RYE

Rye was designated as a basic commodity by Congress on April 7, 1934. A relatively small proportion of the crop, however, is processed in the United States in the manufacture of flour and liquors.

Prior to 1929–30 the United States exported considerably more rye than was imported. From 1929–30 to 1932–33 the net exports were considerably reduced. During the marketing year 1933–34 the net imports amounted to about 12,000,000 bushels, and it is possible that about this same quantity may be imported during 1934–35.

Of about 12,000,000 bushels imported by the United States during the 1933–34 crop season, 5,251,000 bushels were from Poland. Polish rye came into the country over a tariff of 15 cents per bushel, which is the equivalent of 25 cents per hundred pounds. The duty on rye flour and meal amounts to 45 cents per hundred pounds.

The importation of Polish rye was the result of a combination of circumstances. In the first place, the imports were needed in the United States in order to make up for the deficiency in the 1933 crop, which was only 52 percent of the average production for the 5-year period 1927–31. Also an unusual situation existed in domestic rye and flour prices.

PRICES OF RYE IN UNITED STATES ARE HIGHER

Normally, rye prices in the United States are well below prices in European countries and about the same as those in Canada and Argentina. But recently, because of the short rye crop, monetary factors, and an increased use of rye in the United States, rye prices in the United States maintained a level well above those of Canada and Argentina.

Furthermore, in an effort to create a favorable balance of trade, Poland has since 1926 stimulated increased production of rye, the main crop of that country, and since 1929 has had a surplus available for export. Through bounties to producers, and premiums to exporters, the movement of this exportable surplus into world trade channels has been accomplished. This world trade in Polish rye was diverted toward the United States in the fall of 1933 as a result of these conditions. United States importation of Polish rye enabled Poland to purchase large quantities of American goods, principally cotton, which enjoys exemption from restrictive import quotas established by Poland.

It should be noted that despite whatever depressing effect the Polish imports may have had, and despite greatly decreased production, the total farm value of the domestic rye crop increased from $9,073,000 in 1932 to $11,718,000 in 1933, and to $12,182,000 in 1934.

QUESTION OF TARIFF WEIGHED

Under the existing laws relatively little could be done other than by new legislation to prevent importation of rye, and there is also the question of the desirability of measures to increase tariffs, when at the same time there is a movement to have tariff barriers lowered in order to encourage exports for products. The flexible tariff provision under which the tariff could be increased by 7½ cents per bushel could be applied only if it were found that the cost of production of rye in this country was that much higher than in Poland.

While such an increase in the tariff would tend to raise rye prices in the United States by the amount of the increased duty, it was believed that this would have little effect as to the quantity of rye imported, as there were large supplies of rye in Europe, and the prices of both wheat and rye were low in European markets.

The United States farm price of rye from July to November 1934 averaged 72.3 cents a bushel, which was 80 percent of parity or about 18 cents a bushel less than parity.

Much of the rye produced in the United States is cut for hay, although the amount varies considerably according to the season and the supply of other feeds. When other forage is plentiful or when the price of the grain is relatively high, growers harvest more of this crop for grain. Rye is not ordinarily produced on the same farm year after year, but is an occasional crop, particularly in the area where much of the United States crop is raised. For these reasons, farm allotments and acreage in connection with any adjustment program for rye would probably need to be determined by means other than a historical base.

No rye-adjustment program is contemplated for 1935, although this crop may be included in the programs for 1936, possibly in combination with other cash grains

BARLEY

Because barley is primarily a feed grain, an adjustment program for it could best be developed in conjunction with other feed grains. The average production for the 5-year period 1929–30 to 1933–34 was 248 million bushels, as compared with net exports of 9.5 million bushels for the same period. The average farm price for this 5-year period was 38.6 cents a bushel. The average farm price for the 5 months July to November 1934 was 69 cents a bushel, which was 89.3 percent of parity or 8 cents less than parity. Most of the exports from the United States are brewing barley shipped fıom California.

Prior to the 1930–31 crop year, little barley was imported into the United States. Total imports for 1930–31 amounted to 1,413,000 bushels. Imports during the 1933–34 crop year increased to 4,560,000 bushels, chiefly on account of the short crop in the United States.

Net exports declined from 24,013,000 bushels in 1929–30 to 1,552,000 bushels in 1933–34.

Since only a small portion of the barley produced is processed in the United States, the proceeds from a processing tax on barley would be relatively small. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, malt used in the production of fermented and distilled liquors in the United States represented approximately 41,000,000 bushels of

barley. Of this amount 4,524,000 bushels is represented by imports of barley malt. Exports of barley malt represented 176,500 bushels of barley.

GRAIN SORGHUMS

Grain sorghums are a feed crop produced principally in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and adjoining States. About 58 percent of the total acreage is harvested for grain and about 42 percent for forage. Very little of this commodity finds its way into domestic processing, although considerable quantities are marketed for feed purposes. Therefore, it would not be practicable to raise funds through a processing tax on this commodity. The average production of sorghums cut for grain during the 5-year period 1929–30 to 1933–34 was 56 million bushels. The average farm price per bushel for the same period was 89 cents a bushel. In terms of grain the 1934 crops of grain sorghums harvested for all purposes amounted to 35 million bushels as compared with a 5-year average 1929–30 to 1933–34 of 89 million bushels

CHAPTER 13

GENERAL CROPS

SALIENT FACTS ABOUT GENERAL CROPS ADJUSTMENT

1. Number of marketing agreements in effect for general crops, Dec. 31, 1934	23
2. Number of commodities affected by these agreements	27
3. Number of producers who produced these commodities in 1934	211, 400
4. Total farm value general crops affected by marketing agreements:	
In 1934	$244, 266, 000
In 1933	196, 755, 000

The program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for improving the situation of producers of nonbasic agricultural commodities has consisted principally of the development and supervision of marketing agreements. This method has been followed because authority under the Agricultural Adjustment Act to deal with problems of production control through the benefit-payment method is limited to those agricultural products designated in the act as basic commodities.

Attack upon acute problems facing the many producers of various nonbasic commodities has therefore been made through marketing agreements between the Secretary of Agriculture and processors, producers, associations of producers, and others engaged in handling these commodities.

During 1934 a total of 17 marketing agreements relating to general crops became effective and 6 of the 9 marketing agreements which had become effective in 1933 were continued in operation. Three marketing agreements were terminated during the year. Two of these, affecting California cling peaches and Florida citrus, were replaced by new agreements, while the other, affecting peanuts, was replaced by a production-control program. The 23 marketing agreements now in effect cover 27 commodities grown in 17 States by approximately 211,400 producers. (See table 38.) The total farm value of these commodities in 1934 amounted to $244,266,000 as against a total farm value in 1933 of $196,755,000.

COMMODITIES COVERED BY AGREEMENTS

Of the 23 marketing agreements now in effect, 14 relate to fresh fruits and vegetables, 3 to canned fruits and vegetables, 4 to dried fruits and nuts, 1 to gum turpentine and gum rosin, and 1 to package bees and queens. (See Table 39.)

TABLE 39.—*Marketing agreements in effect under General Crops Section and number of growers affected under each agreement, as of Dec. 31, 1934*

Marketing agreement	Number of growers affected
Cling peaches canned in California	3,000
Fresh California deciduous tree fruits, except apples	12,000
Northwest fresh deciduous tree fruits [1]	75,000
Walnuts in California, Oregon, and Washington	12,000
Fresh California Tokay grapes	1,600
California ripe olive canning industry	1,900
Citrus fruit grown in Florida	23,000
Oranges and grapefruit, California and Arizona	18,000
Oranges and grapefruit grown in Texas	8,300
Gum turpentine and gum rosin processors	10,200
Asparagus canning industry, California area [2]	[3] 400
Fresh asparagus grown in California	[3] 400
Florida celery industry	400
Package bees and queens	300
California raisins	13,500
California date shippers	200
Potatoes grown in Southeastern States [4]	3,800
Western Washington lettuce, peas, and cauliflower	1,200
Florida strawberries	1,000
California Gravenstein apples	1,300
Watermelons in Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia	10,000
Dried prunes produced in California	12,500
Fresh peaches grown in Colorado	400
Total	211,400

[1] Includes Washington, Oregon, Montana, and Idaho.
[2] License requested by the industry in lieu of a marketing agreement.
[3] Growers of asparagus in California produce both for fresh market and for canning.
[4] Includes Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland.

Public hearings have been held on 22 proposed marketing agreements other than those now in effect. Of these, 8 were dropped after full consideration of all available evidence indicated that no practical program could be developed that would effectuate the purposes of the act; 10 were redrafted, tentatively approved by the Secretary, and forwarded to the industry for signature; and 4 are being considered by the Adjustment Administration.

Of the 10 marketing agreements which received tentative but not final approval in 1934, six were withdrawn, partly because of divergence of opinion in the industries, and partly because the large crops that were in prospect at the time when the agreements were tentatively approved, did not develop. The remaining four are now under consideration by the several industries.

NEED ACCOMPANYING LICENSE TO BE EFFECTIVE

Few marketing agreements can be effective without an accompanying license. Usually from 75 to 95 percent of the handlers voluntarily sign marketing agreements and agree to be bound by their terms. A small minority, however, usually refuses to cooperate voluntarily in the program agreed upon by the large majority.

A license embodying the provisions of the marketing agreement, therefore, is issued by the Secretary of Agriculture to all handlers, in order to prevent a minority from rendering the program ineffective. Experience has demonstrated that the control of surpluses, regulation of shipments, and the maintenance of minimum prices can seldom be long continued by less than 100 percent of the industry.

I. SITUATIONS IN WHICH MARKETING AGREEMENTS ARE FEASIBLE

Improvement of the income of producers is the primary objective sought through marketing agreements and accompanying licenses placed in effect for specialty crops by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Unlike the adjustment program for basic commodities, this method does not provide for immediate assistance to growers of specialty crops through benefit payments obtained from processing taxes. The principle type of adjustment in the basic-crop program is the adjustment of production; whereas the adjustment sought through marketing agreements is intended to prevent unduly low returns to producers after the crop is mature and ready for market. The marketing agreements assist growers either through effecting an increase in the producer price or in maintaining a price which would otherwise decline.

LOCALIZED PRODUCTION IMPORTANT

Marketing agreements and licenses are most adapted to those types of specialty crops whose production is geographically localized and whose market outlets and methods of marketing are well defined and lend themselves to control. A relatively small number of producers and handlers and the presence of strong cooperative marketing associations facilitate the adoption and execution of agreements.

An outstanding example of an industry with such characteristics is the California orange industry. As contrasted with agreements involving commodities of this type it is extremely difficult to develop and operate an agreement for a commodity such as dry edible beans, which are produced in widely separated areas and for which marketing methods are not uniform.

MEMBERS OF COOPERATIVES ARE MOST CAPABLE

Producers in areas in which cooperative marketing has made considerable progress have generally proven the most capable of participating in and cooperating through marketing agreements. Their knowledge of the marketing problems and the advantages to be gained from attacking these problems on a united basis has stimulated an understanding of the requisites to successful group action that are so essential to operating under a marketing agreement.

Marketing agreements to date have been used primarily in emergency situations; that is when prices to growers have been at distressingly low levels. That properly constituted marketing agreements can be a powerful force in alleviating such acute situations in many specialty crops is a demonstrated fact. The place of marketing agreements in a long-time program of agricultural adjustment, however, is bound up with the central problems of marketing costs and distribution technic. If the aim is to develop marketing agreements to be operated continuously on most special commodities, it evidently will be necessary (1) to develop methods for maintaining a check on production; (2) or to make distributing margins flexible, with large volumes, so that farmers would get a reasonable return for large volume instead of taking the large losses which they now suffer; or (3) to develop methods for expanding markets to balance increased production.

II. MEANS EMPLOYED IN MARKETING AGREEMENTS TO INCREASE FARM INCOME

Increased returns to producers are sought under marketing agreements by various means. In each agreement the aim is to develop means best adapted to the particular commodity and situation under consideration. Some form of volume regulation is most common. In many agreements volume regulation is supplemented by quality regulation or minimum prices, or both.

LIMITATION OF TOTAL VOLUME MARKETED DURING THE SEASON

One means employed in several marketing agreements to increase returns to producers is control of the season total of market supplies. The volume that it is advisable to market is determined just before harvest. Marketing agreements and licenses that regulate supply in this manner are those applying to California clingstone peaches used for canning; California asparagus used for canning;[7] California Gravenstein apples; gum turpentine and gum rosin processed in the Southern States; and early potatoes produced in the Atlantic Coast and Southern States.

In the case of potatoes the volume to be marketed may be changed from time to time. The quantity of gum turpentine and gum rosin and of Gravenstein apples may be increased but not decreased. In the case of raisins, prunes, walnuts, and ripe olives, provisions are made for limiting the percentage of the total crop which may be marketed in commercial channels. This percentage may be increased if market conditions justify.

Limitation of the total volume marketed during the entire season is based on the expectation that the total returns to producers for the limited volume will be greater than would be the case if all of the available supply were marketed. Returns to growers can be increased by restricting the total supply marketed during years when crops are large in relation to the level of consumer income, provided the demand in the producers' market is inelastic, and small changes in supply marketed result in a large change in the price to growers.

INELASTIC DEMAND IS FACTOR

Prices to producers usually behave in this manner if the consumer demand for the commodity is inelastic or the market charges are a large proportion of the price paid by the consumer. For example, the demand for early potatoes in both the consumers' and producers' market is inelastic.

Among the commodities for which marketing charges are high are those which need to be processed, such as fruits used for canning. These charges are not only high but tend to remain relatively fixed. A marked decline in the price of the finished product, therefore, may result in eliminating entirely any return to the producer for the raw fruit.

Clingstone peaches at $30 a ton ordinarily represent less than one-fifth of the price paid by consumers for the equivalent amount of canned peaches. A 10-percent change in the price paid by consumers for canned peaches is generally accompanied by more than a 50-percent change in prices received by producers.

[7] License only, in lieu of a marketing agreement.

During the 1934 season the total crop of cling peaches amounted to 324,000 tons, of which approximately 275,000 tons were No. 1 fruit. The agreement and license fixed the total tonnage which growers could sell to canners and which canners could pack at 201,000 tons. Growers received an average of $30 a ton, or total returns of over $6,000,000. Had no restriction been placed upon the tonnage that canners could purchase from growers, it is estimated the total return to growers would have been only one-half the amount actually received.

PRICE MUST EXCEED MARKETING CHARGES

High marketing charges are also characteristic of fruits and vegetables marketed in fresh form but produced far from their markets. Prices in the consumers' markets must exceed the packing, transportation, and selling charges before producers receive any return.

For example, it costs approximately $1.20 to transfer a box of Gravenstein apples from trees in California to the wholesaler in New York. If the supply of Gravenstein apples shipped to the eastern markets is such as to bring about a wholesale price less than $1.20 a box, producers get nothing whatever for producing the apples. Prices above $1.20 a box are reflected back as positive returns to producers. Thus a change from $1.20 to $1.50 per box in eastern markets will mean the difference between no return and 30 cents per box to the grower.

PERIOD-TO-PERIOD PRORATION

Most of the marketing agreements relating to fresh fruits and vegetables contain provisions for regulating the total quantity shipped, from day to day or from week to week. This regulation of flow of total movement with respect to time is sometimes supplemented by control of the volume moved to specific markets.

Marketing agreements and licenses having period-to-period proration provisions include those for California fresh deciduous tree fruits except apples, California Tokay grapes, Florida celery, California fresh asparagus, western Washington vegetables, California and Arizona oranges and grapefruit, Northwest fresh deciduous tree fruits, Texas citrus fruit, Florida citrus fruit, Colorado peaches, California Gravenstein apples, and potatoes grown in the Southeastern States. Period-to-period volume proration is the principal marketing control provision in the case of the first six of these agreements, while each of the others provides for some additional means of control.

Alternate periods of short-time market gluts and market shortages result from unplanned shipments to market from a given area or from separated areas marketing the same commodity at the same time. If the rate of flow to market exceeds the rate of movement into consumption, supplies accumulate with drastic price declines resulting. Once prices have been broken as a result of such circumstances, a recovery is difficult to obtain. Even though the supplies be greatly reduced, prices often fail to respond promptly.

WHEN PRICE DECLINES BRING LOSSES TO OWNERS

During the recent years of reduced consumer-purchasing power, declines in price in wholesale markets have frequently resulted in losses to growers.

For example, during the months of October and November 1934, a period during which the marketing agreement was not in effect, over 10 percent of the entire quantity of Florida grapefruit sold at auction in New York brought prices below the inescapable cash costs incurred in moving fruit from the groves to that market, while on several days during this 2-month period, from 20 to 45 percent of the fruit was sold at prices below these costs.

Careful regulation of shipments in accordance with the demand in the consuming markets does not necessarily result in a reduction in the total supply marketed. On the contrary, evidence to date indicates that a larger total supply can be moved into consumption on a stabilized market than on a demoralized market. Under the marketing agreement for California summer oranges, shipments were so regulated as to provide ample supplies at all times without permitting accumulation of excessive supplies in any market. Prices of summer oranges in eastern markets were maintained at a stable level, the entire merchantable supply was moved into consumption, and returns to producers were materially above those of a year earlier.

SHIPPING HOLIDAY

Regulating quantity by means of a shipping holiday is employed only under the southeastern watermelon agreement. It provides that shipments of watermelons from the Southeastern States may be prohibited entirely for a period of not more than 48 consecutive hours and that such periods shall be not less than 5 days apart.

GRADE AND SIZE REGULATION

A number of the fruit and vegetable agreements include provisions intended to promote the handling and sale of these commodities on a quality basis. The quality regulations contained in these agreements usually include the applicable official grades where such have been promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the inspection of shipments by the Federal-State inspection service. In several of the industries concerned, official grades and standards and inspection have heretofore been used voluntarily by some members of the industry. Under an agreement which includes such quality regulations, the standardized grading procedure includes all shippers and applies to the industry as a whole.

Provisions on grading and inspection do not in themselves necessarily regulate the quantity shipped to market. Certain agreements, however, which include compulsory grade and inspection regulations, also provide for limiting shipments on a basis of grade, or size, or both.

Whenever it is necessary to limit shipments in order to avoid market gluts and ruinously low returns to growers, it is generally preferable from the standpoint of growers to apply such limitations to the least valuable portion of the available supply. During periods of market surpluses in many perishable crops, low-quality produce frequently fails to sell for enough to cover the actual expenses incurred in its harvesting and marketing.

IMPROVES MARKET FOR HIGHER QUALITY

Obviously, to prohibit shipments of inferior grades during such periods makes it possible for growers to avoid losses on this account, and to improve the markets for the higher quality.

Regulation of volume by means of grade and size restrictions is frequently the most feasible and effective form of quantity limitation. In the application of grade or size regulations, or both, the differences in the demand for specific grades or sizes occurring in the markets, and the variations among individual growers respecting the proportion of the several grades or sizes which each has produced, must be considered. The provisions are designed to prevent undue hardship on individual growers whose crops run heavily to inferior grades and undesirable sizes.

Marketing agreements for Florida and Texas citrus, Florida strawberries, and southeastern watermelons authorize prohibition of shipments of the least valuable grades or sizes, or both. The California cling-peach agreements provide that only No. 1 peaches may be canned, and the California prune agreement prohibits the sale by packers of off-grade prunes in regular commercial channels.

MINIMUM PRICES AND THE PROBLEMS THEY RAISE

The power to fix prices is the goal which many groups desire when initial consideration is being given to a marketing agreement. Growers are prone to insist that prices to them be fixed at a level that will assure them cost of production plus a profit, while handlers frequently request fixed resale prices as a means of securing a predetermined operating margin and a guaranty that their competitors will not be able to sell at a lower price than they.

The fixing of prices in marketing agreements creates many difficult economic and operating problems. At what level are prices to be fixed? How will fixed prices affect purchases by the trade? Are differences in prices to be permitted for variations in location with respect to the principal markets, for variations in quality, for variations in types of services performed, and if so, how are they to be equitably determined? If a handler's margin is to be fixed, should it be wide enough to include the cost of all handlers, the average cost, or only the cost of the most efficient? Is it economically desirable to freeze margins?

These questions with all their implications, as well as many more, must be confronted when it is desired to include prices in an agreement.

Because of these problems, for which no satisfactory solution has yet been found, minimum-price provisions are included in only those marketing agreements where volume regulation is either impracticable or cannot by itself effectively maintain prices to growers. Minimum resale prices are generally applied only to commodities of which a considerable proportion is marketed by the producers themselves, either individually or through cooperative marketing associations.

MINIMUM PRICES IN ONLY SIX AGREEMENTS

Minimum price provisions are included in only 6 of the 23 marketing agreements now covering nonbasic commodities. In the California raisin agreement, the minimum-price provisions relate to prices paid

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growers, while in the California date, Pacific coast walnut, Northwest deciduous tree fruit, and package bee agreements they relate to handlers' selling prices. In the agreement for California ripe olives for canning, minimum schedules apply both to prices paid growers and to canners' selling prices. In each case the establishment of minimum prices has apparently contributed materially to the maintenance of a stabilized market. This has been particularly noticeable in connection with walnuts, canned ripe olives, and dates.

The marketing agreement for shippers and producers of fresh peaches grown in Colorado includes a provision for posting price schedules by shippers, and prohibits a shipper from quoting, offering for sale, or selling, peaches below his posted prices. The aim of this provision is to reduce the incentive for price-cutting at the expense of the grower which arises out of the desire of one shipper to secure the business that ordinarily goes to another.

CONTROL OF SUPPLY SHOULD ACCOMPANY MINIMUM PRICES

It is seldom feasible to include minimum prices in marketing agreements without control of the supply marketed. If the total available supply of a commodity is larger than the quantity that will be taken at the established minimum price—and this is frequently the case—failure to limit the supply to that quantity causes difficulty in maintaining the minimum price, and inequality among producers with respect to the available market.

Only two of the marketing agreements covering nonbasic commodities and containing minimum prices—those for package bees and queens and for dates—do not also contain provisions for regulation of the volume marketed. Since package bees and queens are seldom marketed by the producers except on advance orders, and since any quantities of package bees remaining unsold are retained in the colonies for honey production, measures for supply control appear unnecessary in this agreement.

III. ALLOCATING THE SUPPLY TO BE MARKETED

An important problem in effecting a marketing-control program that involves limiting the total season supply or the movement from period to period, or both, is that of assuring all growers and handlers an equal opportunity to market their equitable proportions of the total supply that it is deemed advisable to market.

The marketing agreement for handlers of fresh California asparagus provides that in order to improve returns to growers by adjusting the supply of asparagus to the market demand, the proration committee may from time to time institute the proration of shipments.

In instituting proration the committee determines: (1) The total quantity of asparagus which it deems advisable to ship in any period, and (2) the total quantity of asparagus which will be available for shipment in that period. If the total quantity available for shipment is greater than the total quantity that it is deemed advisable to ship, the committee allots to each handler a proportionate share of the latter quantity. This share is based upon the quantity which each handler controls. Each handler in turn divides his allotment among his growers in proportion to the available supply of each.

BASES FOR ALLOTMENTS

In the Florida citrus marketing agreement the basis for allotment to shippers during periods for which proration is in effect is either the quantity of fruit controlled by the shipper, or his current performance, depending on which rating is the higher. The current performance of the shipper is determined by taking his past performance during the two previous seasons, adjusting it to the current production of the State, and multiplying by the percentage of the total crop remaining to be shipped before the proration period.

The 1934 California cling peach agreement provides, by means of certificates issued to producers by the control committee for equitably allocating among the different producers, the limited quantity permitted to be canned. The control committee makes a survey to determine the probable total production of no. 1 cling peaches of each individual orchard and the combined probable total production of all orchards. The ratio of total production of all orchards to the total tonnage permitted to be canned is then applied to the estimated production of each orchard, and the resulting figure represents the deliverable tonnage for canning for each such orchard. The control committee then issues certificates to each grower for the amount of his deliverable tonnage for canning and no canners are permitted to receive for canning any cling peaches unless the peaches are accompanied by appropriate certificates.

PROVIDING FOR ADJUSTMENTS IN ALLOTMENTS

Allotments to processors of gum turpentine and gum rosin are made on the basis of their past marketings. Provisions are included for allotments to new processors and for adjustments in allotments to old processors if such adjustment is justifiable.

In agreements such as those for California raisins and prunes, and walnuts grown in California, Oregon, and Washington, each handler is required to turn over to the control committee a specified percentage of all receipts of the commodity from growers. This percentage expresses the ratio between the total quantity that it is deemed advisable to market in regular trade channels, and the total available supply, the current total production plus carry-over as in the case of walnuts, or the current production, as in the case of raisins and prunes.

IV. OPERATION OF MARKETING AGREEMENTS

Marketing agreements relating to general crops are administered by governing bodies, usually known as control committees. All actions of the control committees are subject to the approval or disapproval of the Secretary of Agriculture. A marketing agreement, however well drafted, can be operated most effectively only if administered by men well acquainted with the many problems of the industry concerned who have the interests of the growers uppermost in their minds.

The membership of the control committees of the first agreements put into effect consisted largely of handlers, but in the more recent agreements growers have at least equal representation with handlers. In the operation of marketing agreements designed to increase re-

turns to growers it appears sound policy for growers to have an important voice.

The general procedure is for the grower members of the control committee to be elected by the growers and for the handler members to be elected by the handlers. In order to avoid the expense of elections some of the earlier agreements permitted the selection of control-committee members by organizations not directly connected with or bound by terms of the marketing agreement, but this has proven unsatisfactory. Direct election of the handler members of the control committee by the handlers does not invoke particular difficulties, since the number of handlers is usually relatively small. Direct election of grower members by growers, however, is frequently cumbersome, particularly in those cases involving a large number of growers and extending over a wide territory. In cases where elections by growers do not appear feasible the best alternative yet found is selection of grower members by the Secretary of Agriculture.

FUNCTION OF FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

The operation of a marketing agreement offers an opportunity for a maximum of industry cooperation and a minimum of Government supervision. A field representative of the Adjustment Administration has been assigned to each agreement so as to maintain a direct contact with the agreement without assuming the direct responsibility for its operation. In this way it has been possible to assist in getting new agreements into operation with a minimum of confusion and misunderstanding and also to adjust differences and complaints with a minimum of delay.

The presence of such an Administration representative in the field has also done much to assure the entire industry that every effort is being made to obtain fair treatment to all parties. The effectiveness of this system of supervision is perhaps best illustrated by the fact that there have been in operation only four agreements under which more than two enforcement cases have been necessary.

The successful operation of control committees has been exceedingly difficult because of the lack of precedent for such activity. Most of the agreements have been completed just before the opening of the marketing season and in several cases after marketing had already begun. Frequently organization has been completed and the selection of a manager made under the most trying circumstances. Conscientious and unselfish service of committee members and untiring efforts of managers and organizations have largely been responsible for the success which has been achieved through the various agreements.

PROBLEMS OF HUMAN RELATIONS

The most difficult problems encountered in the operation of marketing agreements have not been those of an economic character, but problems of human relations. The committees chosen by those industries which had learned to cooperate on an industry-wide basis in the past have functioned effectively and with a minimum of differences. But in a few instances factionalism, which had largely been created by past differences, has been carried over into the operation of the agreement.

The enforcement of a license depends to a large extent upon the committee operating in full compliance with the provisions of the license. In some instances committees have disregarded this principle and have thus made it impossible for the Administration to enforce committee actions because these have been taken outside of the authorization of the license or have been invalidated by failure to adhere to the provisions of the license.

The degree of voluntary compliance with the provisions of agreements and licenses has been satisfactory and has greatly contributed to their effective operation. A number of agreements have been operated throughout an entire season without a single request for enforcement by the Administration. This cooperation can be attributed largely to a realization by all concerned that a marketing agreement and license provide a practical method for improving prices to producers and for handling other problems common to all individuals. The principle of endeavoring to secure compliance rather than to punish violators has been followed with distinct success.

ENFORCEMENT UNDER LICENSE PROVISIONS

The most common method of enforcement which has been followed has been that of administrative enforcement under the license provision of the Adjustment Act. This involves the issuance of an order to show cause why the license of an alleged violator should not be revoked, a hearing by a representative of the Secretary at which the alleged violator is given every opportunity to defend his actions, and a subsequent finding and order by the Secretary in accordance with the record of the hearing.

Up to December 31, 38 orders to show cause have been issued. Hearings have been held in 33 cases. Twelve are now awaiting decision by the Secretary. Of the balance, 8 licenses have been revoked, 5 suspended, and 3 licensees have been found guilty of serious violation and excluded from a subsequent license. Charges have been dismissed in 4 cases and action has been withheld in 3 instances on assurance of compliance. Compliance has also been secured in two cases through court injunctions.

V. CODES OF FAIR COMPETITION

Four codes of fair competition relating to general crops are now in effect. The fair trade practice provisions of these codes are under the supervision of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Other provisions of the codes, such as wages, hours of labor, and budget assessments, are under the supervision of the National Recovery Administration.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CODE

The code of fair competition for the fresh fruit and vegetable industry became effective July 16, 1933. It contains fair trade practice and credit provisions for the distribution of fresh fruits and vegetables throughout the country. Approximately 20,000 firms are affected by the code which offers a means of preventing disastrous price wars in the fruit and vegetable industry, and supplements the more direct influence of marketing agreements.

CODE FOR ANTI-HOG-CHOLERA SERUM AND VIRUS INDUSTRY

The code of the producers of anti-hog-cholera serum and hog-cholera virus became effective March 6, 1934, and affects about 50 producing concerns in an industry whose whole business is valued at approximately $10,000,000 per annum. Serum and virus are manufactured under licenses issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, because the vaccines were a discovery of the Department. The code is designed to prevent destructive price wars which have been prevalent in the industry, and to provide consumers with adequate supplies of serum and virus during hog-cholera epidemics.

COMMERCIAL BREEDER-HATCHERY CODE

The commercial breeder and hatchery code became effective December 27, 1933, and affects about 13,500 hatcheries in the United States. It contains provisions prohibiting unfair trade practices such as destructive price cutting, misrepresentation of products, and false advertising. Since the code has been in operation, improvement in the price situation, quality of produce, and reliability of hatchery output, have been effected.

NEW YORK LIVE-POULTRY CODE

Undesirable trade practices which have been experienced by the live-poultry industry of New York City, have been handled under the New York live-poultry code which became effective April 23, 1934. While this code has been in operation only 8 months, it has effected savings of approximately $252,000 to shippers of live poultry through the reduction of coop and cartage charges. It has also brought about an appreciably greater degree of stability in the live-poultry market in this area.

PROPOSED NORTHEASTERN LIVE-POULTRY CODE

On December 5, 1934, a public hearing was held in New York to discuss a proposed code for the live-poultry industry in the State of New Jersey and the metropolitan areas of Philadelphia, Boston, and Providence. This proposed code contains provisions similar to those in the New York live-poultry code.

CHAPTER 14

COMMODITY LOANS

SALIENT FACTS ABOUT COMMODITY LOANS

1. Loans disbursed on cotton direct by Commodity Credit Corporation up to Dec. 31, 1934:	
Disbursed on 1933 crop	$99, 498, 491
Loans on 1934 crop repaid	88, 964, 689
Disbursed on 1934 crop	15, 342, 121
Loans on 1934 crop repaid	98, 751
2. Approximate loans on cotton disbursed by lending agencies under Corporation's purchase guarantee:	
Disbursed on 1933 cotton crop	21, 000, 000
Disbursed on 1934 cotton crop	207, 901, 509
3. Loans disbursed on corn direct by Corporation:	
Disbursed under 1933 program	120, 493, 034
Repaid under 1933 program	119, 949, 367
Disbursed under 1934 program	3, 576, 798
Repaid under 1934 program	108, 196
4. Approximate loans on corn disbursed by lending agencies under Corporation's purchase guarantee:	
Disbursed under 1933 program	1, 350, 000
Disbursed under 1934 program	6, 025, 901
5. Loans disbursed on gum turpentine and rosin	4, 559, 752
Disbursed direct by Corporation	2, 102, 301
Disbursed by agencies under Corporation's purchase guarantee	2, 457, 451

The Commodity Credit Corporation was created under the laws of the State of Delaware on October 17, 1933, pursuant to the President's Executive order of October 16, 1933. Its entire capital stock of $3,000,000 was subscribed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, who hold it jointly for and on behalf of the United States. Funds for this purpose have been made available by the President's allocation of $3,000,000 out of the $100,000,000 appropriation authorized by section 220 of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and by the Fourth Deficiency Act of the fiscal year 1933, approved June 16.[8]

Under its bylaws the Corporation is permitted to make loans only upon such commodities as may from time to time be designated by the President. These loans have contributed support to farm prices by enabling producers to retain title to products which might have been dumped upon the market with price-depressing effect. They have made it possible for producers themselves to gain the advantage of price increases which otherwise would have been lost to them through enforced marketing, and have contributed to orderly marketing.

Under the policy established by the board of directors, loans have been made only upon commodities in connection with which adjustment or marketing programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration have been developed. The loan plan adopted permits banks

[8] Public No. 77, 73d Cong.

and other lending agencies to carry the loans on the prescribed form of note under a purchase guarantee, the Corporation agreeing to purchase eligible producers' notes when tendered on or before a specified date, usually 30 days prior to the notes' maturity date. The loans are extended at 4 percent interest.

LOANS ON 1933 COTTON CROP

Loans on the 1933 cotton crop were approved October 18, 1933, on the basis of 10 cents per pound for cotton Low Middling in grade and ⅞ inch or better in staple, and 8 cents per pound for such grades with staple less than ⅞ inch. These loans originally matured July 31, 1934, but the maturity date was extended to February 1, 1935.

Disbursements by the Corporation in loans to producers on 1933 crop cotton aggregated $99,498,491.26 on 1,920,759 bales. As of December 31, 1934, loans repaid aggregated $88,964,689.33 on 1,717,620 bales, leaving the outstanding loans to producers on 1933 crop cotton at $10,533,801.93 on 203,139 bales. In addition to the loans disbursed by the Commodity Credit Corporation, banks and other lending agencies made loans aggregating approximately $21,000,000 on approximately 420,000 bales. These loans were repaid direct to such lending agencies. Thus the total loans made on 1933 crop cotton aggregated approximately $120,498,491.26 on approximately 2,340,759 bales.

The following statements (tables 40, 41, and 42) show the disbursements and repayment of 1933 cotton loans, by months, the number of bales of cotton pledged and released, by months, and the average monthly price for Middling ⅞-inch cotton at New Orleans. It will be noted that the price of Middling ⅞-inch cotton at New Orleans showed a steady advance from October 1933, the month in which the loan program began functioning; and that repayments of loans were made principally in the months in which the higher average prices obtained. This indicates that the producers, through the help of the loans, were enabled to carry their cotton through the harvesting season when comparatively low prices obtained, and to realize the benefits of the higher prices which prevailed after January 1934.

TABLE 40.—*Loans to cotton producers, by months* [1]

Month	Loans disbursed	Loans repaid	Loans outstanding
October 1933	$486, 509. 73		$486, 509. 73
November 1933	31, 113, 225. 43	$1, 994. 69	31, 597, 740. 47
December 1933	18, 349, 155. 41	31, 575. 46	49, 915, 320. 42
January 1934	7, 839, 586. 34	416, 814. 36	57, 338, 092. 40
February 1934	1, 636, 546. 18	5, 401, 265. 81	53, 573, 372. 77
March 1934	724, 470. 64	9, 333, 781. 48	44, 964, 061. 93
April 1934	245, 868. 12	5, 815, 366. 47	39, 394, 563. 58
May 1934	2, 296, 373. 40	1, 192, 434. 49	40, 498, 502. 49
June 1934	13, 902, 240. 24	6, 116, 364. 62	48, 284, 378. 11
July 1934	22, 881, 444. 26	13, 613, 299. 02	57, 552, 523. 35
August 1934	23, 071. 51	10, 939, 960. 82	46, 635, 634. 04
September 1934		6, 442, 581. 19	40, 193, 052. 85
October 1934		15, 059, 404. 84	25, 133, 648. 01
November 1934		9, 433, 791. 08	15, 699, 856. 93
December 1934		5, 166, 055. 00	10, 533, 801. 93
Total	99, 498, 491. 26	88, 964, 689. 33	10, 533, 801. 93

[1] The increase in "loans disbursed" during May, June, and July is due chiefly to purchase of notes from banks and other lending agencies.

TABLE 41.—*Bales of cotton pledged and released, by months*

Month	Number of bales pledged	Number of bales released	Number of bales remaining pledged
October 1933	9,917		9,917
November 1933	597,432	40	607,309
December 1933	356,319	484	963,144
January 1934	152,139	7,762	1,107,521
February 1934	31,685	104,166	1,035,040
March 1934	14,108	180,359	868,789
April 1934	4,732	112,903	760,618
May 1934	44,283	22,389	782,512
June 1934	268,261	117,172	933,601
July 1934	441,425	263,357	1,111,669
August 1934	458	211,350	900,777
September 1934		124,153	776,624
October 1934		290,659	485,965
November 1934		182,325	303,640
December 1934		100,501	203,139
Total	1,920,759	1,717,620	

TABLE 42.—*Average prices (New Orleans) for Middling ⅞-inch cotton, by months*

Month	Average price per pound	Month	Average price per pound
	Cents		*Cents*
October 1933	9.22	June 1934	12.09
November 1933	9.74	July 1934	12.71
December 1933	9.93	August 1934	13.27
January 1934	10.91	September 1934	12.96
February 1934	12.11	October 1934	12.57
March 1934	12.16	November 1934	12.59
April 1934	11.82	December 1934	12.79
May 1934	11.39		

LOANS ON COTTON IN PRODUCERS' POOL

Loans to the manager, Cotton Producers' Pool, of 4 cents per pound on cotton held by him, were approved November 18, 1933. These loans aggregated $38,991,041.76 on 1,949,552,088 bales of cotton and were repaid in full at maturity, July 31, 1934.

LOANS ON 1934 COTTON CROP

On September 6, 1934, loans of 12 cents per pound on cotton Low Middling in grade and ⅞ inch or better in staple, and 11 cents per pound on such grades of cotton with staple below ⅞ inch were approved. As of December 31, 1934, advices received indicated that loans made aggregated $223,243,631.09 on 3,643,354 bales of cotton. Of this amount $15,342,121.19 had been disbursed by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the balance was held by banks and other lending agencies. As of the same date, repayments reported aggregated $820,335.57. These loans mature July 31, 1935.

Loans to the manager, Cotton Producers' Pool, of 2 cents per pound on cotton held by the pool manager were approved November 13, 1934. A commitment of $20,000,000 was secured from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for these loans. As of December 31, 1934, loans made to the manager, Cotton Producers' Pool, aggregated $4,562,125.11.

CORN LOANS

Loans of 45 cents per bushel, on corn stored on the farm in surplus corn-producing areas, were approved November 18, 1933. The loans originally matured July 31, 1934, and were finally extended to October 15, 1934. These loans to producers, disbursed by the Commodity Credit Corporation on 267,761,708 bushels of corn, aggregated $120,493,034.11. Repayments of these loans as of December 31, 1934, aggregated $119,949,367.07 on 266,505,692 bushels of corn, leaving the outstanding loans on December 31, 1934, at $543,667.04 on 1,256,016 bushels. It is estimated that loans made by banks and other lending agencies and repaid direct to such lending agencies, figures on which are not included in loans disbursed by the Commodity Credit Corporation, aggregated approximately $1,350,000 on approximately 3,000,000 bushels of corn. Including the loans made by banks and other lending agencies, the total loans to corn producers made on 270,761,708 bushels aggregated $121,843,034.11.

TABLE 43.—*Loans to corn producers, by months*

Month	Loans disbursed	Loans repaid	Loans outstanding
December 1933	$14, 560, 107. 87	$1, 544. 40	$14, 558, 563. 47
January 1934	30, 442, 381. 94	9, 406, 60	44, 991, 538. 81
February 1934	20, 484, 209. 67	31, 825. 75	65, 443, 922. 73
March 1934	14, 993, 465. 14	74, 047. 39	80, 363, 340. 48
April 1934	6, 767, 301. 20	119, 187. 47	87, 011, 454. 21
May 1934	3, 886, 450. 70	247, 513. 03	90, 650, 391. 88
June 1934	28, 686, 808. 61	2, 967, 410. 40	116, 369, 790. 09
July 1934	670, 196. 87	15, 348, 752. 19	101, 691, 234. 77
August 1934	2, 337. 11	37, 759, 238. 20	63, 934, 333. 68
September 1934		27, 283, 325. 57	36, 651, 008. 11
October 1934		24, 388, 596. 12	12, 262, 411. 99
November 1934		9, 879, 990. 25	2, 382, 421. 74
December 1934	−225. 00	1, 838, 529. 70	543, 667. 04
Total	120, 493, 034. 11	119, 949, 367. 07	543, 667. 04

TABLE 44.—*Corn collateral, by months*

Month	Number of bushels pledged	Number of bushels released	Number of bushels remaining pledged
December 1933	32, 355, 795	3, 432	32, 352, 363
January 1934	67, 649, 738	20, 904	99, 981, 197
February 1934	45, 520, 466	70, 724	145, 430, 939
March 1934	33, 318, 811	164, 550	178, 585, 200
April 1934	15, 038, 447	264, 861	193, 358, 786
May 1934	8, 636, 557	550, 029	201, 445, 314
June 1934	63, 748, 463	6, 594, 245	258, 599, 532
July 1934	1, 489, 326	34, 108, 338	225, 980, 520
August 1934	4, 605	83, 908, 827	142, 076, 298
September 1934		60, 436, 771	81, 639, 527
October 1934		54, 275, 116	27, 364, 411
November 1934		21, 993, 490	5, 370, 921
December 1934	−500	4, 114, 405	1, 256, 016
Total	267, 761, 708	266, 505, 692	1, 256, 016

Tables 43, 44, and 45 give the disbursements and repayments of corn producers' loans by months, the number of bushels of corn collateral by months, and the monthly average price for Chicago No. 2 corn. It shows that the producers have been enabled both to carry

their corn and to realize benefits from the advancing prices. A comparison of the average monthly price, by months, and the number of bushels of corn released against repayments of loans, will indicate the extent to which the producers have benefited. The 1933 corn-loan program also enabled the producers to hold their corn on the farms and in the car for feeding requirements.

TABLE 45.—*Average prices at Chicago for no. 2 corn, by months*

Month	Average price per bushel	Month	Average price per bushel
	Cents		*Cents*
December 1933	0.48	July 1934	0.64
January 1934	.51	August	.77
February 1934	.49	September 1934	.81
March 1934	.49	October 1934	.79
April 1934	.48	November 1934	.87
May 1934	.53	December 1934	.95
June 1934	.59		

Under the 1934 corn-loan program the loan was advanced to 55 cents per bushel on 1933 and 1934 corn stored on farms in accordance with State warehouse requirements. This loan was approved September 27, 1934, and matures July 1, 1935. Under its provisions borrowers were permitted to repledge corn held under the 1933 corn-loan provisions which terminated on October 15, 1934, a previous extension to January 1 having been nullified by the new program. On December 31 of this year corn loans extended under the new program totaled $9,602,700.03, of which $3,576,798.44 had been disbursed by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the balance by banks and other lending agencies. Repayments on that date total $108,196.83.

LOANS ON GUM TURPENTINE AND ROSIN

Loans to producers of gum turpentine and gum rosin on a basis of $50 per unit, with a deduction of $10 per unit for carrying charges, were approved July 16, 1934. On September 6, 1934, upon recommendation of the control committee, loans of $50 per unit with no deduction for carrying charges were approved. As of December 31, 1934, the Commodity Credit Corporation had disbursed a total of $2,102,301.14 in loans on turpentine and rosin. Banks and other lending agencies hold loans aggregating $2,457,451.79, making a total of $4,559,752.93 lent on turpentine and rosin. These loans are in the nature of an orderly marketing loan and were made for the purpose of enabling producers to withhold a portion of their turpentine and rosin from the market during the peak production season, and to market in accordance with an effective demand. The loans mature February 1, 1935.

FUNDS DERIVED FROM RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

With the exception of its $3,000,000 paid-in capital and its earnings, all funds used by Commodity Credit Corporation for its loans have been derived from commitments made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The Commodity Credit Corporation has handled the loans in the field through the loan agencies of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and under this arrangement has not found it necessary to maintain offices outside of Washington.

There follows a statement of income and expense of the corporation from the date of its incorporation to November 30, 1934 (table 46). It will be noted that the total income collected has exceeded the total expenses by $899,345.69, and in addition the net interest accrued but not collected totals $164,333.67, making the net profit as of November 30, 1934, a total of $1,063,679.36.

TABLE 46.—*Statement of income and expense, Commodity Credit Corporation, as of Dec. 31, 1934*

Income collected:	
Interest on notes—net	$1, 206, 627. 77
Miscellaneous income	231. 05
Total income collected	1, 206, 858. 82
Expenses:	
Loan forms	76, 547. 21
Agency expense	50, 743. 02
Inspection expense	28, 132. 20
Administrative expense	147, 162. 58
Total expense	302, 585. 01
Net income collected	904, 273. 81
Accrued uncollected interest—net	151, 578. 14
Net profit	1, 055, 851. 95

CHAPTER 15

HOW FARMERS CONTROL ADJUSTMENT

Country-wide organization of farmers for adjusting the position of agriculture and achieving economic self-government has, in its structure and general method, changed but little since it was established under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. However, the scope of the activities in which this organization has engaged, and the importance of its various parts in relation to each other, have undergone noteworthy changes in 1934.

Farmers, it has been clearly demonstrated, can call the centralizing powers of Government to assist them in solving their problems and yet adhere to the democratic process on which Government in this country is founded.

Organization and operation under the Agricultural Adjustment Act have, from the beginning, been democratic. Programs submitted for basic commodities, and the marketing agreements and licenses applied to various agricultural products, have been drawn up in consultation with the producers of the commodities; and unless the great majority of those producers have definitely favored the suggested measures, the proposed programs, as in the case of the dairy program under consideration in the spring of 1934, have not been put into effect.

The farmers from the first have had a central part in making decisions. In 1933 they played that part largely through representation by the members and leaders of farm organizations and by State and local agricultural officials. In 1934 the individual farmer took a greater and more direct part in making, modifying, and administering decisions.

One important step in this direction was the use, in three cases, of the referendum method through which producers made known their wishes as to the continuation of a program.

I. COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS AND PRODUCTION PROGRAMS

Farmers who signed more than 3,000,000 contracts participated in production-adjustment programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act in 1934. They organized in more than 4,200 county production-control associations in a cooperative and voluntary effort to gain control of their own industry and exert that control unitedly through the agency of the Federal Government.

During the year, the scope of the organization was extended. The experience gained in 1933 contributed to the efficiency of the farmer's unified efforts, so that in 1934 localized units dealt more directly with their problems of adjustment than they did in 1933.

Ordinarily a program is developed by the Administration on the basis of factual data concerning the crop, and gradually improved in conferences with farmers and farm-organization leaders. It is modified to meet wishes of farmers expressed in preliminary public conferences with them. During the year, three basic issues have been submitted directly to the producers for decision by referendum. The question of signing a contract is finally left to the individual farmer to decide for himself.

DEMOCRATIC METHOD FOLLOWED

The administration of the programs is decentralized and carried out by the farmers through their community and local production-control units.

This whole process is designed to accomplish two things.

These are, first, to make maximum use of the fact-finding facilities of the Department of Agriculture in developing programs; and, second, to employ the democratic method of placing responsibility upon individual farmers and their leaders in perfecting, effectuating, and administering programs.

When the first programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration were inaugurated in 1933, immediate problems had to be met and time was short. In planning these steps, farm leaders and outstanding farmers were called in for repeated consultation, out of which definite programs materialized.

These programs, backed by the best cross section of farm opinion that time permitted the Adjustment Administration to obtain, were put into operation with the aid of the farmers. More than 4,200 production-control associations were organized among farmers themselves as the machinery to carry out the adjustment programs in which more than 1,925,000 production-adjustment contracts were signed by farmers in 1933.

In 1934 the democratic process was carried further, and this progress in developing democratic procedure is one of the most significant advances of the year.

COUNTY CONTROL ASSOCIATION, BASE OF ADJUSTMENT PYRAMID

When a producer signs an adjustment contract he automatically becomes a member of the production-control association for that commodity in his county. He and the other members of the association elect the officers of the associations from among themselves. Details of administration of the adjustment program are in the hands of association committees.

The production-control association does not take the place of any existing farm organization. It is the agency within the county through which the commodity production-adjustment program is administered.

Members pay no dues, but expenses of the association incurred in its legitimate functions are deducted from the benefit payments to members, as provided for in the various production-adjustment contracts. A small remuneration is provided for certain services of committeemen.

COMMUNITY COMMITTEES

The community committee is the nucleus of the county production-control association for a commodity. This committee consists of from 3 to 5 representatives of the signers of production-adjustment contracts in the community. It is responsible for local administration of the adjustment program. The community committee makes production-adjustment contracts available to farmers, assists individual producers in preparing data required in the contract, aids farmers in obtaining substantiating evidence of production and acreage, obtains production data of noncontract signers, checks data offered by cooperating producers, makes adjustments in those data, obtains execution of contracts, certifies as to accuracy of statements in contracts, and checks and certifies performance of contract.

From these community committees come the executives of the county production-control associations who are responsible for county-wide administration of the commodity program.

COUNTY BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The chairman of each community committee in a county becomes a member of the board of directors of the county production-control association for that commodity. After all of the communities have elected their committees, a formal, legal organization meeting of the board of directors of the county production-control association is held. In the deliberations of the board, each member is entitled to one vote. The board of directors determines the budget for local administrative expenses and authorizes expenditures. It hears farmers' appeals from findings of the allotment committee, and carries on other necessary business.

From its membership, the board of directors elects a president of the county association. Other officers are a vice president, a secretary, and a treasurer. The president automatically becomes chairman of the county allotment committee. The board then elects from 2 to 4 more of its members who, with the president, constitute the county allotment committee.

The secretary of the county association keeps all records of the association, of the board of directors, and of the county allotment committee. He maintains copies of all contracts, records of production, and records of distribution of rental and adjustment payments.

The treasurer, who is bonded, has custody of all funds of the association.

DUTIES OF COUNTY ALLOTMENT COMMITTEES

The county allotment committee receives production-control contracts as soon as they have passed through the hands of the community committees. It considers all contracts offered from within the county and makes recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture on the advisability of accepting each contract.

The county allotment committee completes each contract for final signature of the producer and for acceptance by the Secretary, only after the adjusted total production figures as reported by all cooperating growers in the county, plus the adjusted production reported for noncooperating growers, are consistent with the official production figures for the county as a whole. Making these adjustments is one of the committee's most important duties.

Compliance with terms of the contract is checked by farm supervisors selected by the commodity section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from nominations submitted by the county allotment committees. These supervisors visit each contract signer's farm and determine whether the adjustment specified in the contract has been made. The cost of this inspection is borne by the production-control association and is deducted from benefit payments to members. The responsibility of supervising compliance rests upon the county allotment committee and the board of directors of the county production-control association.

STATE BOARDS OF REVIEW

The functions of the county production-control associations insofar as the production-adjustment contracts are concerned are usually coordinated by a State board of review. The State board ordinarily consists of a State crop and livestock statistician, a representative of the State Agricultural Extension Service, and a farmer. This board reviews the work of the county committees and cooperates with the county allotment committees and farmers in making such adjustment in producers' estimates of acreage and production as will bring them into line with official production figures. The board also is responsible for seeing that the work of the various county committees is done uniformly and without discrimination.

Proposed changes in the terms of contracts which are of major importance and are bound to affect a considerable number of producers or meet technical or administrative difficulties are discussed with farm leaders in areas which might be affected. Reactions are obtained from committeemen, county agents, farmers, agricultural specialists, and cooperative organizations. At the same time, economists and specialists in the Department of Agriculture develop the necessary economic data pertinent to the problem.

On the basis of both types of information, an administrative ruling to meet the problem is evolved.

REFERENDUM OF PRODUCERS

The referendum method of obtaining, direct from individua producers, an expression of their desire for or against the continua tion of an adjustment measure has been used three times in 1934.

The first actual referendum was that held on the question of a corn-hog adjustment program in 1935.

More than half a million signers of the 1934 contract voted in this referendum. Of the number voting, more than two-thirds favored the adoption of the new program. On this mandate, the detailed program was formulated and the contracts offered to producers.

Referenda similar to the corn-hog vote were used among cotton and tobacco growers to determine whether the Bankhead and Kerr-Smith Acts should be continued in effect in the 1935 season.

II. HOW PRODUCERS WORK THROUGH MARKETING AGREEMENTS AND LICENSES

Specialty crop and dairy farmers, in cooperation with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, have worked toward improvement in their situation largely through marketing agreements and licenses which have been put into effect for commodities of which approximately a million farmers are producers.

Certain basic principles and methods are common to all these agreements and licenses, although the instruments themselves differ widely.

The number of marketing agreements and licenses that have been put into effect since the Agricultural Adjustment Act was adopted, and the number in effect on December 31, 1933, and December 31, 1934, are shown in the following tabulation:

I—MARKETING AGREEMENTS AND LICENSES

	Actually in effect on—	
	Dec. 31, 1933	Dec. 31, 1934
Marketing agreements	33	[1] 29
Licenses	27	78

[1] Does not include 26 marketing agreements terminated during 1934.

II—MARKETING AGREEMENTS AND LICENSES

	Approved and put into effect up to—	
	Dec. 31, 1933	Dec. 31, 1934
Marketing agreements	33	55
Licenses	27	[1] 96

[1] The number of licenses shown for Dec. 31, 1934, as 96, includes 49 milk licenses.

PROBLEMS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT IN FARM MARKETING

For years farmers have been trying, through pools and cooperatives, to achieve orderly marketing and to prevent a demoralization of markets by the additions of surpluses.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act made possible a more effective attack upon this problem. The act exempted marketing agreements from the restrictions of antitrust laws on combinations influencing interstate commerce, and conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture licensing powers which made marketing agreements reasonably enforceable. But ultimate responsibility for successful operation of these enterprises rests on agricultural producers themselves. There must be a unified resolve on the part of producers to achieve orderly marketing if marketing agreements are to survive and licenses to be enforced.

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QUESTIONS ON MARKETING AGREEMENTS AND LICENSES

The four questions which occur most frequently in connection with marketing agreements and licenses are:

What is a marketing agreement or license?
How is a marketing agreement or license established?
How is an agreement or license administered?
How does it help the industry?

WHAT IS A MARKETING AGREEMENT OR LICENSE?

A marketing agreement is a formal, written compact entered into and signed by parties who are to be bound by its provisions. The Secretary of Agriculture is a party to each such agreement. The other persons or groups who may be parties to the agreement, as enumerated in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, are:

> Processors, producers, associations of producers, and others engaged in the handling of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, in the current of, or in competition with, or so as to burden, obstruct, or in any way affect, interstate or foreign commerce.

A license, under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, may accompany a marketing agreement, or be issued independently of an agreement, and a marketing agreement may be established independently of a license.

A license is an instrument issued by the Secretary of Agriculture permitting processors, associations of producers, and others to engage in handling, in the current of interstate or foreign commerce, any agricultural commodity or product thereof, or any competing commodity or product thereof.

The act provides that licenses—

> shall be subject to such terms and conditions, not in conflict with existing acts of Congress or regulations pursuant thereto, as may be necessary to eliminate unfair practices or charges that prevent or tend to prevent the effectuation of the declared policy and the restoration of normal economic conditions in the marketing of the commodities or products affected.

LICENSE USUALLY SUPPORTS AN AGREEMENT

In general, where a license accompanies a marketing agreement, its terms and conditions are the same as those of the agreement.

The purpose and the effect of the license used with a marketing agreement is to insure that the objectives of the agreement itself are not defeated by nonconformity on the part of a minority of the members of the industry who might depart from the terms and methods of the agreement in order to profit as individuals at the expense of the industry as a whole.

The license covers all persons engaged in processing, distribution, or handling of the commodity in question, in interstate or foreign commerce, whether they have signed the agreement or not.

Violation of the terms of the license, when this violation is fully established, is ground for the Secretary to revoke the right of the violator to continue in the industry, and there are penalties for so continuing, when the license has been revoked.

ORDERLY MARKETING FUNDAMENTAL PURPOSE

The fundamental purpose of a marketing agreement or license is to establish orderly marketing conditions for an agricultural commodity. Much of the confusion and loss arising from existing marketing processes comes from failure to establish a regular, uniform, and systematic flow of a commodity to market. Often it is not an actual oversupply of a commodity over an entire season which causes ruinously low prices but rather it is the uneven manner in which the commodity is thrown on the market.

FACTORS FOR SUCCESS

Several factors make for success in dealing with a commodity through the agreement or license method: First is a geographically compact area of production. Second is the existence of definite channels through which the commodity must flow in distribution or processing. Third is distance of the producing area from its principal markets. Fourth is previous experience on the part of producers, and processors and distributors as well, in working together in marketing and distributing the commodity. Also, commodities which are perishable are easier to regulate through marketing agreements than are nonperishables.

As examples of products which are produced in compact areas, there are citrus fruits, walnuts, cling peaches, asparagus, raisins, and dates, all produced in relatively small areas on the Pacific coast. Fluid milk, which is produced within easy shipping distance from populous centers, is another example. Tobacco, while it is produced in a number of different States, lends itself to the marketing agreement procedure because of the relatively concentrated areas in which it is grown.

These same products are marketed through definite and well-established channels, and agreements covering them are functioning.

Distance from markets characterizes most of the special crops produced in California, Oregon, Washington, Texas, and Florida, and this helps to explain the advanced development of marketing agreements in these areas. Transportation constitutes an important fixed charge for producers in such areas, and unless control measures are adopted, there is always the chance that prices will fall to the level of this cost or even below, leaving the grower with no return or actual loss. The realization of this fact, in turn, helps to keep the growers banded together for common objectives.

Among the commodities produced by farmers strongly organized in cooperatives are fluid milk, citrus fruits, and walnuts. The most successful agreements and licenses are those backed up by long-established cooperatives, whose members realize that their own enlightened self-interest coincides with the best interests of their group, and have formed the habit of thinking and acting together.

HOW IS A MARKETING AGREEMENT OR LICENSE ESTABLISHED?

Three important steps are taken in the establishment of a marketing agreement or license:

1. Preliminary discussion.
2. Public hearing.
3. Approval by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Preliminary discussion is usually commenced by a group of farm producers who confer with one another, ask the advice of marketing specialists of the State or Federal Government, and negotiate with dealers and processors.

A public hearing is the next step. Here the persons interested in the proposed agreement or license meet with representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and consider whether an enforceable and effective instrument can be worked out. A tentative draft of the proposed document, developed with the assistance of the Adjustment Administration officials during the preliminary discussion, is the basis of the hearing. Producers, dealers, processors, production and marketing authorities, and representatives of any other interest concerned, including consumers, take part in the hearing.

Fundamentally, all the evidence is introduced in answer to three implicit questions: (1) How would the agreement or license benefit producers? (2) How would the proposed agreement or license affect consumers, processors, and handlers? (3) Would it be possible to operate the proposed agreement or license successfully if it were adopted?

After the hearing the proposed agreement or license is thoroughly studied in the light of all evidence introduced at the hearing and discussion and negotiation in the region where the proposed plan would operate are generally resumed.

The thoroughness of this final analysis and discussion is indicated by the fact that in addition to the hearings which have resulted in the adoption of agreements or licenses, public hearings have been held on 145 proposed instruments which were not adopted.

If it is concluded that the proposed instrument is sound and in consonance with the opinion of the industry, the Secretary gives it his tentative approval. The necessary signatures within the industry are then obtained and the Secretary gives his final approval.

HOW IS A MARKETING AGREEMENT OR LICENSE ADMINISTERED?

In the administration of a marketing agreement or license the following points are important:

1. The administrative instrument is the agreement or license.
2. The administrative body is the control committee or industry board.
3. The administrative officer is the managing agent, manager, secretary, or license administrator.
4. The administrative expense is borne by the industry itself.
5. The supervising agency is the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Once the marketing agreement or license, or combined marketing agreement and license, has been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture it becomes the administrative instrument for conducting orderly marketing operations in the given agricultural enterprise. It is constantly consulted.

The administrative body of a marketing agreement or license is variously called a control committee, a control board, or an industry board. But the fundamental principle of each such organization is that all classes of producers and all classes of processors and distributors shall be represented on the administrative body. Some of the agreements and licenses also provide for one or more members—not producers or distributors—to represent the interests of the consumers and the general public.

The members of the administrative body are elected by their respective constituencies, that is, by groups of producers, processors, and others signatory to the agreement. In some instances, where the industry desires to get an agreement or license into operation speedily, the Secretary of Agriculture appoints members of the administrative body. But such appointments are temporary, made to meet the emergency. As soon as possible regular elections are held.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

The administrative body of an agreement or license, of course, must delegate much of the detailed work of carrying out its decisions to a responsible executive. Accordingly, for each agreement or license there is a market administrator, secretary of the control committee, managing agent, or manager—the titles differ but the functions remain the same—whose duty it is to attend to this detailed work.

The expense of administering a marketing agreement or license is borne by the industry itself.

Salaries, per diems, and other costs are borne by the industry and not by the Government, in keeping with the general principle that marketing agreements and licenses are essentially enterprises in economic self-government.

The Secretary of Agriculture, having approved the license or agreement in the first place, naturally is the supervising official. This supervision he carries on through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

HOW DOES AN AGREEMENT OR LICENSE HELP THE INDUSTRY?

Fundamentally a marketing agreement or license helps producers, processors, and distributors, and consumers, by putting an orderly process in the place of confusion.

The fundamental principle of orderly marketing leads to a fundamental method: The administrative body of an agreement or license subtracts the salable supply from the available supply and thus ascertains the surplus supply; then it endeavors to move the salable supply into the regular marketing channel, and to utilize the surplus supply in some socially beneficial way outside the regular marketing channel.

METHODS AND PRACTICES

In actual practice, this fundamental method is applied through the use of many specific methods or devices.

Many, but not all, of the agreements and licenses have provisions governing the prices to be paid to producers. These prices are subject to change from time to time as supply or demand conditions change. For some commodities, prices for different qualities and grades are specified. In others, only prices for standard grades or qualities are provided.

The milk licenses specify prices to be paid producers. These prices are supported to some extent by the fact that, because of sanitation and transportation costs, it ordinarily is not feasible to bring milk from outside the regular producing area. In some cases the prices are supported by the fact that new producers must go

through a probationary period before they receive the full privileges of the market.

But experience has shown that the prices specified must be kept in line with the realities of supply and demand, if they are to be generally observed. When they are set too high, a kind of economic vacuum is created, and this inevitably draws in milk at prices below those named in the license. It has been found also that prices of commodities which can be imported cannot be set higher than the figure at which imports will come in.

Besides regulating prices to producers, some of the early marketing agreements and licenses established resale prices—that is, prices at which processors and distributors who were parties to the agreement could sell.

RESALE PRICES INCLUDED ONLY IN EXCEPTIONAL CASES

It is obvious that agreements or licenses in which both prices to producers and resale prices are established automatically fix the margins of processors and distributors. Since the objective of the Agricultural Adjustment Act is to increase the incomes of farmers and not to fix the margins taken by distributors, the present policy of the Adjustment Administration is not to include resale prices in marketing agreements or licenses unless exceptional conditions make their inclusion necessary to effectuate the purposes of the Adjustment Act.

It is generally recognized that prices to producers cannot be supported over any great length of time without control of supplies, and there is no provision for price control in any important commodity, without consideration of supply factors.

Some agreements specify the total quantity of the commodity that may be purchased and processed. In others, as in the citrus-fruit agreement, the administrative body—the control committee—has authority to specify the total quantity which can be shipped to market in a given period of time—each week or each month.

The citrus agreement does not contain price provisions, but relies for its effect on control of supply, which in turn affects prices.

EQUITABLE ACCESS TO THE MARKET

An effort is made to see that access to the limited market provided for by the marketing agreement or license is prorated equitably among all producers. In some cases, as in the milk license, this is assured through the operation of a base-rating plan in conjunction with an equalization fund. In the case of the 1934 cling-peach agreement, all growers were given certificates representing a certain proportion of their available tonnage as indicated by appraisals; and canners were bound by the agreement and license to can only fruit which was accompanied by grower certificates. In other cases, as in that of California raisins, equitable access to market is brought about through the requirement that each packer of raisins place a fixed proportion of his purchase in a surplus pool.

III. AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION AS A COORDINATING AGENCY

Thus the farmers, nationally and in their own localities, operate their own adjustment measures, whether in the form of a production-control program or the use of a marketing agreement or license.

These efforts are coordinated through the work of administrative units of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration established to deal with problems of each of the basic commodities, with marketing agreement and license activities, and with the task of coordinating the steps taken in regard to each commodity or each problem, with the whole plan of restoring the purchasing power of farmers throughout the Nation, and avoiding the possibility that a move made for the benefit of a given commodity or a given group might hamper or obstruct the general forward movement of agriculture as a whole.

This coordination involves studies and activities in the fields of economics, law, science, and finance; it calls for an organization prepared to perform such studies and such activities, as well as to do the more or less routine work connected with the performance of the whole function delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Since the enactment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act in May 1933, the objective of Adjustment Administration, namely, the restoration of the purchasing power of farmers to equality with other elements in the population, has remained unchanged. The organization, however, has been changed from time to time, the better to discharge the function of the act. The organization remained substantially unchanged throughout the year 1934.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, on December 31, 1934, had on its rolls a total of 6,180 persons, of whom approximately 1,200 were engaged in the field. More than one-fourth of the employees of the Administration were engaged in auditing, checking the production-control contracts signed by more than 3,000,000 individual farmers, in preparing the checks issued to farmers in connection with these contracts, and with the various purchases of surplus agricultural commodities, and in keeping the detailed accounts of all disbursements.

Of the total number of employees 5,187, or more than four-fifths, largely drawn from the ranks of civil-service employees already in the service of the Government at the time of the passage of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, were engaged in clerical, stenographic, filing, and similar work.

THE COMMODITY SECTIONS

The commodity sections within the Administration included sections concerned with wheat, cotton, tobacco, corn and hogs, sugar, rice, general crops, and dairy products.

In the auditing and accounting work there were used various pieces of mechanical equipment newly introduced into Government service.

By the use of these machines a total of 8,699,304 checks had been completed and sent to farmers through December 31, 1934. These checks were for a total of $569,963,541.51 in rental and benefit payments, and $105,826,285.21 for the purchase of cattle, sheep, goats, and seed, under the drought-relief program, making a grand total of $675,789,826.72 distributed in checks turned out by the Comptroller's office.

COOPERATING AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Cooperating with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration were the Extension Service, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and all other agencies of the Department of Agriculture. These have rendered invaluable service in the development and conduct of the various programs. Through the Extension Service, the State directors of agricultural extension work, their staffs, and county agents cooperated with the Administration in both administrative and educational work in connection with programs. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics and other established research and fact-finding agencies of the Department of Agriculture cooperated with the Administration by supplying both general and special economic and statistical reports required in carrying out the purposes of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

CHAPTER 16

PROCESSING TAXES AND THEIR EFFECTS

SALIENT FACTS ABOUT PROCESSING TAXES

1. Number of commodities on which processing taxes were in effect Dec. 31, 1934	8
2. Total collections Aug. 1, 1933, to Jan. 1, 1935	$640, 871, 403
3. Rental and benefit payments distributed to Jan. 1, 1935	$527, 493, 047
4. Approximate average monthly collections in 1934	$40, 000, 000
5. Estimated total United States retail sales in 1934	$28, 000, 000, 000
6. Maximum estimated percentage of these sales consumers paid in processing taxes	1

At the time of publication of the Administrator's last report, which covered the first 9 months of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, experience of the processing taxes was so short as to confine discussion to their immediate incidence. Now, on the basis of 17 months' experience covering 2 growing seasons, more data are available, both on the taxes themselves and on their general effect.

I. PROCESSING TAXES IN EFFECT AT THE END OF 1934

The number of commodities on which processing taxes are effective changed somewhat during 1934. After the amendment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act in June 1934 to include seven new agricultural commodities in the list of basic commodities, processing taxes became effective with respect to sugarcane and sugar beets, and peanuts. The compensating tax instituted in December 1933 on the manufacture of large jute bags was terminated in June 1934.

Rates of processing taxes in force at the close of 1934 are as follows: Wheat, 30 cents per bushel; cotton, 4.2 cents per pound; corn, 5 cents per bushel; hogs, $2.25 per hundredweight; tobacco, a rate ranging downward from 6.1 cents per pound, farm-sales weight, depending upon the kind of tobacco and its uses; sugar 0.5 cent per pound of raw (96°) sugar; peanuts, 1 cent per pound, farmers' stock weight.

Compensatory taxes of two sorts are also being levied to equalize the competitive positions of domestic processors of taxed products. A compensating processing tax is levied on paper and jute manufactured into certain products that compete with certain cotton products, and a compensatory import tax is levied against products of foreign origin that would have been subjected to processing taxes if they had been manufactured in the United States.

To forestall heavy advance processing in anticipation of new processing taxes, manufacturers' or wholesalers' stocks on hand when a new processing tax goes into effect and retail stocks held on that date and not disposed of within 30 days are likewise subject to tax. Refunds are made with respect to floor stocks at the time the processing tax is discontinued. Also whenever the rate of the processing tax is either increased or decreased, a corresponding adjustment is made with respect to floor stocks.

Processing taxes paid on the processing of a commodity into products that are exported and on the processing of a commodity into products that are delivered to organizations for charitable distribution or use, including public relief, are also refunded. Exemptions are made to farmers on products raised and processed for their home use.

The penalty for willful failure to pay the processing tax is imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or a fine of not more than $10,000, or both. This penalty also applies in the case of a storekeeper who accepts, in exchange for other commodities or for cash, the products of an agricultural commodity subject to the processing or floor-stock taxes, and to be sold by him, and who knows the appropriate tax has not been or will not be paid.

SOURCES OF PROCESSING TAXES

Processing-tax collections under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue through December 31, 1934, total $640,871,403.32.

TABLE 47.—*Processing and related taxes collected to Dec. 31, 1934, as reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue*

Commodity and type	Amount
Wheat:	
Processing	$167,568,636.20
Import compensating	33,820.78
Floor tax, other than retail dealers	11,090,805.74
Floor tax, retail dealers	2,635,386.91
Unclassified [1]	272,596.94
Total wheat	181,601,246.57
Cotton:	
Processing	133,178,609.66
Import compensating	1,738,371.31
Floor tax, other than retail dealers	46,896,267.18
Floor tax, retail dealers	11,664,926.17
Unclassified [1]	243,482.01
Total cotton	193,721,656.33
Tobacco:	
Processing	31,913,607.91
Import compensating	283,642.56
Floor tax, other than retail dealers	1,838,997.63
Floor tax, retail dealers	255,173.99
Unclassified [1]	79,505.61
Total tobacco	34,370,927.70
Field corn:	
Processing	7,054,607.88
Import compensating	41,485.78
Floor tax, other than retail dealers	1,003,179.64
Floor tax, retail dealers	82,840.33
Unclassified [1]	16,014.70
Total field corn	8,198,128.33
Hogs:	
Processing	169,230,027.69
Import compensating	77,906.56
Floor tax, other than retail dealers	6,188,956.16
Floor tax, retail dealers	119,122.94
Unclassified [1]	419,406.36
Total hogs	176,035,419.71
Paper and jute:	
Processing	$7,070,474.62
Import compensating	1,031,373.16
Floor tax, other than retail dealers	3,162,277.07
Floor tax, retail dealers	70,858.39
Unclassified [1]	14,901.46
Total paper and jute	11,349,884.70
Sugarcane and sugar beets:	
Processing	22,417,206.80
Import compensating	1,986,317.53
Floor tax, other than retail dealers	9,125,751.58
Floor tax, retail dealers	358,180.63
Unclassified [1]	77,720.37
Total sugarcane and sugar beets	33,965,176.91
Peanuts:	
Processing	430,018.79
Import compensating	898.95
Unclassified [1]	4,415.86
Total peanuts	435,333.60
Cotton-ginning tax	121,505.95
Unclassified [1]	796.15
Total cotton-ginning tax	122,302.10
Tobacco producers' sales tax	1,065,013.05
Unclassified [1]	6,314.32
Total tobacco producers' sales tax	1,071,327.37
Total collections	640,871,403.32

[1] Distribution of unclassified made to commodities on basis of proportionate monthly collections.

The sources and receipts from processing and related taxes, according to the commodity on which they are levied, are given in table 47.

POINTS OF COLLECTION

The geographic sources of the collections indicated in table A bring out clearly the location and concentration of the industries which process the farm commodities subject to tax.

Minnesota, New York, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Texas show largest totals of wheat-tax collections because the country's chief flour mills are to be found in those States.

Similarly, the location of the country's textile mills concentrates cotton-tax collections for the most part in North Carolina, Massachusetts, Georgia, South Carolina, New York, and Alabama.

Tobacco-tax collections are greatest in North Carolina, New York, Virginia, and Kentucky.

About one-half of all hog-processing taxes are collected through the packing plants of Illinois.

But the places where the taxes are collected are the places where the taxed goods are processed rather than where they are used. The geography of the points of ultimate tax burden differs materially from the geography of collections.

POINTS OF ULTIMATE TAX BURDEN

In most cases the processor, although he pays the tax, does not in reality bear the burden of the tax. The ultimate taxpayer—that is, the person who bears the tax burden—is the consumer, the person to whom the taxed commodity, bearing the tax with it, passes on from the processor for final use. The ultimate taxpayer, then, is the person who eats the pork and bread and wears the cotton cloth, whose retail prices include the processing tax. In order to find out where rests the burden of the processing taxes, therefore, it is necessary to look first at the population distribution of the country and then to revise that picture somewhat in terms of the consuming population's capacity to pay.

Since bread and cotton cloth are among the indispensable necessities of life, practically every American consumer contributes to a processing tax. Furthermore, except within the limits of temporary local variations, the tax per unit of goods bought by an individual tends to be the same whether he lives in Maine or California, in Montana or Louisiana. The per capita tax borne by one individual as compared to that borne by another, therefore, depends upon the relative quantities of taxed goods which the two buy.

The amount of an individual's purchases obviously depends upon his capacity to pay; it is therefore to be expected that the per capita tax borne by each individual should bear some relation to his income. Since, however, the articles taxed fall largely in the class of necessities, a portion of the tax burden is borne wherever there is even a minimum capacity to pay; and since there are limits to the amount a person can eat or wear beyond which an advance in income increases consumption relatively little, the differences in the amount of processing taxes borne by a person in one income class as compared to another are likely to be great only as between the lower-income brackets. In determining the geographic sources of processing tax contributions, therefore, population distribution is probably a more important factor

than income distribution, though within the lower limits changes in income have an important bearing upon total expenditures for the taxed products.

A general view of the distribution of processing taxes by States, which takes into account the considerations just enumerated, is given in table 48. It includes:

1. The amounts of processing tax collections from processors, by States.
2. The percentage of the national total of processing taxes that has been collected from processors within the State.
3. The State's percentage of the total national population.
4. The State's percentage of the total national income.

TABLE 48.—*Collections, by States, of processing and related taxes, and the percentage of total collection of processing tax, the percentage of total United States population, and the percentage of total national income, for each State indicated, to Oct. 31, 1934*

State	Processing and related taxes collected (thousands)	Percent of total processing tax collected from processors in State to United States total	Percent of total United States population in State [1]	Percent of total income received in State [1]
Alabama	$10,553	1.92	2.15	1.01
Arizona	441	.08	.35	.36
Arkansas	675	.12	1.51	.67
California	16,916	3.08	4.54	6.61
Colorado	5,911	1.07	.85	.81
Connecticut	2,445	.44	1.30	1.65
Delaware	613	.11	.11	.25
Florida	831	.15	1.17	.88
Georgia	24,978	4.54	2.30	1.15
Hawaii	684	.12	----------	----------
Idaho	631	.11	.37	.32
Illinois	91,990	16.72	6.20	8.19
Indiana	9,262	1.68	2.64	2.26
Iowa	16,467	2.99	2.03	1.38
Kansas	17,209	3.13	1.54	1.22
Kentucky	6,622	1.20	2.13	1.16
Louisiana	3,381	.61	1.71	1.05
Maine	2,520	.46	.65	.57
Maryland	7,079	1.29	1.33	1.39
District of Columbia			.30	.66
Massachusetts	29,026	5.28	3.47	4.34
Michigan	6,598	1.20	3.91	4.54
Minnesota	34,514	6.27	2.09	1.75
Mississippi	1,017	.18	1.63	.67
Missouri	24,398	4.44	3.05	2.62
Montana	2,411	.44	.44	.43
Nebraska	6,349	1.15	1.12	.82
Nevada	160	.03	.07	.10
New Hampshire	2,570	.47	.38	.34
New Jersey	5,053	.92	3.20	4.36
New Mexico	180	.03	.35	.23
New York	58,213	10.58	10.22	17.67
North Carolina	41,256	7.50	2.57	1.15
North Dakota	1,472	.27	.55	.34
Ohio	18,937	3.44	5.41	5.80
Oklahoma	4,895	.89	1.94	1.35
Oregon	3,791	.69	.78	.82
Pennsylvania	17,083	3.11	7.87	8.47
Rhode Island	4,227	.77	.56	.65
South Carolina	23,197	4.22	1.42	.53
South Dakota	634	.12	.56	.33
Tennessee	7,721	1.40	2.13	1.02
Texas	14,643	2.66	4.72	3.43
Utah	1,098	.20	.41	.34
Vermont	392	.07	.28	.25
Virginia	8,815	1.60	1.98	1.20
Washington	5,477	1.00	1.27	1.48
Alaska			----------	----------
West Virginia	1,406	.26	1.40	.95
Wisconsin	5,068	.92	2.40	2.25
Wyoming	282	.05	.18	.20
Total	550,081	----------	----------	----------

[1] Based on 1929 data.

II. DESTINATION OF PROCESSING TAXES

Data on the sources of the processing tax receipts during the first two seasons of the Agricultural Adjustment Act are incomplete unless paralleled by figures showing the destination of the funds collected.

BENEFIT PAYMENTS

The purpose of the processing tax is to provide funds to finance current adjustment operations in connection with the country's basic farm commodities. The largest item in this financing is rental and benefit payments to farmers cooperating in the four major crop-control programs, whose contracts associate the interest of the individual with the interest of the whole group engaged in producing the basic commodity or commodities that are raised on his farm.

The payments are calculated to make up as much as possible of the difference between the market price of what the cooperating farmer sells for consumption in the United States and the price which would place him in the position of parity, relative to the country's other producers, that he occupied in the well-balanced period before the war. They are central to the mechanism which makes concerted action by farmers possible, and it is through that mechanism that present accomplishments and future plans for the restoration of farmers' purchasing power are being, and are to be, secured.

The total amount distributed in rental and benefit payments from processing taxes to January 1, 1935, is $527,493,047.61.

OTHER USES OF PROCESSING-TAX PROCEEDS

Under the terms of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, processing taxes may be used, and have been used, for purposes other than rental and benefit payments to producers cooperating in crop-control programs. Proceeds of these taxes are available to the Secretary of Agriculture, under the act, for expansion of markets and removal of surplus agricultural products, administrative expenses, rental and benefit payments, and refunds on taxes.

Under this authority funds derived from processing taxes have been used to assist in the export of a burdensome surplus of wheat in the Pacific Northwest and to purchase on the market hogs and hog products which have been turned over for distribution among the unemployed. In general the administrative expenses of each crop-control program are defrayed from the proceeds of processing taxes levied upon the commodity concerned, as is set forth in the chapters of this report dealing with the various commodity programs.

III. CONTINUANCE OF PROCESSING TAXES

The approximation to parity of the market prices of certain commodities during the latter months of 1934 brought up the question of whether processing taxes would cease to be assessed on those products. Section 9 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act quite clearly envisages their continuance during the period of the control programs to which they apply, unless special considerations require the Secretary of Agriculture to make an adjustment in the rate of tax in order to effectuate the declared policy of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The primary objects of the act are to establish and to maintain a balance between the production and consumption of agricultural commodities so as to obtain for the producers a parity price over a period of time. To accomplish these ends, an extended control program involving benefit payments, which in turn are financed by a processing tax, may be required. The reason for the continuance of the rate of tax is obvious when the connection between processing taxes, benefit payments, and the control programs is borne in mind.

At the time a control program is announced, the Adjustment Administration:

1. Calculates the rate of tax provided for under the act.
2. Determines the extent of reduction deemed desirable as tending to establish and maintain parity prices.
3. Estimates the benefit payments necessary to make the program effective.

If the processing tax were suspended before the close of the life of the program, the funds accumulated through its application might in some cases be far out of line with the total of benefit payments which the Adjustment Administration had contracted to make at the time the farmers signed the contract.

While it is expected that the processing-tax collections and the disbursement in connection with the production-control program will approximately balance at the completion of a given crop-control program, this balance will not necessarily be maintained currently through the life of the program.

Total tax collections have averaged about 40 million dollars a month during 1934, and amounted to over 46 million dollars in December 1934. Rental and benefit payment disbursements fluctuated widely because of the terms of the contracts under which the payments are made. The initial payments in September and October of 1933 were more than twice as great as the tax collections, but during most of 1934 they have averaged about half of the monthly tax collections. In October and November of 1934 payments again substantially exceeded collections.

A tabulation of the gross processing-tax collections and of the total expenditures from processing-tax proceeds, by months, will be found in the appendix.

In this connection it must not be forgotten that one of the outstanding features of the measures adopted to bring about recovery in agriculture and financed through processing taxes, is their self-liquidating character. Because they pay their own way, they constitute no addition to the public debt, no strain on the public credit. They pay their own way because of the contemplated general balance between income from processing taxes and disbursement for agricultural adjustment. This purpose of Congress appears clearly in the terms of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The most important reason for continuing the rate of tax, however, as pointed out above, is the necessity of maintaining a control program which will permit the eventual establishment and maintenance of a balance between production and consumption of the agricultural commodities taxed.

IV. EFFECTS ON FARMERS

The primary effect of the processing taxes on the farmer is to make possible crop-control programs providing direct benefit payments to cooperating producers. If there were no crop-control programs the wide fluctuations in farm prices which since 1914 have upset the agricultural balance in a variety of ways, would continue to recur indefinitely.

The processing tax may increase the producer's income in one or both of two ways.

FARMER'S RETURN INCREASED BY PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT

First, the production adjustment brought about by the programs may of itself increase the farmer's return.

In the case of hogs, for example, the increase of income to the farmer may be brought about without necessarily involving any increased total expenditures by consumers for pork products. In this case, the farmer's return is substantially improved by a higher unit price for hogs, attained through adjustments avoiding market gluts and through savings in the costs of feeding, work, handling, and freight charges on the reduced volume of hogs sent to market. For example, loss of formerly existing export markets for 8 million hogs forced these hogs on the domestic market and drove prices downward. Farmers under that situation received less for the whole crop than they would have received for a volume adjusted downward to conform to the loss of exports. In effect, the farmer's expense of feeding and caring for the excess hogs, and the extra percentage of the customer's dollar required for transporting, processing, and marketing these hogs, were lost to farmers. Preventing such losses by adjusting production to effective demand increases the farmer's return.

The farmer who cooperates in Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs receives his increased income in two parts. First, he gets the open-market price when he sells his product, which may or may not yield a larger total income from the crop than before adjustment and, second, he receives his benefit payment, financed out of processing taxes.

It is sometimes argued in the Corn Belt that the producer pays the tax on hogs because he no longer gets, in the form of the open-market price, the total cost paid by the processor for each hog slaughtered. This is overlooking the fact that cooperating producers as a group, with the distribution of the parity payments, eventually do get all of this total cost paid by the processors; it also confuses the meaning of the term "pay."

Only the nonsigner who does not participate in the adjustment program can be said to bear the tax in any appreciable degree; he does not share in that part of the cost of hogs which is paid by processors in the form of processing taxes, and which part represents increase in total hog income. The nonsigner may be benefited to some extent, however, by the rise in the open-market price brought about through the production adjustment made by contract signers.

CONSUMERS' AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE MAY BE INCREASED

As a second way of increasing the farmer's income, the tax also may increase the aggregate sum spent by consumers for farm products. The tax tends to operate in this way with respect to such commodities as wheat and cotton, for which the demand is relatively rigid, and for which consumption does not readily expand or contract in response to changes in price.

For such commodities, the tax tends to increase the cost per unit to consumers. Such an increase probably is somewhat less than the equivalent of the tax over and above any increase due to the effect of adjustment.

The processing tax sometimes affects producers' income in still a third way. The tax may, for varying periods of time, be paid by the processor without a proportionate increase in the spread between producer and consumer prices. In the case of the processing tax on cigarette tobacco, the tax did not increase the consumer price or reduce the producers' price. The small tax amounting to 0.3 of a cent a package is paid out of a practically unchanged gross margin between the producer and the consumer price. Thus the share of the consumer's dollar that goes to the producer was increased.

For all commodities, the proportion of the consumer's food dollar going to the farmer increased from 33 percent in the first half of 1933 to 37 percent in the first half of 1934.

The above aspects of the processing taxes concern the farmer as a producer receiving income.

Any measure which increases farmers' incomes obviously increases their capacity as consumers of city-produced goods and services, and their ability to pay debts, interest, and taxes.

V. EFFECTS OF PROCESSING TAXES ON CITY PEOPLE

The retail prices paid by consumers for products on which processing taxes are levied may reflect, first, the effects of adjusting supply through cooperation of farmers to control their production, and, second, the effect of the processing tax itself.

This is explained by the fact that, as to one group of products, demand is relatively elastic, rising and falling in relation to consumer income and price, while as to a second group of products demand is relatively inelastic. The first group of commodities includes meat, dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables. The second group includes wheat and cotton.

In the first group, hogs are the only commodity on which processing taxes were in effect in 1934. At a given level of income, consumers tend to spend about the same amount of money for pork and lard, whether the supply is moderate or excessive. If farmers adjust hog supplies and eliminate the excessive production, prices of hog products tend naturally to rise all along the line. Consumers pay more per pound for fewer pounds of pork offered. The aggregate consumer expenditures for pork, however, may not increase to any appreciable extent, even though a processing tax is in effect and prices are higher.

The processing tax is built into the higher retail price resulting from adjustment, not superimposed upon the retail price, as appears to be the case with cotton and wheat. Thus consumers tend to pay the hog-processing tax in the sense that they get a moderate rather than a large supply of hog products for their expenditures.

But for wheat and cotton, for which the demand is relatively inelastic, consumers' total expenditures may actually be increased because of the tax. In these cases, consumers pay the tax in the sense that they tend to spend somewhat more for the adjusted supply. It should be pointed out that the tax on hogs represents a larger proportion of the retail price than do the taxes in the cases of cotton and wheat.

TAXES A SMALL PROPORTION OF RETAIL PRICE

In any case, although the processing taxes represent a substantial part of the income that goes to producers, they constitute a relatively small proportion of the average prices of the finished products.

For 1934 the total retail sales for the country as a whole are estimated at about 28 billion dollars and processing taxes for the calendar year will run approximately 500 million dollars. But in this total of collections are included about 175 million dollars on hogs which do not add to the total aggregate outlay by consumers, and about 45 million dollars on sugar which is largely offset by the reduction in tariff on sugar made possible by the processing tax. Furthermore, processing taxes on tobacco amounting to about 25 million dollars, as already indicated, did not increase customary retail prices.

All in all, the net increase in consumers' total retail expenditures, due to the processing tax collections, probably amounts to less than 1 percent.

The consumer is affected by the adjustment programs in ways other than those already described. Most of the price increases of farm products represent advances from the low levels of recent years.

While it is true that these low prices meant that consumers profited for a time by buying cheaply, low prices caused a loss in farmers' ability to buy goods manufactured in the cities and this loss ultimately caused a decline of factory employment, which decline adversely affected city consumers. At the depths of depression, the number of workers who were idle as a result of the inability of farmers to buy city-made goods is estimated at approximately 4,000,000.

The effect of adjustment measures on farm income, and the effect of increased farm income on general economic recovery, are discussed in another chapter of this report.

RURAL-INDUSTRIAL BALANCE

It is at this point that the interest of the farmer and the city dweller as citizens of a commonwealth comes most clearly to light. Measures for balanced production in both rural and industrial areas are vital to the well-being, both of that group of the Nation's producers on whose immediate behalf they are undertaken and of that other group on which effect of these measures is indirect. The Agricultural Adjustment Act has had a substantial effect in returning farm prices and incomes toward parity. The financial mechanism by which that recovery has been achieved is the processing tax and the benefit payment.

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CHAPTER 17

CONSUMERS' COUNSEL

SALIENT FACTS ABOUT EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD

1. Retail value of month's supply of 14 foods for typical family in 1934		$18. 39
2. Value at farm (exclusive of benefit payments)		$6. 90
3. Margin between farm value and retail price, including processing tax		$11. 49
4. Farmers' share of consumer dollar spent for food for typical family in 1932	percent	32
5. Farmers' share in 1933, exclusive of benefit payments	percent	35
6. Farmers' share in 1934, exclusive of benefit payments	percent	37. 5
7. Approximate increase in cost of living, 1934 over 1933	percent	5
8. Increase in retail prices of foods, 1934 over 1933	percent	10
9. Approximate increase in urban purchasing power, 1934 over 1933	percent	9

Work of the consumers' counsel is intended to consist principally in studying the effects of production-control programs on consumers and in advising on consumer interest in codes, licenses, and marketing agreements. In this latter activity, economists on the staff of the consumers' counsel are expected to scrutinize agreements, licenses, and codes, to guard against provisions which might result in governmental sanction of spreads that represent wasteful marketing practices.

As each new agreement, license, or code is presented by an industry or by a group of producers for approval by the Secretary of Agriculture, a representative of the consumers' counsel joins with other officers of the Administration in hearings and conferences on its provisions. The problems of the industry in relation to farmers' and consumers' interests are studied. In transmitting recommendations to the Administrator and the Secretary of Agriculture, the office of the consumers' counsel points out any tendencies toward private monopoly which may appear in marketing agreements, licenses, or codes where no agency of public control is provided; the possible effects of any direct price fixing measures; possibilities for incorporating consumer quality and labeling standards; and provisions or lack of provision for representation of consumers in control agencies.

The office of consumers' counsel has begun general studies to record the effects of marketing agreements and production-control programs on consumers' prices, and the relation of processing taxes to prices paid by consumers. Examination of the correlation between farm and retail prices has been started. With the cooperation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which collects data on retail prices, and of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, reporting prices received by farmers, the consumers' counsel has been able to follow and report on the trends of consumer prices as related to advances in prices to farmers and to the imposition of processing taxes.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN 1934

Retail prices of food in 1934 were about 10 percent higher than in 1933. Expenditures for food comprise about one-third of the average city budget. In other words, the cost of food is a third, more or less, of the average urban consumer's cost of living. Among low-income family groups—below $750 a year—expenditures for food may require as much as half of the family income.

The cost of living in 1934 was about 5 percent higher than 1933. Thus the retail food prices advanced during the year more rapidly than did the cost of living, which includes food prices. However, the level of food prices as compared with 1913 is still lower than the level of living costs, despite the more rapid increase in retail food prices during 1934.

Retail food prices at the close of 1934 were about 114 percent of the 1913 level, and the cost of living was about 137 percent of the 1913 level.

As compared with a 10-percent increase in retail food prices during the year, clothing prices were about 10 percent higher, fuel and light about 3 percent higher, house furnishings about 10 percent higher, and rents somewhat lower.

The rise in the cost of living was accompanied by an increase of purchasing power in the hands of the urban consumers. Current income of urban consumers in 1934 was about 5 billion dollars more than in 1933. Taking higher living costs into account, this is an increase of about 9 percent. The increase in urban purchasing power was larger than the increase in the cost of living.

The increase in cost of living also was accompanied by a more rapid rise in that portion of urban income which was distributed as pay rolls to those persons who were employed. The number of persons employed in December 1933 was 74.4 percent of the number employed of the 1923–25 average. Employment in December 1934 was 78 percent of the 1923–25 average. Factory pay rolls increased from 54.5 percent to 63.2 of the 1929 level. Thus the average wages received by persons employed in December 1933 were 73 percent of the 1929 average, as compared with 81 percent in December 1934. The average pay rolls received by employed persons increased nearly 11 percent. Contrasted with this increase, cost of living in December 1934 was about 4 percent higher than in December 1933.

These comparisons do not take into account the situation of the unemployed. However, it appears that the real problem of the urban consumer was not the increase in food prices, but the lack of income among a large number of unemployed who had relied on industry for their livelihood.

FARMER'S SHARE OF CONSUMER DOLLAR

This research work has developed the fact that the farmer's share in the consumer's food dollar has during the year shown a slow but steady increase.

In studying this increase a list of 14 common foods was selected. The cost of the monthly purchases of this list for a typical family was ascertained. The average cost of the list in 1932 was $16.78. For the raw materials used in the foods listed, the farmer received in that year $5.54, or 33 cents out of each consumer dollar.

In 1933 the consumer cost for these foods had dropped to $16.44, while the farm value had stepped up to $5.81, making the farmer's share 35 cents of each consumer dollar, exclusive of benefit payments.

In 1934, recovery measures increased both the cost of the typical monthly purchases of these foods, and prices that farmers received for the raw materials that went into them. The retail cost of the foods rose to $18.39, and prices to farmers rose to $6.90. At the same time the proportion of the consumer's dollar going to the farmer increased to 37.5 cents, exclusive of benefit payments.

The staff of the consumers' counsel has examined the differences between the retail values and the farm values, or the "spreads" that represent all the charges of transportation, processing, and marketing of these foods.

It has found that many of the costs of food distribution and processing are relatively fixed. This helps to account for the more severe drop in farm prices than in retail prices during the depression.

At the pit of the depression in farm prices in 1932, costs of transporting, processing, and marketing a month's supply of the 14 listed foods for a typical family were $11.24. During 1934 these costs averaged $11.49.

There seems, on the whole, to have been no general pyramiding of food prices.

Table 49, developed by the consumers' counsel, shows the range of retail food prices, farm prices, and middlemen's charges during the past 10 years. The figures show that while retail food costs have advanced somewhat, they were still in 1934 far below the 1929 level and even below the 1931 level. Since 1932 the farm price has shown a much larger percentage of increase than the retail price.

TABLE 49.—*Cost of transporting, processing, and marketing foods, 1924 to 1934*

[Spread between cost of a month's supply of 14 foods for a typical family and the value of these foods at the farm]

Year	Retail value	Value at farm	Margin between values at farm and at retail	Farmer's share	Year	Retail value	Value at farm	Margin between values at farm and at retail	Farmer's share
				Percent					*Percent*
1924	$24.04	$10.81	$13.23	45.0	1930	$24.20	$10.82	$13.46	44.4
1925	26.24	12.54	13.70	47.8	1931	19.89	7.55	12.35	37.9
1926	26.97	13.04	13.93	48.4	1932	16.78	5.54	11.24	33.0
1927	26.16	12.19	13.96	46.6	1933	16.44	5.81	[1] 10.63	[2] 35.3
1928	25.97	12.44	13.73	47.1	1934	18.39	6.90	[1] 11.49	[2] 37.5
1929	26.11	12.40	13.71	47.4					

[1] Including processing taxes.
[2] Excluding benefit payments.

Foods included in the above table are: 12.4 pounds of beef, 6.2 pounds of pork, 0.7 pound of lamb, 1.9 pounds of chicken, 5.1 dozen eggs, 28.1 quarts of whole milk, 6.4 pounds of evaporated milk, 5.5 pounds of butter, 1 pound of cheese, 2.9 pounds of rice, 58.7 pounds of potatoes, 22 pounds of flour, 44.2 pounds of bread, and 1.9 pounds of macaroni.

A continuing record of retail prices of typical cotton textiles also has been undertaken. This record provides a basis for checking on the effect of the cotton-control program on consumer prices.

Collection of retail prices on cotton overalls, work shirts, sheets, and unbleached muslin, in 25 cities, was started July 27, 1933, 5 days before the cotton processing tax went into effect and 20 days before the N. R. A. cotton textile code became effective.

Comparison of retail prices, farm prices, and margins on July 27, 1933, and December 18, 1934, is made in table 50. The table shows for the latter date processing taxes from which benefit payments are made to farmers.

TABLE 50.—*Comparison of farm and retail prices in cents, for various cotton products on July 27, 1933, and on Dec. 18, 1934, showing margin between farm and retail price, and amount of processing tax*

Article	Retail price		Farm price		Margin [1]		
	July 27, 1933	Dec. 18, 1934	July 27, 1933	Dec. 18, 1934	Processing tax	July 27, 1933	Dec. 18, 1934
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Overalls	109	160	20	26	8.27	89	125.73
Work shirts	73	90	9	11	3.49	64	75.51
Sheets, 81 by 99 inches	99	130	19	24	7.66	80	98.34
Unbleached muslin, yard	10	14	3	4	1.13	7	8.67

Distributor's margins do not include processing tax.

THE CONSUMERS' GUIDE

Protection of consumers' rights to fair prices and quality is not only a function of the Administration but a responsibility of consumers themselves. To this end, and under the authority of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the office of consumers' counsel has assembled and given publicity to factual material on changes in the prices of foods and materials, both to the farmer and to consumers, and has attempted to assist in the self-protection of consumers by publishing material intended to advise them in intelligent buying.

This information is released in the form of a biweekly bulletin, the Consumers' Guide. In each issue of this bulletin are published current reports on retail prices of 35 foods in 51 cities; changes in farm prices of the raw materials in these foods; and discussion of factors influencing the movements in these prices.

At less frequent intervals, data on prices of cotton materials are included. Articles of a more general character, intended to aid consumers in understanding the relation of the agricultural adjustment program to general economic recovery, and acquaint them with efforts being made by individuals and groups of consumers to obtain the greatest possible value for their expenditures, are also published in the Consumers' Guide.

During 1934 the Consumers' Guide has included articles on better buying; on the importance of a consumer check on weights and measures; on the organization of the production and distribution of milk, potatoes, sugar, evaporated milk, pork products, and other farm produce; on standardized grading and labeling of food products; on direct marketing of farm products; on cooperative purchasing; on consumer efforts to increase consumption of farm products; on the incidence of processing taxes; and on the purchase and distribution of food supplies to needy families, etc.

The Consumers' Guide is distributed free to Federal, State, and local Government officers, to the press, and to officers of such consumer organizations as the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the American Association of University Women, the national and State leagues of women voters, Business and Professional Women's League, American Home Economics Association, the Women's Trade Union League, county consumers' councils, self-help organizations, and many others. Requests for individual subscriptions have been received from more than 40,000 consumers. The distribution at the beginning of 1934 was 24,000 copies, and at the end of the year, 50,000 copies.

RADIO BROADCASTS

The consumers' counsel continued through 1934 the weekly radio interview between the consumers' counsel and an officer of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The information given in these broadcasts consists, on the one hand, of the broad presentation of some phase of Adjustment Administration activity, its problems and their solution as they touch consumer interest; on the other hand, of concrete details of buying information, movements of prices, and interpretation of those movements. Suggestions on dealing with immediate individual consumer problems are made. The programs also seek to promote a better understanding of the Adjustment Administration's general relationship with the consumer.

To the radio work of consumers' counsel there has been added this year a syndicated series of 10-minute speeches called "Consumer Facts" released from this office through the radio service of the Department of Agriculture. This service was accepted and scheduled for regular weekly local presentations by 150 radio stations. In subject matter it is similar to the interviews described above.

Occasional speeches have been made by the consumers' counsel on the Farm and Home Hour—the Department of Agriculture's program broadcast over 50 stations.

Adaptations of the Federation of Women's Clubs program into dialogs designed for classroom discussions on general consumer problems have been requested by more than 1,000 adult education and other groups.

EXHIBITS

Exhibits of material on consumer education were in increasing demand during the year. A series of posters, consisting of enlargements of photographs and drawings that had been published in the Consumers' Guide, were prepared by the office of consumers' counsel for exhibit at National and State conventions of consumer organizations, State fairs, farm and home weeks, and extension conferences. Arrangements for managing the exhibits were made with officials of the consumer organizations, chairmen of local county consumer councils or with extension workers of the Department of Agriculture.

Among the gatherings at which exhibits have been shown are:

Annual convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Hot Springs, Ark.

National Congress of Social Work, Kansas City, Mo. This group included delegates from all the major public and private social agencies in the country.

Annual meeting of the National Education Association in Washington, D. C. Over 20,000 teachers and administrators from all over the United States attended this convention.

Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago.
Consumers' League of Kansas City.
Vocational Education Conference, Nashville, Tenn.
Second Business Conference of the School of Business, University of Chicago.
Consumer and Cost of Living Conference, St. Louis, Mo.
Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

In connection with the exhibits about 100,000 pieces of literature have been distributed. These included copies of the Consumers' Guide, reprints of radio talks, and special leaflets on consumer subjects.

NATIONAL MILK SURVEY

For several years dairymen have been producing milk at prices which have brought severe hardships to their families and farm business. Yet it should be an obligation of society as a whole, and not the moral responsibility of the Nation's dairymen, to provide dairy products for that portion of the consuming population unable to pay a fair price for them.

In recognition of the fact that society is interested in the health of all, a national milk survey was undertaken in 1934 by women in 59 communities in 46 States. The purpose of this survey was not only to determine the situation with respect to consumption of milk, but to focus public attention on the problem. In response to a request made to the Secretary of Agriculture by leaders of 12 national women's organizations, the direction of the survey was assumed by the consumers' counsel. Local organizations of women, cooperating with the public schools, collected the data.

Reports were obtained from 29,485 families, all of them with children in school and with incomes ranging from average to very low. Of the total, more than 14 percent reported that they bought no fresh milk at all. Average purchases of fresh milk by all families amounted to less than six-tenths of a pint per capita daily. Average purchases of evaporated milk amounted to more than 18 pounds a year per capita. These purchases, both of fresh and evaporated milk, were found to be 27 percent below the quantity of milk specified in the "restricted diet", described by the Bureau of Home Economics as a subsistence level for a limited period only.

OTHER INFORMATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The growth of interest in the field of consumer economics was one of the significant developments of 1934. Many national women's organizations have not only incorporated study of consumer problems in their programs, but have organized departments of information to encourage cooperation with various recovery administrations. The consumers' counsel has been called upon by these organizations to function as a kind of clearing house for consumer information, coordinating information on various consumer services of the Government.

Services of this character have been rendered to such organizations as:

General Federation of Women's Clubs.
American Association of University Women.
National Congress of Parents and Teachers.
National Council of Women of the United States.
National League of Women Voters.
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

National Association of Colored Women.
National Council of Jewish Women.
National Council of Catholic Women.
Southern Women's Educational Alliance.
National Women's Trade Union League.
National Young Women's Christian Association.
American Women's Hospital Association.
American Nurses' Association.
Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Cooperating with the Consumers' Division of the National Emergency Council, the consumers' counsel has been in close communication with their authorized county consumers' councils in supplying information on the agricultural program. Between 140 and 150 of these councils have been organized for the purpose of aiding in the local adjustment of consumer problems and acting as a two-way channel through which factual economic information may be distributed to consumers.

Students and teachers from hundreds of schools and colleges have been supplied information on the agricultural recovery program and its bearing on consumers.

Behind these educational efforts of the consumers' counsel has been the dual purpose of identifying agricultural and city workers' interests and aiding the "slowly growing impulse among consumers to enter the industrial market place equipped with sufficient organization to insist upon fair prices and honest sales", recognized in the President's message to Congress in January 1934 as a policy of the national administration.

CHAPTER 18

LEGAL PHASES AND DEVELOPMENTS

I. SUMMARY OF AMENDATORY LEGISLATION

The amendments which have been made to the Agricultural Adjustment Act during 1934 can be briefly summarized under the following heads:

1. Enlargement of class of "basic agricultural commodities" to include additional commodities.
2. The enactment of a complete regulatory plan for sugar beets and sugarcane.
3. Provision of supplementary procedures with respect to the handling of cotton which the Secretary of Agriculture has acquired.
4. Special amendments claryifying and expanding the tax provisions of the act.
5. Miscellaneous clarifying provisions.

BASIC AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY CLASS ENLARGED

By amendment, the benefit-payment and processing-tax provisions of the act can now be made effective for rye, flax, barley, grain sorghums, cattle, sugar beets and sugarcane, and peanuts, in addition to the basic agricultural commodities to which these provisions of the act had already been applicable. Sugar beets and sugarcane were added by the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act, approved May 9, 1934; all the others by the Jones-Connally Act, approved April 7, 1934.

REGULATORY PLAN FOR SUGAR ESTABLISHED

By the provisions of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act, there were established calendar year marketing quotas for the United States sugar beet producing area, and for the States of Louisiana and Florida. The Secretary of Agriculture was to estimate the consumption requirements of sugar for continental United States for the calendar year and, on the basis of a representative standard indicated in the sugar act, allot the difference between his estimate of domestic consumption requirements, and the guaranteed quotas to the continental United States, among the insular areas of the United States and foreign countries, including Cuba. Further provision was made for the allotment of these regional quotas among processors, handlers of sugar, and others. The Jones-Costigan Sugar Act also made specific provision for the inclusion in benefit contracts and marketing agreements of provisions which would limit or regulate child labor and would fix minimum wages for workers or growers in the industry; and conferred upon the Secretary authority to adjudicate disputes.

The Jones-Costigan Act makes exceptions with respect to sugar beets and sugarcane that are not duplicated for other commodities.

1. Thus, it includes a provision requiring that the Secretary set the benefit-payment and processing-tax plan in operation by the thirtieth day after the adoption of the act instead of the usual provision that the processing tax be in effect from the beginning of the marketing year next following the date of the proclamation that benefit payments are to be made.

2. The rate of processing tax had to be specially dealt with, in large measure because "first domestic processing" was specially defined, and also because the rate of tax was limited to the amount of the reduction in the rate of duty adjusted to the tariff arrangement between the United States and Cuba.

3. Although the original act was inapplicable to the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Canal Zone, and the Island of Guam, the President was now empowered, in the case of sugar beets and sugarcane, if he found it necessary to effectuate the declared policy, to make the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act applicable to these hitherto excepted possessions of the United States.

4. While the termination of the Agricultural Adjustment Act as a whole is dependent upon the President's determination that the national economic emergency in relation to agriculture has been ended, in the case of sugar beets and sugarcane, the regulatory plan is to terminate at the end of 3 years after the adoption of the Jones-Costigan Act. It is, of course, possible that the act as a whole may be terminated sooner.

5. The President is authorized to provide that part or all of the proceeds of taxes collected from the processing of sugar beets or sugarcane in the Territories of Puerto Rico and Hawaii or the insular possessions, or upon the processing within continental United States of sugar coming from these areas, shall be held as a separate fund in the name of the Territory upon the processing of sugar from which the tax was collected. This fund may be expended for the benefit of agriculture, or paid out as rental or benefit payments for sugar beets or sugarcane reduction, or used for expansion of markets and removal of surplus products in such areas.

6. Special provisions are also in force for floor stocks taxes on sugar, particularly sugar in customs custody or which is still the subject of a bona fide contract or sale.

7. The Jones-Costigan Act also made provision for the establishment of separate quotas for edible molasses and syrup of cane juice.

8. Finally, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to purchase not in excess of 300,000 tons of sugar (raw value) from surplus stocks of direct-consumption sugar produced in the United States beet-sugar area, said sugar not to be included in the quota for such areas. The proceeds deriving from the sale or other distribution of this sugar (including distribution for unemployment relief) was to be appropriated for the general purposes of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEDURES WITH RESPECT TO HANDLING COTTON

Section 4 of the original Agricultural Adjustment Act, dealing with the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to borrow money upon cotton in his possession or control, has been amended to confer upon the Secretary of Agriculture an additional means of procuring money.

The original act merely provided that the Secretary of Agriculture was to have the authority to borrow money upon cotton in his possession or control and deposit warehouse receipts for such cotton as collateral for the loan. The requirement of deposit of warehouse receipts as collateral is now made discretionary with the Secretary of Agriculture. In addition, the new section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to advance $100,000,000 to the Secretary of Agriculture, at his request, for the purpose of paying off debts, discharging liens and paying expenses incident to carrying, handling, insuring and marketing the cotton which the Secretary may have acquired. The request for such funds is to be accompanied by a statement showing the quantity and quality of cotton held by him and its approximate aggregate market value. Funds thus acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture, may, within his discretion, be advanced to agencies which he has established for handling and marketing the cotton. Provision is also made for the disposition of the proceeds derived from the sale of cotton.

LOANS CANNOT EXCEED MARKET VALUE

The amendment to section 5 expands in general language the purpose for which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may make loans to the Secretary of Agriculture to include the performance of any of his duties and functions under part I of the act. It contains the provision, however, that the advance of money or loan is not to be in excess of the market value of the cotton or the interest of the Secretary of Agriculture in the cotton upon which the advance or loan is being made, plus certain handling, carrying, and marketing costs. Instead of the previous provision, which provided that the Secretary was to deposit warehouse receipts as collateral security (and, in the event of the impracticability of such deposit, that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation take such other security as it considered acceptable), there was substituted a provision exonerating the Secretary from depositing any evidence of title to the cotton as security, and declared it sufficient if he gave to the corporation a written statement showing the quantity and quality of cotton against which the advance or loan was being made. Furthermore, the Secretary was instructed by Congress to dispose of all the cotton held by him by March 1, 1936.

AMENDMENTS CLARIFY AND EXPAND TAX PROVISIONS

The tax provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act received extensive amendment during the course of the year. In addition to the special provisions with respect to sugar which have been dealt with above, the general provisions with respect to administration were more carefully articulated and their enforcement made more explicit.

1. Thus, the original act allowed an exception to the defined rate of processing tax in the situation where such a rate of tax would reduce consumption and thereby result in the accumulation of surplus stocks or the depression of farm prices. An amendment took cognizance of the situation where the levying of a tax had such undesirable effects only when the processing was for particular uses of a commodity, and gave the Secretary authority to lower processing tax rates on processing for any designated use or uses as well as on processing of the commodity generally.

2. Processing, the definition of which is of considerable importance in connection with the levying of processing taxes, was more explicitly defined so that it would be clear that it comprehended manufacturing and the preparation of a commodity for distribution or use. It also received special definition in the case of sugar beets and sugarcane and peanuts.

3. Section 15 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act originally authorized the Secretary of Agriculture, in situations where the products of any commodity were of such low value that the levying of a processing tax would in great measure prevent the use of the commodity in the manufacture of such products, to make a certification to that effect to the Secretary of the Treasury, and then provided that the Secretary of the Treasury was to refund taxes paid with respect to the amount of the commodity used in the manufacture of the low-value products. This was clarified by amendment stating more specifically the contents of the Secretary of Agriculture's certification, and allowing the certification to contain recommendations for the suspension of processing taxes, and the making of refunds.

4. The exemption from taxes under the act, of persons delivering products to organizations for charitable distribution, was by specific enumeration clearly made to include State or Federal organizations or institutions, whether involved as givers or users of the products. In addition, refunds or credits of the tax were made dependent upon proof that the tax had not been included in the price of the product delivered to the charitable organization, or that, if so included, the processor had repaid, or agreed in writing to repay, the amount of such tax. A time limitation of refunds to 6 months after the delivery for charitable distribution or use was imposed.

5. The procedure in connection with floor-stocks taxes was also elaborated. For example, taxes on articles in customs custody or control on the effective date of the tax had to be paid prior to release from customs custody or control.

6. It was provided that whenever there is a decrease or an increase in the rate of the processing tax an adjustment shall be made with respect to floor stocks, so that all of the products of a commodity may move into channels of trade bearing an equal tax burden.

7. Refunds of taxes in connection with exportation to foreign countries and insular possessions are directed to be specifically made to the exporter or consignor named in the bill of lading under which the product is exported. Furthermore, instead of insisting that the product be processed wholly or in chief value from a commodity with respect to which a tax under the act has been paid, refunds are now allowed on the exportation of products which are partly processed from tax-paying commodities.

8. The Secretary of the Treasury's authority to permit postponement of payment of taxes for a period not exceeding 90 days has, by amendment, been extended to 180 days.

9. Furthermore, the act now concludes with provisions imposing a fine of not more than $1,000, or imprisonment for not exceeding 6 months, or both, as a penalty upon the making of false statements (written or oral), in connection with (*a*) purchases, (*b*) processing charges, or (*c*) settlements under contracts to buy, which would lead any person to believe that any amount deducted from the market

price, or charged for processing, or deducted from the gross sales price, respectively, consisted of a tax imposed under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, when the person making the statement knows it to be false.

MISCELLANEOUS CLARIFYING AMENDMENTS

Additional amendments enacted by Congress at the last session operated in various ways to clarify different provisions in the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

1. One such amendment clarified the operation of the marketing agreement section of the act, so as to render unmistakably clear what had already been understood. That the current of interstate commerce, the handling of commodities in which is the subject of regulation by marketing agreements, may include commodities which burden, obstruct, or in any way affect interstate or foreign commerce.

2. The Secretary of Agriculture was given power to make public such information as he deems necessary to effectuate the purposes of the act, notwithstanding any provisions of existing law.

3. The district courts of the United States were vested with jurisdiction specifically to enforce and to prevent persons from violating the provisions of the sugar act, or orders, regulations and agreements, or licenses made pursuant to the act as a whole. It was also made the duty of the district attorneys of the United States to enforce the remedies and collect the forfeitures provided for in the act.

4. The act was amended to provide that any person willfully exceeding any quota or allotment fixed for him by the Secretary pursuant to the act should forfeit to the United States a sum equal to three times the current market value of such excess, and that such forfeiture should be recoverable in a civil suit brought by the United States.

II. COURT DECISIONS ON AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT LITIGATION DURING 1934

SIGNIFICANT POINTS DEVELOPED IN COURT

A survey of Agricultural Adjustment Act litigation in the courts during 1934 discloses these significant points:

1. The court decisions involving the licensing section (sec. 8 (3) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act) have, with two exceptions, been based upon the question of interstate commerce under the statute; these two exceptions, as noted below, were decisions with respect to constitutionality.

2. There has been no decision by any circuit court of appeals (and of course not by the Supreme Court of the United States) on the constitutionality of any section of the Agricultural Adjustment Act statute.

3. In the lower courts there has been one decision upholding the constitutionality of the processing tax sections of the act; and this case represents the only challenge to these sections.

4. There has been one case upholding the constitutionality of the so-called "Sugar Act" (which is part of the Agricultural Adjustment Act statute); and this is the only challenge to the Sugar Act made in the courts.

5. There have been only two lower-court decisions on the constitutionality of section 8 (3) (licensing section): One in Florida by the lower Federal court holding the entire act unconstitutional, which was reversed by the circuit court of appeals (5th circuit) upon the ground that the question of constitutionality was not, upon that record, properly before the lower court; the other a decision by a lower Federal court in Chicago upholding the constitutionality of section 8 (3) and the Chicago milk license (from which decision no appeal was taken).

6. Of the 17 cases in which the validity of licenses issued under section 8 (3) of the act was challenged (either offensively or defensively) only three cases went to a final decree.

7. Thus far all of the other decisions, in cases involving licenses issued under section 8 (3) of the act, were rendered in granting or refusing preliminary injunctions.

8. The only serious setback sustained by the Government was in seven decisions involving the validity of milk licenses on the question of interstate commerce which were decided between July 1934 and November 16, 1934. In all of these seven cases the lower Federal courts held on the record in each of the cases respectively that the Federal Government had no right to regulate the dairies in these cases. However, it is important to note (*a*) that each of the dairies involved purchased and sold all of its milk within the same State, (*b*) that practically no fluid milk was shipped into the State (in which the dairy did business) from another State—in other words, there were no interstate shipments of fluid milk.

In each of these seven cases the Government sought to justify the legality of the Federal regulation of fluid milk in these seven milk sheds upon the sole ground that dairy products (butter, cheese, etc.) were and are being transported in great quantities in interstate commerce throughout the country; that the price received by producers for their fluid milk in these markets is so interrelated with the price of these products which move in interstate commerce that the price of the former substantially affects the price and movements of dairy products in interstate commerce; and hence Federal regulation of the purchase of fluid milk from the producer for consumption in these milk sheds is legally justified.

This contention of the Government was overruled by the lower courts in these seven markets. This theory of the Government is still somewhat novel and less familiar to the courts. In three of these cases appeals have been taken to the circuit court of appeals.

In one of the seven cases (the Baltimore case) the lower Federal court held that the Baltimore milk license was not authorized by section 8 (3) of the act because it, in effect, contained a marketing plan instead of being limited merely to matters which may be referred to as "unfair practices or charges."

9. In order accurately to appraise the trends of judicial decisions in Agricultural Adjustment Act litigation, the theory of the Government in these seven cases should be sharply and clearly distinguished from the theory of the Government in markets like Chicago and Boston, for example. In these latter markets the theory of the Government is briefly as follows: That in excess of 40 percent of the milk consumed in these milk sheds is produced outside of the State; that in order for the Federal Government to effectively regulate the interstate milk, it is necessary to regulate the milk produced and sold within each milk shed respectively.

This contention of the Government was presented to the Federal courts in Chicago in three cases. In the first case a judge of the lower Federal court sustained the theory and upheld the Chicago license. The other two Chicago cases were both decided by another judge who held the theory, and the facts supporting this theory, immaterial upon the ground that the Chicago milk license was a regulation of production of milk, and hence could not be interstate commerce. In the case decided favorably to the Government no appeal was taken. In the other two cases, the Government has taken appeals.

NATURE OF EACH CASE

1. *Ewa Plantation Company et al.*, v. *Henry A. Wallace*, S. C. Dist. Col., Oct., 1934. (62 W. L. R. 830) Sugar Agt.

In this case 37 companies producing and processing Hawaiian sugarcane brought suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for an injunction restraining the Secretary of Agriculture from carrying into effect the provisions of the Jones-Costigan amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the sugar quota regulations issued by the Secretary. The complainants contended that they had been discriminated against both under the provisions of the amendment and by the sugar regulations. The court in its decision sustained the validity of the amendment and upheld the action taken by the Secretary in determining the quotas for the sugar-producing areas. The court also held that the complaining companies had not only failed to prove any financial damage resulting from the amendment and the Secretary's action, but that they stand to gain by the enforcement of the act as amended.

2. *Franklin Process Co.* v. *Hoosac Mills Corp.*, D. C. Mass., Eq. No. 3926, Oct. 19, 1934.—Processing Taxes.

In this case a claim filed with the receivers by the United States for cotton floor stocks tax and cotton processing tax assessed under the Agricultural Adjustment Act was contested by the receivers on constitutional grounds. The court held the claim to be valid and held as follows: The floor stocks taxes and processing taxes are proper excises and meet the requirements of uniformity; the act is a genuine revenue measure and the proceeds of the taxes are appropriated for constitutional purposes; the act is not class legislation; the provisions of the act authorizing the Secretary to determine when a production-adjustment program will begin and to determine, from the standards prescribed in the act, rates of tax, do not unlawfully delegate legislative power to an administrative officer; the act does not constitute an unlawful attempt to legislate within the field of State powers and outside the powers granted to Congress by the Constitution; the act was an emergency measure and as such it must be treated; there is no denial of due process. An appeal is being taken from the final decree.

3. *Therrell* v. *Wallace et al.*, D. C. S. D., Miss., Nov. 20, 1934. Bankhead Act.

A cotton grower brought suit against the Secretary of Agriculture, various officials administering the Bankhead Act, the United States attorney and the collector of internal revenue, to obtain a declaratory judgment adjudicating unconstitutionality of the Bankhead Act. The court dismissed the bill as to the Secretary of Agriculture and the administrative officials, holding that jurisdiction could not be obtained over the Secretary out of the district of his residence without his consent, and that the administrative officials were not proper parties in the case in the absence of the Secretary. The court held that the Secretary was not an indispensable party to the suit against the United States attorney and the collector, and directed plaintiff to file an amended bill against them alleging further facts, the original bill being insufficient. The case is pending.

4. *United States* v. *Shissler et al.*, D. C. N. D., Ill., 1934 (Holly, D. J.) 7 Fed. (2d) 123.

The two defendant dairies having violated the price and other provisions of the Chicago milk license issued by the Secretary of Agricul-

ture under the authority vested in him by the Agricultural Adjustment Act, their licenses were revoked after a hearing by the Secretary. The defendants continued in business. Thereupon the Government filed a bill for injunction. After a hearing upon a preliminary injunction, the court upheld the constitutionality of section 8 (3) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and held the Chicago milk license to be valid and entered a preliminary injunction against the two dairies. No appeal was taken from the injunction.

5. *Hillsborough Packing Co., et al.*, v. *Wallace*, D. C. S. D. of Florida, January 30, 1934.

A preliminary injunction was issued against the members of the Florida control committee, acting under a marketing agreement and license for citrus fruit grown in Florida, both executed pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The committee was restrained from interfering with shipments by a shipper who had signed and a grower who had not signed an agreement, and from enforcing any regulation or agreement entered into pursuant to the act. The court in its opinion held that the Agricultural Adjustment Act was unconstitutional and the license void.

6. *Yarnell, et al.*, v. *Hillsborough Packing Co.*, C. C. A. 5, Eq. No. 7309, Apr. 14, 1934. 70 Fed. (2d) 435.

In this case a circuit court of appeals, upon an appeal from the preliminary injunction issued by the district court, reversed the injunction and held that the constitutionality of neither the statute nor the license was properly presented to the lower court, and hence could not have been passed upon by the lower court. The court further held that an injunction does not lie merely because an act is unconstitutional, and one seeking such relief must show further that he is entitled to it on some clear ground of equity jurisdiction. Such ground was not shown here, for one petitioner was a voluntary party to a valid agreement, and the other one could not secure an injunction against a committee having no power to enforce its orders. Thus the circuit court of appeals did not pass on the constitutionality of any part of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

7. *Edgewater Dairy Co.* v. *Wallace*, et al, D. C. N. D. Ill., Eq. No. 13878, June 26, 1934 (Barnes, D. J.). 7 Fed. (2d) 121.

In this case six dairies applied for a preliminary injunction against the enforcement of the Chicago milk license, and the Government filed its cross bill asking for an injunction against the six dairies from violating the terms and conditions of the Chicago milk license.

The court did not pass upon the constitutionality of the statute, but held the Chicago milk license to be void because, in its opinion, the Chicago milk license was an attempt by the Federal Government to regulate the production of milk, and that the production of milk is not interstate commerce. The district court granted the preliminary injunction in favor of the six dairies against the Government's enforcing the Chicago milk license and overruled the application of the Government for its injunction against the dairies.

The facts showed that the dairies produced and sold all of their milk in the State of Illinois, but the facts introduced by the Government showed that 40 percent of all milk consumed in the Chicago area is produced outside of the State of Illinois and shipped into Illinois and consumed in the Chicago sales area. There were further facts introduced by the Government upon which it rested its conten-

tion that the entire Chicago market is in the current of interstate commerce.

From the decision of the district court granting the injunction, the Government has taken an appeal to the circuit court of appeals for the Seventh Circuit, which is now pending.

8. *Columbus Milk Producers Cooperative Association et al.* v. *Henry A. Wallace et al.*, D. C. N. D. Ill., Eq. No. 13985, November 26, 1934.

In this case the Columbus Milk Producers Cooperative Association, together with its member producers of milk, being Wisconsin producers of milk, and the Meadowmoor Dairies, Inc., being a distributor of milk, filed their bill for an injunction against the enforcement of the Chicago milk license. The Government asked the court to enter a preliminary injunction against the association and the Meadowmoor Dairies, Inc., enjoining them from violating the terms and conditions of the Chicago milk license.

The court did not pass on the question of the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment statute or the Chicago milk license. The court followed its own decision in the Edgewater case, and held that the Chicago milk license was an attempt to regulate production, and hence not interstate commerce and was therefore void. The court found, however, that the plaintiff association and the Meadowmoor Dairies, Inc., were engaged in interstate commerce, but that the Chicago milk market was not in the current of interstate commerce for the reason above stated.

There was a final hearing on the merits, and the court entered a final decree granting the injunction in favor of the dairies and denying the injunction requested by the Government. From this final decision the Government has taken its appeal to the circuit court of appeals for the seventh circuit.

9. *United States* v. *Neuendorf et al.*, D. C. S. D. Iowa, October 19, 1934.

In this case the Government sought to enjoin a dairy operating in Des Moines, Iowa, from continuing in business after the revocation of its license under the milk license for the Des Moines area. The Government's application for a preliminary injunction was denied on the ground that all the milk handled by the dairy was both produced and distributed within the State of Iowa, and that, hence, it was not in the current of interstate commerce. The court, therefore, held that the plaintiffs were not subject to the Des Moines milk license.

10. *United States* v. *Greenwood Dairy Farms, Inc.*, D. C. S. D. Ind., September 27, 1934.

In this case the Government filed a bill to enjoin a dairy operating in Indianapolis, Ind., from continuing to distribute milk after the revocation of its license under the milk license issued for the Indianapolis area. The case was submitted to the court for a final decree on affidavits and an agreed statement of facts. The court refused to grant the Government an injunction on the ground that all the milk handled by the dairy was both produced and distributed in Indiana, and that since the milk handled by the dairy was not in the current of interstate commerce, it was not bound by the Indianapolis milk license. An appeal from this decision is being taken to the circuit court of appeals for the seventh circuit.

11 and 12. *Hill* v. *Darger*, D. C. S. D. Cal., September 7, 1934, and *Kurtz* v. *Berdie*, D. C. S. D. Cal.,, September 7, 1934.

In *Hill* v. *Darger* the plaintiffs were Los Angeles dairies who sought to enjoin the holding of an administrative hearing to take evidence of alleged violations by the dairies of the Los Angeles milk license. In *Kurtz* v. *Berdie* the plaintiffs were Los Angeles dairies whose licenses had been revoked by the Secretary of Agriculture. They sought to enjoin the United States attorney and others from enforcing against them the penalties provided by the act for doing business without a license. Both cases were heard before Judge Cosgrave, who granted the plaintiffs preliminary injunctions on the theory that these dairies were not subject to the Los Angeles license because none of the milk which they handled moved in interstate commerce. These two cases are now pending on appeal before the circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit.

13. *Dougles* v. *Wallace*, D. C. W. D. Okla., October 17, 1935.

In this case a bill was filed by several milk producers in the Oklahoma City market to enjoin the enforcement of the Oklahoma City milk license. It appeared that the plaintiffs produced all of their milk in Oklahoma and that all of it was distributed within that State. Judge Vaught held the Oklahoma City milk license unconstitutional on the ground that it was an unwarranted regulation of intrastate business.

14. *Royal Farms Dairy* v. *Henry A. Wallace et al.*, D. C. D. Md., November 16, 1934.

In this case a bill in equity was filed by a Baltimore dairy to enjoin enforcement against it of the Baltimore milk license. After a trial on the merits, Judge Chesnut granted the dairy a permanent injunction. The dairy distributed only milk produced in Maryland and because of this fact the court held that the milk it handled was not in the current of interstate commerce and that, therefore, the Baltimore milk license could not be applied to it. The court also held that the Baltimore milk license was invalid because it, in effect, contained a marketing plan instead of being limited merely to matters which may be referred to as "unfair practices or charges."

In all of the cases discussed above, it appeared that none of the milk handled by the dairies actually moved in interstate commerce. In the milk markets involved in these cases practically no fluid milk comes into the markets from other States, nor is any of the milk produced in these market areas transported out of the respective States in which they are located. The licensing of such milk markets as these under the Agricultural Adjustment Act is based on the theory that the price received by producers for their fluid milk in these markets is so interrelated with the price of butter, cheese, and other dairy products which move in interstate commerce, that the price of the former substantially affects the price and movements of dairy products in interstate commerce, and, hence, Federal regulation of the purchase of fluid milk from the producer for consumption in these milk sheds is legally justified.

This proposition was considered by the courts which decided the cases discussed above, but it was held untenable, in most cases, on the ground that the effect which fluid-milk prices in such markets have upon the interstate movement of dairy products is too indirect to be subject to regulation by the Federal Government.

15. *Mellwood Dairy et al.* v. *Sparks*, D. C. W. D. Ky., July 2, 1934.

In this case 13 dairies distributing milk in Louisville, Ky., filed a bill in equity to enjoin the United States attorney from enforcing the Louisville milk license against them. The court granted the dairies a preliminary injunction without rendering any opinion. The preliminary injunction was granted apparently on the theory that the Louisville milk license was not applicable to these dairies because they were not engaged in interstate commerce. Upon appeal the circuit court of appeals for the sixth circuit reversed the order of the district court granting the injunction, upon the grounds that the district court had failed to find that the plaintiff dairies would sustain irreparable injury if the injunction were not granted. The circuit court of appeals thus did not pass upon the question of constitutionality.

16. *Black et al.* v. *Little et al.*, D. C. E. D., Mich., November 1934.

In this case a bill in equity was filed by several dairies operating in cities of Flint, Bay City, and Saginaw, Mich., against the United States attorney and the market administrator of the milk license for this area. The plaintiffs sought to have the defendants enjoined from enforcing the milk license against them. The district court refused to grant the dairies a preliminary injunction. The court also denied the defendants' motion to dismiss the bill of complaint and held the case for trial as a suit for a declaratory judgment as to the validitiy of the milk license and the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

17. *Mefford, et al.* v. *Hunter et al.* and *United States* v. *Mefferd*, D. C. S. D. Cal., October 18, 1934, Eq. No. 374–C and 399–C (Cosgrave, *D. J.*)

The plaintiffs, shippers of California citrus fruits, filed a bill to enjoin Federal officials from enforcing the provisions of the license for citrus fruits grown in the State of California against them. The United States filed an independent bill to enjoin these shippers from violating the license. Upon a consolidated hearing of the two cases, the court held that a preliminary injunction should issue, enjoining the Federal officials from enforcing the license in respect to shipments of citrus fruits made entirely within the State of California. However, it enjoined the shippers from shipping fruit from points within California to points outside of the State except in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in the license. In a subsequent proceeding, prosecuted in the State court against the same shippers, under the California Agricultural Adjustment Act, the State court entered a temporary injunction enjoining the shippers from violating any of the provisions of the license with respect to intrastate shipments of fruit. (*The People of the State of California* v. *Mefferd*, Superior Court of California, Tulare County, Nov. 21, 1934, Allen, *J.*)

18. *United States* v. *Dwyer*, D. C. Mass.

The defendant dairy having violated the Boston milk license, the Secretary of Agriculture, after an administrative hearing, did, pursuant to the statute, revoke the license of the dairy. The dairy continued to do business; whereupon the Government filed its bill for injunction in the Federal court, and upon an application for a preliminary injunction the court restrained the dairy from doing an interstate business in milk pending the final determination of the merits of the case. The case has not yet been tried. No opinion was rendered.

19. *United States* v. *Dixie Rice Mill, Inc.*, D. C. W. D. La., July 30, 1934.

A bill was filed to require the performance by the Dixie Rice Mill, Inc., of the terms of a marketing agreement, issued pursuant to section 8 (2) of the Agricultural Adjustment statute, between it and other rice millers located in the States of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee and the Secretary of Agriculture. The defendant moved to dismiss the bill, but the court denied the motion and sustained the bill, stating in its opinion:

> The very nature and scope of the plan to aid the rice industry along with other branches of agriculture in the act of Congress was such that the consequences of the failure of one party to the agreement to comply with it would be so far reaching that nothing short of specific performance, in my opinion, would adequately meet the situation. I don't think the percentage of the volume of the business done by the defendant makes any difference. The scheme is one which seems to require the unanimous and good-faith participation by the members of the industry; otherwise the failure of one encourages others to do likewise and discourages those who honestly try to live up to it, which would ultimately tend to lead to a collapse of the entire plan.

Thereafter a decree was entered on consent of all parties, granting the relief asked for by the Government.

20. *California Canning Peach Growers* v. *Myers*, D. C. N. D. Cal., November 13, 1934.

The plaintiff, being a canner of peaches, filed a bill in the Federal court to enjoin the officer appointed by the Secretary from proceeding in an administrative hearing, to determine whether the plaintiff's license should be suspended or revoked. The plaintiff had signed a marketing agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to section 8 (2) of the act. The plaintiff sought to "surrender its license", and thus urged this as a basis for the injunction. The court denied the injunction and dismissed the bill. The court, in its opinion, did not pass on any constitutional question.

21. *United States* v. *H. T. Trunkey and Harry S. Wolfe*, D. C. E. D. Wash., December 1, 1934.

After an administrative hearing, the Secretary revoked the license of the defendants under the license for handlers of northwest deciduous tree fruits, for violations thereof. The United States thereupon instituted this suit to enjoin the defendants from doing business without a license. The defendants applied to the Secretary for reinstatement as licensees, and consented to the entry of an order permanently enjoining them from violating the license. This order was entered by the court, and the Secretary thereupon reinstated the defendants as licensees.

22. *United States* v. *Ameln*, D. C. E. D. Mo., December 19, 1934.

The United States filed this suit to enjoin the defendant, a milk distributor, from violating the license for milk—St. Louis sales area. Upon the hearing on the Government's motion for a preliminary injunction, the defendant agreed in open court to comply with the provisions of the license pending the trial of the case and the entry of a final decree. The case is now awaiting a trial on the merits.

N. R. A. CASES INVOLVING CODES WHICH ARE JOINTLY ADMINISTERED WITH THE A. A. A.

1. *United States* v. *Joseph Schechter, et al.*, D. C. E. D. New York, August 28, 1934.

In this case the constitutionality of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the validity of the code of fair competition for the live poultry industry, metropolitan area of New York City, were in issue. The action was a criminal prosecution in which there were six defendants and was based upon an indictment in which the grand jury found that the defendants had conspired to violate the National Industrial Recovery Act and had committed numerous violations of the code. Upon demurrer to the indictment, Judge Marcus B. Campbell (district judge for the eastern district of New York) upheld the National Industrial Recovery Act and the code. The jury found the defendants guilty on 19 of the 33 separate counts submitted to it. Substantial fines were imposed against all of the defendants and sentences of imprisonment given the four individual defendants. The case is now in the process of being appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

2. *United States* v. *Ross R. Salmon, et al.*, D. C. W. D. Mo., Equity No. 12613, July 23, 1934.

Indictment for violation of the Code of Fair Competition for the Commercial and Breeder Hatchery Industry through false and deceptive advertising and by substitution of chicks on sales where special qualities were advertised. All three defendants pleaded guilty on both counts and paid fines assessed by the court.

3. *United States* v. *Aurora Serum Co.*, D. C. N. D. Ill., Equity No. 14080, September 27, 1934.

Suit by the Government for injunction to prevent defendant corporation from violating the provision of the code of fair competition for the anti-hog-cholera serum and hog-cholera virus industry by selling serum at less than its schedule of prices filed with the code authority. The prospective purchaser was also made a party to the suit. The case was submitted on an agreed statement of facts, and the court entered a permanent injunction against the corporation prohibiting the sale. No opinion was rendered.

ADDITIONAL PENDING CASES

In addition to the foregoing cases in which opinions have been rendered or other action taken, a number of cases are now pending in which no action has as yet been taken by the courts.

1. A group of tobacco growers have filed a bill of complaint for a declaratory judgment in the Federal district court for the eastern district of Kentucky seeking to have the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act declared unconstitutional. Similar suits have been filed in the district courts for the middle district of Tennessee and for the middle district of North Carolina.

2. The Government has filed proceedings to restrain violations of the license for southern rice millers with respect to which no enforcement proceedings have heretofore been instituted.

3. Three cases have been filed by the Government to enjoin violations of the Boston milk license, in addition to the case of *U. S.* v. *Dwyer* noted above.

4. A second suit seeking to enjoin a violation of the code of fair competition for the commercial and breeder hatchery industry has likewise been instituted.

5. Bills of complaint brought by milk distributors seeking to enjoin the enforcement of milk licenses issued by the Secretary of Agriculture for the Lexington, Ky., and Southern Illinois sales areas and by growers and shippers to enjoin enforcement of the license for handlers of California dried prunes, are also pending.

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LICENSES

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has established definite procedure in obtaining compliance with licenses issued under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Section 8 (3) of the act empowers the Secretary of Agriculture, after due notice and opportunity of hearing, to suspend or revoke the license of any person licensed under the act for violation of the terms or conditions of the license.

Detailed rules governing the procedure to suspend or revoke a license are contained in general regulations, series 3, issued by the Secretary and approved by the President on August 26, 1933. Under these regulations the alleged violators of a license may be served with an order to show cause which sets forth the specific charges against them and requires a written answer to the charges within a reasonable time. If the answer is not deemed sufficient by the Secretary, a public hearing is held, usually in the place where the licensee transacts his business. A presiding officer, designated by the Secretary to act for him, conducts the hearing.

On the basis of all the facts arising out of the public hearing, the Secretary makes his own findings of fact and passes an order either to dismiss the charges or suspend or revoke the license of the licensee, as the case may be. The Secretary is not empowered by the act to assess any fines or penalties against a license violator. It is only by transacting business without a license as required by the Secretary that a person becomes subject to the penalty prescribed by the act.

Although numerous complaints of license violations are made, there are many licenses which apparently have been operating very well, as evidenced by the fact that no formal complaints of violation of them have been received.

A number of the complaints are formal ones and are accompanied by data and evidence supporting the charges; some complaints are based on mere rumors or suspicions. All are taken seriously and given prompt attention by the Administration. Some complaints are so insignificant in character that they can be dealt with adequately in the field. Most of them, however, including all of the formal complaints, are referred to the Administration in Washington and after being docketed are dealt with from there. Almost all of these complaints require further investigation by the Administration before they can properly be made the basis of formal administrative action.

NEGOTIATION METHOD FREQUENTLY SUCCESSFUL

Negotiations conducted by lawyers and by representatives of the Administration in the field directly with the alleged violators, and in many instances through correspondence conducted from Washington, often bring about satisfactory solutions and assurances by the

licensees that they will observe the licenses in the future. Often a full explanation of the way in which the particular license affects their businesses and benefits them and references to the sanctions provided by law will suffice in bringing about compliance. In the majority of cases it is only after such means have failed that administrative action is taken.

The institution and conduct of these administrative cases have been motivated entirely by the desire of the Secretary to obtain compliance with the licenses. The chief value of the administrative hearings lies in their deterrent effect. The mere bringing of the proceedings against alleged violators in a particular market often restrains other licensees from engaging in violations. Many reported breaches of licenses are shown by the facts developed at the hearings to be due merely to misunderstanding of the program and of the operation of the license in question. The force of public opinion operating after the facts are disclosed at the public hearings plays a considerable part in bringing about compliance.

In some cases of violation, where satisfactory assurances of future compliance are given by the licensee, the Secretary may not exercise his powers of suspension or revocation, or where this already has been done, he may reinstate the licensee. The Secretary in some cases requires the license violator to execute and deliver a surety bond, conditioned upon future compliance with the license, as a condition precedent to clemency or to reinstatement.

The cancelation by the Secretary of some of the earlier milk licenses accounts in large measure for the number of administrative cases instituted, and in some cases heard, which were not formally concluded. Almost all other cases where administrative proceedings have been suspended before completion and still remain open on the docket are accounted for by decisions by United States district courts adverse to the Secretary in similar cases, or by the pendency of such court litigation.

Of 23 formal administrative enforcement cases recently instituted by the Secretary, 1 under the California canning peach license, 8 under the Northwest deciduous tree fruit license, and 3 under the Port Huron, Mich., milk license, have been heard and are now awaiting decision by the Secretary, and 4 under the Southern rice license, 3 under the Kalamazoo milk license, 1 under the Sioux City, Iowa, milk license, and 3 under the Boston milk license will be scheduled for hearing in the near future.

ENFORCEMENT OF MILK LICENSES

Under the milk licenses a total of 460 formal complaints docketed have arisen under 29 of the 49 milk licenses issued, but the greater number have been reported from 5 large metropolitan milk centers, as follows: From Chicago, 243; from Philadelphia, 25; from Boston, 56; from Los Angeles, 33; and from St. Louis, 23.

Most of these concerned violations of the first milk licenses issued for these markets, which have since been terminated by the Secretary. In Chicago, for example, approximately 150 of the complaints arose under the first Chicago milk license and uniformly involved violation of the retail price schedules incorporated in that license. Under the present Chicago license, issued February 1, 1934, substantial compliance has been obtained in spite of resistance to the license on the part

of certain distributors and despite 3 comparatively recent United States District Court decisions, 2 by Judge Barnes holding the license invalid, and the other by Judge Holly, holding it valid.

A total of 223 formal license-revocation cases involving handlers of milk have been instituted by the Secretary. Public hearings have been held in 173 of the cases. Of the 50 cases in which hearings have not been held, 7 are awaiting hearing in the near future; 11 have been dismissed because of later compliance by the offending parties; 12 have been held in abeyance because of promises of compliance; 1 has become moot—that is, necessity for decision has been removed—because the license under which it was brought was later terminated by the Secretary; and 19 have been held in abeyance for the time being because of the presence of adverse court decisions in the same or similar cases in the same jurisdiction or by the pendency of such court litigation.

Of the 173 cases under milk licenses in which hearings have been held, 1 has been dismissed because the charges have proved to be unfounded; 25 have been held in abeyance because of compliance by the offending parties; 108 have been rendered moot because the license under which they were brought was later terminated by the Secretary; 12 have been held in abeyance for the time being without a concluding order by the Secretary because of the presence of adverse court decisions in the same or similar cases in the same jurisdiction or by the pendency of such court litigation; 26 have resulted in formal orders by the Secretary revoking or suspending the licenses or making formal findings of serious violations.

LICENSES COVERING FRUITS, RICE, AND GENERAL CROPS

Under the licenses which have been issued covering the handling of fruits, rice, and general crops, as distinguished from milk, the status of administrative enforcement proceedings is as follows:

A total of 116 formal complaints arising under 9 licenses out of the 28 issued have been docketed at Washington, D. C.,as follows: 30 under the two licenses covering the handling of California cling peaches; 31 under the Florida citrus licenses; 19 under the Southern rice license; 19 under the Northwest deciduous tree fruit license; 13 under the California citrus license; 2 under the Texas citrus license; 1 under the walnut license, and 1 under the Tokay grapes license.

A great many violators of these licenses were induced to abide by the licenses without institution of formal proceedings aginst them. For example, there were 23 such instances under the first California cling peach license, a number of which involved infringement in the nature of small overpacks, and 20 such instances under the license covering shippers of Florida citrus. In a number of instances complaints have only recently been docketed and the facts pertaining to them are still in the process of being investigated. This observation applies particularly to 12 complaints recently filed alleging violations of the southern rice license and which are now in the process of being investigated before the institution of formal proceedings.

A total of 41 formal revocation cases have been instituted by the issuance by the Secretary of orders to show cause against violators of licenses covering handlers of fruit, rice, and general crops. In 33 of these cases, hearings have been held. Of the 8 cases in which hear-

ings have not been held, 4 are awaiting hearing in the near future; 1 has been dismissed because of later compliance by the offending party; 1 has been held in abeyance because of promises of compliance on the part of the offending party; and 2 have been rendered moot because the violators have been restrained by the Federal courts from violating the licenses.

Of the 33 such cases in which hearings have been held, 12 are now awaiting decision by the Secretary; 1 has been dismissed because the charge appeared to be unfounded; 2 have been dismissed because of later compliance by the offending parties; 2 have been held in abeyance because of assurances of compliance by the offending parties; and 16 have resulted in the issuance of formal orders by the Secretary revoking or suspending the licenses or making formal findings of serious violations. In 4 of these 16 last-mentioned cases, the respondent has been reinstated as a licensee after having given assurances of future compliance.

IV. CASES INVOLVING PRODUCTION—ADJUSTMENT AND EMERGENCY—PURCHASE PROGRAMS

An important aspect of the legal work of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has been that concerned with seeing that benefit-payment checks are transmitted to the producers for whom they are intended, and are not diverted by creditors or, in more fraudulent fashion, by embezzlement or other violation of contractual obligations.

First is considered the attempt of creditors to interfere with the transmission of benefit-payment checks to the producer. Attempts to tie up a check may be made pending the outcome of the suit which the creditor is bringing on his debt, or, more frequently, the creditor may attempt to levy upon the check in satisfaction of a judgment he has already obtained. The attempt to satisfy a judgment by attachment of a benefit-payment check may or may not be formally a part of the main action where the creditor sues to collect his debt. The court process which actually issues will go under the name of attachment, garnishment, execution, restraining order, petition, claim, etc., depending upon the circumstances and upon the law of the particular State. In each case there is involved, basically, an attempt by creditor to divert to his own use a benefit-payment check destined, under the policy of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and by the terms of the benefit-payment contract, for the producer. Considerable point may also be made of the fact that turning the Agricultural Adjustment Administration into a collection agency for creditors is bound to impede the efficiency of administering the benefit-payment program.

There have been 77 such cases recorded in the office of the general counsel as of January 1, 1935. In almost all of these cases the court process ran against the county agent, although in a few cases garnishment or attachment was directed against the treasurer of the county production-control association or the secretary of the county committee if those were the agencies charged with the function of distributing checks. The procedure in these matters involves careful investigation by the office of the general counsel and a preliminary attempt to settle the matter amicably by writing to the county agent or the attorney for the creditor, either or both of whom have originally

referred the matter to the Washington office of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. After the facts are carefully collated and analyzed, and in the event that the matter has not been settled by mutual arrangement, the case is referred to the Department of Justice, which then instructs the local United States district attorney to collaborate with the local representative of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and intervene in behalf of the debtor-producer.

The returns have been uniformly satisfactory. In the 77 above-mentioned cases the following results were obtained:

Dismissed by court on motion of the United States district attorney	32
Disposed of by voluntary agreement of parties as a result of writing to county agent or the attorney for the creditor	14
Pending or information not available	31

The 31 cases described as "Pending or information not available" are in large measure attributable to the fact that settlements or adjustments of attachment proceedings may not always be reported to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and that reasonable time must be allowed for investigation by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and action by the Department of Justice.

In only one of these cases was an appeal taken from the trial court's order of dismissal, that case being *Works & Rhea* v. *Shaw*, which was appealed to the Court of Appeals of Louisiana, second circuit (156 So. 81, 82 (1934)). The appellate court said:

> So long as money remains in the hands of a disbursing officer, it is as much the money of the United States, as if it had not been drawn from the Treasury. Until paid over by the agent of the Government to the person entitled to it, the fund cannot, in any legal sense, be considered a part of his effects.
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> * * * * * * *
>
> The Agricultural Adjustment Act is not a private act, but is one of national scope and purpose, which purpose would be utterly defeated if the funds offered in consideration of the plowing up of the crop are subject to garnishment in the hands of the Government for the debts of the farmer. There can be no question that in the present case the possession of its agent is the possession of the Government.

Another type of proceeding in State courts involving claims of creditors to benefit payment checks is State receiverships. In theory, State receivers are appointed in behalf of the general creditors of the debtor, but in practice it may happen that the debtor has only one creditor. The same administrative and legal considerations obtain as in the case of garnishments or attachments by individuals. Of 14 cases reported to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as of January 1, 1935, where a court order was addressed to the county agent directing him to pay over the benefit-payment check due a producer to the receiver appointed by the court, 2 were referred to the Department of Justice and, by the collaboration of the local agency of this Administration and the United States District Attorney, the order was modified so as to eliminate any reference to benefit-payment checks. In 1 case the matter was adjusted without reference to the Department of Justice, and 11 cases were still pending awaiting further analysis by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration or action by the Department of Justice. The pending cases are, for the most part, of very recent origin, but it is expected that they will be settled promptly and favorably to the Administration.

The significance of these 90 odd cases is greater than may at first sight appear. The almost unanimously favorable response of the courts to the claim of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration that checks should reach the producer with whom the contract was drawn has meant that many creditors, disillusioned by this attitude of the courts, have not contested the right of the Administration to transmit its checks unimpeded to the producer. Attempts on the part of creditors to lay claim to benefit-payment checks will no doubt continue, but the Administration has by now established a policy of vigorous action in behalf of the contracting producer in this regard.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH ACREAGE-REDUCTION AND EMERGENCY-PURCHASE PROGRAMS

At the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, a number of criminal prosecutions have been instituted for frauds committed in connection with the acreage-reduction and emergency-purchase programs undertaken pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act. These prosecutions, for the most part, were instituted under section 88 of the Criminal Code for conspiracy to defraud the United States, sections 72, 73, and 80 of the Criminal Code for the falsification of records with the intent to defraud the United States, or under section 10 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (which is made a part of the Agricultural Adjustment Act) which imposes penalties of fine and imprisonment for the willful making of false entries or statements in any report required under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Indictments in connection with acreage-reduction programs were returned against persons who had made false representations in their applications for benefit contracts, had made false certificates in claims for benefit payments, had forged checks, or had violated the criminal laws in other particulars for the purpose of obtaining benefits under these programs. Indictments in connection with the emergency hog program have been returned against persons who have falsely represented that they raised the hogs which they offered for sale to the Government. The details of the indictments which have already been returned are indicated below.

CORN-HOG PROGRAM

U. S. v. *Walter R. Korthas* (U. S. D. C. for D. of Colorado). Indictment was returned on September 19, 1934, and upon a plea of guilty, sentence of 18 months in the penitentiary was imposed on September 29, 1934.

U. S. v. *Louis K. Wyckoff* (U. S. D. C. for N. D. of Indiana, South Bend div.). An indictment was returned in October 1934 and the case is now awaiting trial upon the defendant's plea of nolo contendere.

EMERGENCY HOG-PURCHASE PROGRAM

U. S. v. *Raymond Marker* (U. S. D. C. for S. D. of Ohio). Indictment was returned on May 7, 1934, and the case is now awaiting trial.

U. S. v. *Maddox and Sparkman* (U. S. D. C. for E. D. of Oklahoma). Indictment was returned on May 9, 1934, for conspiracy to defraud the Government, and the case is now awaiting trial.

U. S. v. *Fred M. Hartley et al.* (U. S. D. C. for N. D. of Oklahoma). Indictment for conspiracy to defraud the Government was returned in March 1934 and is pending upon the defendants' demurrer to the indictment.

COTTON-ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

U. S. v. *Eric V. Hoyt* (U. S. D. C. for E. D. of Arkansas). Indictment was returned in November 1934 and the case will be tried at the May 1935 term of court.

U. S. v. *John C. Ingram* (U. S. D. C. for W. D. of Arkansas). Indictment was returned September 1934 and is now awaiting trial.

U. S. v. *Andy Wheeler et al.* (U. S. D. C. for E. D. of Missouri). Indictments were returned in March 1934. The charges were nolle prossed as to certain of the defendants. Upon the trial on October 10, defendant Andy Wheeler was sentenced for 2-year terms on each of two indictments and for a 6-month term for the third. His son Jeff was sentenced to 3 months in the State penal institution. A third defendant, H. T. Wheeler, had not been apprehended at the time of the trial. He has since been apprehended and the case, as to him, will probably be tried at the April 1935 term of court. Andy Wheeler was a member of the county committee during the plow-up campaign of 1933.

WHEAT-ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

U. S. v. *Louis K. Wyckoff* (U. S. D. C. for N. D. of Indiana). The indictment was returned in October 1934 charging, among other things, that the defendant, as president and a member of the county allotment committee, made false certifications of applications for benefit contracts. The case is now awaiting trial.

V. ECONOMIC BASIS FOR LEGAL ACTION UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT

Since the Agricultural Adjustment Act is designed to achieve certain economic results, both in its parts and as a whole, its economic justification becomes of first importance from a legal standpoint. In proportion as any part of the act rests on a weak economic foundation, it will be open to legal attack. This throws a great responsibility on the economist to set up foundations of economic fact as nearly impregnable as they can be made. But back of the economist is the farmer, whose interests the act is designed to safeguard and promote. If, for example, a group of producers desires a certain marketing agreement, it is vital that their demand should rest on stout economic underpinnings.

ECONOMIC DATA SUPPORT LITIGATION

Many of the powers of the Secretary under the act can be lawfully exercised only if his action tends to effectuate the declared policy of the act. This in turn requires a showing, if and when litigation arises testing the legality of the Secretary's action, that the economic facts are such that his action did, in fact, tend to effectuate the declared policy. Adequate economic data are also frequently necessary to sustain provisions of the act against attacks on the ground of unconstitutionality.

In its opinion in the case of *Borden* v. *Baldwin*, decided December 3, 1934, the Supreme Court indicated the increasing importance of economic data in cases affecting the kind of legislation which includes the Agricultural Adjustment Act, although, of course, that act was not mentioned in that opinion. The court said, in effect, that while it will take judicial notice of certain economic facts—that is, it will consider those facts even though they have not been proved in the lower court by witnesses—yet the facts of which it will take judicial notice must be matters of common knowledge and beyond dispute, and the sources of information must be shown to be reputable and authentic.

The legal staff of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, then, in giving opinions as to the validity of proposed action by the Secretary, and in defending acts of the Secretary when litigation arises, is required to rely upon economic data prepared by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration economists. This might be illustrated by a discussion of what happens in the case of licensing provisions.

A legal opinion given at the time of the issuance of a license, as to whether it is valid and enforceable, means little more or less than a lawyer's conjecture as to whether the courts will enforce the provisions of the license.

This conjecture on the part of the general counsel's office must be based upon the facts presented by economists. In most cases the lawyers must rely upon the statement from the economist. If, on the face of this statement, the provisions of the license appear to be economically justifiable within the declared policy of the act, then the lawyer's opinion will be to the effect that the license is valid. The lawyer's guess is a conditional opinion. It says, in effect, that if the facts presented by the economist are correct then the license is valid.

LAWYERS MUST HAVE ALL THE EVIDENCE

When the license actually comes into litigation, the lawyers who handle the lawsuit must be in possession of evidence in accord with what had previously been told them by the economist at the time of the issuance of the license. If this evidence is not then forthcoming, or in other words, if the facts, as brought out in the lawsuit, show that the provisions of the license are unreasonable (that is, economically unjustifiable) then the lawsuit will be lost, the enforcement of the license will prove impossible, and unfortunate consequences to the farmers and others interested will ensue.

The economist, then, should be zealous to give a full and complete picture. But this is not for the sake of the lawyers. Their opinion, as above stated, is conditioned upon the assumption that the facts stated by the economist are full, correct, and complete.

The full development by the economists of all the economic facts bearing on the reasonableness or unreasonableness of licenses and agreements is therefore vital to the interests of those chiefly concerned, which means primarily the farmers.

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CHAPTER 19

HOW FARM DOLLARS AID BUSINESS

SALIENT FACTS

1. Cash income from crops in 10 States of the Southeast (south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of the Mississippi):	
In year ending June 30, 1933	$451, 637, 000
In year ending June 30, 1934	$722, 017, 000
Percent increase	59. 9
2. Shipments of industrial commodities (excluding coal) to the same States from 16 industrial States of the Northeast (north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of the Mississippi), over 4 important railroads:	
In year ending June 30, 1933 ... pounds	2, 104, 585, 201
In year ending June 30, 1934 ... do	2, 920, 887, 439
Percent increase	38. 8
3. Percent increase in shipments of:	
Goods used principally by farmers, from and to the same States and over the same railroads, in year ending June 30, 1934, over the year ending June 30, 1933	75. 1
Domestic and personal goods	57. 6
Goods used in industry and commerce	43. 2
Commodities used generally in industry, on farms and in homes (excluding coal)	31. 3

Next to bringing a measure of economic justice to farmers, the principal reason for the Agricultural Adjustment program is to promote national recovery by restoring the farm market for industrial goods.

Do the new dollars placed in farmers' hands find their way back to the industrial centers?

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration wanted to know the answer to this question. For if these dollars really do go back to the cities, they must create new employment and business activity, causing the productive facilities of the country to be used at more nearly their maximum capacity and leading to the production of more wealth for everyone. This would be an approach to a balanced abundance.

Available statistics of a general nature have indicated that since the spring of 1933 more goods were being sold to people in the rural districts; but detailed figures, broken down by commodities and by States and cities of origin, were lacking. These were not to be had through any of the regular agencies engaged in gathering statistics, nor could they be supplied by trade associations, chambers of commerce or even the individual manufacturers themselves.

The best way to measure the effect of the farm program, it was decided, was to measure the shipments of industrial commodities into regions where agriculture is the most important industry and where the farm adjustment program has been carried on most intensively.

I. COMMODITIES SHIPPED INTO SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

A special survey has, therefore, been carried on by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to determine the amounts of industrial commodities shipped into 10 States of the agricultural southeast from 16 States of the industrial northeast. With the cooperation of four of the most important railway systems in the southeast—the Southern Railway System, the Central of Georgia Railroad, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and the Illinois Central Railroad—their waybills were examined to obtain the totals of industrial commodities shipped during two successive periods of 1 year each. The first year, beginning July 1, 1932, and ending June 30, 1933, preceded the actual launching of the Agricultural Adjustment program. The second year, beginning July 1, 1933, and ending June 30, 1934, covered a period when results of the program had begun to be felt.

The 10 States in which the industrial commodities were delivered were Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and West Virginia.

The 16 States from which they were shipped were Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

Figure 25 shows the Northeastern industrial area, the Southeastern agricultural area, and the network of railroads, waybills of which were studied.

INCREASE IN FARM CASH INCOME

During the first period, July 1932 through June 1933, the cash income from crops in the 10 Southeastern States was $451,637,000. During the second period, July 1933 through June 1934, the cash income from crops plus benefit payments in those States was $722,017,000, an increase of 59.9 percent.

The cash income of these States during the two periods of the survey is given in table 51.

TABLE 51.—*Cash income from crops and benefit payments*

	July 1932 to June 1933	July 1933 to June 1934		July 1932 to June 1933	July 1933 to June 1934
Virginia	$29,454,000	$46,973,000	Mississippi	$55,343,000	$89,364,000
North Carolina	81,165,000	159,695,000	Tennessee	39,487,000	60,693,000
South Carolina	40,699,000	72,310,000	Kentucky	40,317,000	45,966,000
Georgia	49,673,000	101,668,000	West Virginia	6,159,000	7,771,000
Florida	62,197,000	57,937,000			
Alabama	47,146,000	79,640,000	Total	451,637,000	722,017,000

CARLOT SHIPMENTS MEASURED

Only carlot shipments were included in the commodity survey, because less-than-carlot shipments could not be definitely traced to

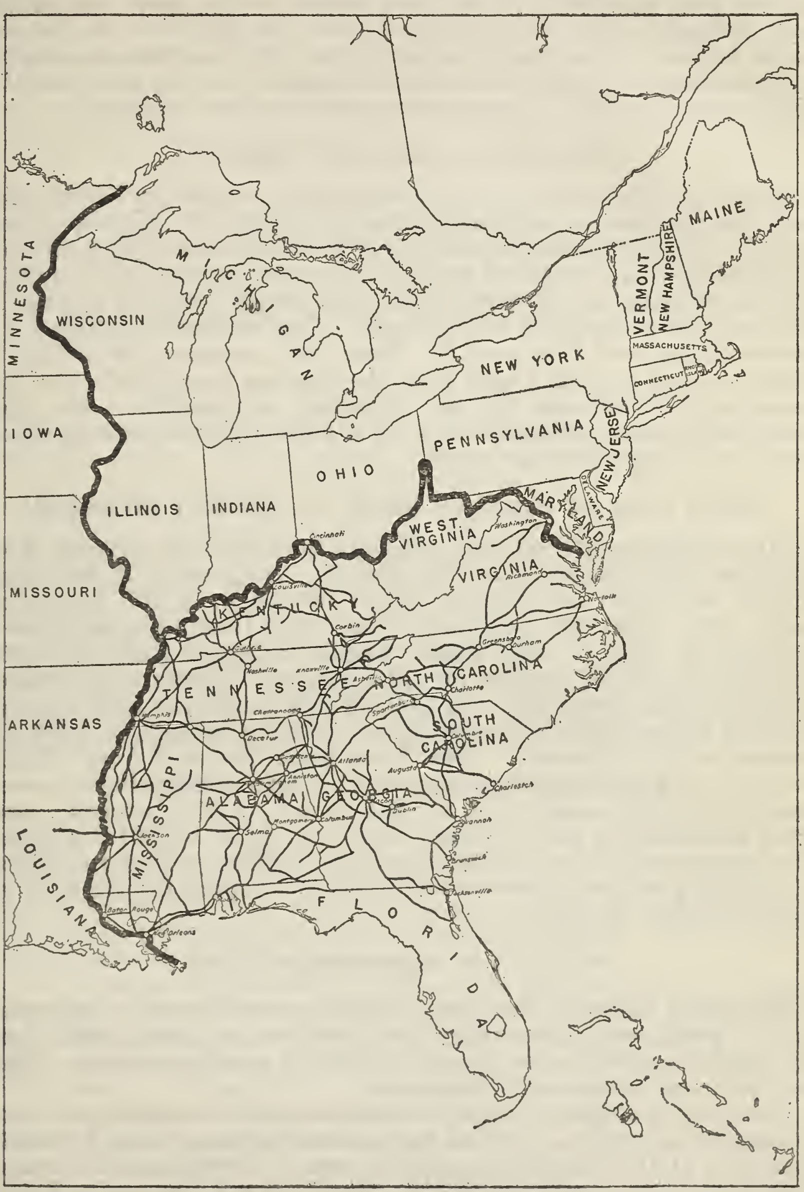

FIGURE 25.—Area covered by the commodity-shipments survey, showing the Northeastern industrial States, the Southeastern agricultural States, and the railroads of which waybills were studied.

the point of manufacture. The carlot shipments, however, represent more than 95 percent of the total weight of shipments.

Among the commodities for which figures were compiled were manufactured goods (including a limited number of prepared foods in the semiluxury class) and the products of mines and forests. Figures were compiled also for hogs, horses, mules, sheep, and other farm animals, which being shipped from the North to the South, would logically be intended to supplement the foundation stock on southern farms. Cotton and tobacco shipped from the North to the South were included, but other farm products were excluded.

GENERAL INCREASE 38.8 PERCENT

Results of the survey for all industrial commodities except coal show an increase in shipments from 2,104,585,201 pounds during year 1 to 2,920,887,439 pounds in year 2, an increase of 38.8 percent.

Including coal, the grand total of shipments in year 2 was 4,063,928,166 pounds, as compared with 3,295,161,485 pounds in year 1. This represents a gain of 23.3 percent. Coal shipments declined 3.9 percent from year 1 to year 2. Since they represent more than a billion pounds in weight each year, they have a marked effect on the percentage of increase for all industrial commodities. For this reason the figures perhaps reflect the situation more accurately when coal is not included in the totals.

GOODS USED BY FARMERS SHOW 75.1 PERCENT INCREASE

Many specific commodities, especially those used by farmers, show increases much larger than the average. Shipments of farm machinery and farm implements, which totaled 8,561,267 pounds in year 1, were 26,005,604 pounds—or more than three times as much—in year 2. Wagons and wagon wheels increased from 2,073,868 pounds to 4,755,056 pounds, or 129.3 percent. Tractors and tractor parts increased from 6,707,115 to 9,007,672 pounds, or 34.3 percent. Harness and saddlery increased from 1,192,178 pounds to 2,520,707 pounds, or 111.4 percent. Steel fence posts increased from 182,007 pounds to 374,313 pounds, or 105 percent. Wire and fencing increased from 37,538,337 pounds to 56,442,834 pounds, or 50.4 percent. Beehives increased by 251.5 percent, and corn cribs by 301.5 percent. The aggregate for the commodities used primarily by farmers was 61,417,753 pounds in year 1 and 107,562,369 pounds in year 2, or an increase of 75.1 percent.

INCREASE IN HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Shipments falling in the domestic and personal group, a large portion of which would inevitably find their way to farm homes, were 115,649,678 pounds in year 1 and 182,308,112 pounds in year 2. This represents an increase of 57.6 percent.

Increases in almost all kinds of furniture and household goods were especially impressive. Stoves and heaters increased from 6,251,271 pounds to 11,481,799 pounds, or 83.7 percent. Refrigerators increased from 4,629,050 pounds to 11,512,361 pounds, or 148.7 percent. Tables increased from 24,000 pounds to 266,560 pounds, or 1,010.7 percent, and chairs from 320,551 pounds to 708,646 pounds, or 121.1 percent. Sewing machines increased from 76,515 pounds to 215,920 pounds, or 182.2 percent. Cabinets and kitchen cabinets increased from 854,106

pounds to 1,922,700 pounds, or 125.1 percent, while bookcases and desks showed a 79.1 percent increase. Electric lamps and fixtures increased from 463,066 pounds to 857,642 pounds, or 85 percent, and radios and radio parts increased from 318,670 pounds to 540,331 pounds, or 69.6 percent. Miscellaneous furniture increased from 7,699,575 pounds to 10,813,699 pounds, or 40.4 percent.

There was a 137.2 percent increase in bedding, shipments of which were 361,013 pounds the first year and 856,458 pounds the second. Carpets and linoleum increased from 4,423,932 pounds to 6,610,815 pounds, or 49.4 percent. Plumbers' ware and bathtubs showed a 29.4 percent increase, from 3,756,860 pounds to 4,860,175 pounds. Furnaces increased from 816,032 pounds to 2,101,198 pounds, or 157.5 percent. Electrical appliances increased 26 percent, from 577,511 pounds to 729,011 pounds. Woolen blankets increased from 1,926,327 pounds to 2,484,031 pounds, or 29 percent, while cotton piece goods and batting increased from 5,046,751 pounds to 5,475,555 pounds, or 7.9 percent.

DISHES AND KITCHEN UTENSILS IN DEMAND

Dishes showed an increase of 39.6 percent from 203,700 pounds to 284,386 pounds. Kitchen utensils showed similar gains.

Lawn mowers increased from 251,894 pounds to 542,713 pounds, or 115.5 percent.

Shipments of matches were more than doubled, increasing from 3,909,634 pounds to 7,973,280 pounds, while the amount of shoe polish delivered in year 2 was more than 10 times as great as in year 1, increasing from 51,195 pounds to 545,123 pounds.

Because much of the textile manufacturing industry has removed to the South, shipments of clothing from the North are of relatively less importance than some other items. Caps, however, showed an increase from 140,589 pounds to 220,575 pounds, and miscellaneous clothing increased from 235,164 pounds to 469,415 pounds.

VARYING RESULTS FOR PREPARED FOOD

The prepared foods for which figures were compiled showed varying results. Increases were revealed as follows: Cereals, 10 percent; sauces and extracts, 12 percent; spaghetti, 22.4 percent; and tapioca, 113.6 percent. Cereal beverages, which no longer included large amounts of near beer, decreased by 11.9 percent. Confectionery showed a decrease of 6 percent.

The beverage classification, as was to be expected after the repeal of prohibition, revealed striking increases. Beer increased from 14,665,475 pounds to 34,416,669 pounds, or 134.7 percent. Other liquor increased from 2,962,993 pounds to 10,198,637 pounds, or 244.2 percent. Demand for nonalcoholic beverages also increased, for shipments of fruit and vegetable juices, which totaled 1,791,474 pounds in year 1, amounted to 4,952,318 in year 2, or 176.5 percent more. Ginger ale and other beverages increased from 3,243,001 pounds to 6,559,407 pounds, or 102.3 percent.

SHIPMENTS OF TOILET PREPARATIONS INCREASED

Toilet preparations evidently were in much greater use in year 2 than in year 1, because the shipments of these products increased by 56.8 percent, from 1,176,876 to 1,844,872 pounds.

Shipments of arms and ammunition, which totaled 3,216,285 pounds in year 1, were 6,238,195 pounds, or 94 percent more, in year 2. Targets showed an increase of 254.8 percent, from 63,590 to 225,608 pounds.

Roller skates increased from 121,575 to 169,876 pounds or 39.7 percent, while miscellaneous toys increased from 304,072 to 493,615 pounds, or 62.1 percent.

That much more money was spent on burials is evidenced by the figures for caskets and undertakers' supplies, shipments of which increased by 345.5 percent, from 55,699 to 248,164 pounds.

Not only did shipments of products used on farms and in homes increase; shipments of products used in industry and commerce were 43.4 percent greater in year 2 than in year 1, increasing from 827,180-499 to 1,185,937,766 pounds.

STEEL AND IRON SHIPMENTS INCREASE 113 PERCENT

The most important commodity in the industrial and commercial groups was steel and iron, which increased from 195,340,434 to 416,-063,259 pounds, or 113 percent. Next in importance was commercial and industrial machinery, which increased by 41.1 percent, from 52,949,819 to 74,705,580 pounds. Electrical machinery increased by 275.6 percent, from 1,230,464 to 4,621,024 pounds, and refrigerating machinery and equipment increased by 101 percent, from 4,772,933 to 9,595,151 pounds. Road machinery increased by 31.8 percent. Machine parts increased by 94 percent from 2,738,818 to 5,314,287 pounds.

Boilers and parts increased from 4,692,794 to 10,002,323 pounds, or 113.1 percent. Miscellaneous engines increased from 9,920,823 to 15,151,370 pounds, or 52.7 percent. Tools and equipmnet increased from 1,795,998 to 3,708,253 pounds or 106.5 percent, while contractors' equipment increased from 5,384,172 to 5.843,646 pounds, or 8.5 percent. Cables increased by 117.4 percent, elevators by 912.2 percent, sales and parts by 161.8 percent, and air filters and blowers by 199.7 percent.

METAL FURNITURE SHOWS BIG JUMP

Of commercial equipment, the most important item, metal furniture, increased from 513,580 pounds to 1,179,474 pounds, or 129.7 percent. Mechanical stokers increased by 221.1 percent, from 391,124 pounds to 1,255,753 pounds. Theater chairs increased by 36.8 percent, from 122,884 pounds to 168,110 pounds. Hose increased by 367 percent, from 61,982 pounds to 289,466 pounds. Cafe equipment, counters, fire apparatus, and switchboards all showed striking increases, but canvas baskets decreased.

Statistics on industrial materials and supplies show 23 items increasing and only 3 decreasing. Those which increased were: Abrasives, animal hair, felt and carpeting, cloth, clothing loops, cork, cotton, cotton factory supplies, glue and sizing, graphite, hides and pelts, malt and malt sirup, fish and animal oils, tanners' extracts and oils, miscellaneous vegetable oils, ore, rayon, sea moss, sponge, waste and sweepings, tallow, yarn and thread, and tobacco. Those which decreased were bagging and burlap, bottle caps, and spinning fiber.

BUILDING MATERIALS GAIN

Building and construction materials for the most part show increases though the largest item, cement and concrete, decreased by 6.4 percent, from 169,983,325 pounds to 159,183,279 pounds. Shipments of cement were heavy during April, May, and June of 1933. Later, early in 1934, cement plants in the South which had been closed down resumed operations.

Asphalt and products, including paving blocks and roofing, increased by 20.5 percent, from 115,605,033 pounds to 139,263,584 pounds. Bricks increased by 72 percent, from 14,613,092 pounds to 25,138,171 pounds. Lumber and products, which totaled 21,119,657 pounds the first year, increased by 18.7 percent to 24,983,807 pounds in year 2. Plaster, lime, sand, and building stone and marble increased, but shingles, tar, and pitch decreased.

Other commodities used in building which showed increases were asbestos, 58.5 percent, and insulation, 101.1 percent.

Of nonferrous metals and metal goods, zinc made the best showing, increasing by 277.3 percent, from 726,054 pounds in year 1 to 2,739,715 in year 2. Copper and brass goods increased by 49.5 percent, from 5,840,497 pounds to 8,731,422 pounds. Aluminum, on the other hand, decreased by 9.2 percent, and lead, including lead pipe, was down by 15.9 percent.

AUTOMOBILE INCREASE 63 PERCENT

Shipments of commodities used generally in industry, on farms, and in homes increased by 13 percent, from 2,290,313,555 pounds to 2,588,220,164 pounds. With coal omitted, however, this group showed an increase of 31.3 percent.

Automobiles and automobile parts and accessories made an impressive showing, with an increase of 63 percent from 267,317,944 pounds to 435,672,725 pounds. Trucks increased by 9.1 percent, from 5,535,934 pounds to 6,041,306 pounds.

Gasoline, oil and other petroleum products increased by 3.5 percent, from 334,475,220 pounds to 346,199,882 pounds. Shipments of antifreeze were more than 12 times as great in year 2 as in year 1, increasing from 87,500 pounds to 1,073,136 pounds.

Airplanes and parts were up to 468.5 percent, increasing from 32,400 pounds to 184,200 pounds. Bicycles, motorcycles, and velocipedes showed an increase of 105.5 percent, from 210,197 to 431,856 pounds.

Paper and paper products increased from 134,521,336 pounds to 178,600,653 pounds, or 32.8 percent. Magazines, books, catalogs, and other advertising matter increased from 4,211,410 pounds to 5,677,816 pounds, or 34.8 percent, indicating that publishing and advertising were feeling the prosperity wave.

School supplies, along with organs and equipment, increased, but school furniture and hospital supplies decreased.

HEAVIER SHIPMENTS OF CHEMICALS, GLASS, RUBBER, LEATHER AND PAINT

Supplies and equipment of general utility showed striking increases. Drugs and chemicals were up by 25 percent, from 115,574,895 pounds to 144,424,797 pounds. Glass and glassware increased from

51,905,656 pounds to 84,808,995 pounds, or 63.4 percent. Rubber and rubber goods increased from 1,023,061 pounds to 2,732,369 pounds, or 167.1 percent. Leather and leather goods increased from 3,118,698 pounds to 5,300,855 pounds, or 70 percent. Wooden millwork increased from 11,775,539 pounds to 15,560,169 pounds, or 32.1 percent. Paint and varnishes increased from 9,704,193 pounds to 11,032,774 pounds, or 13.7 percent. The amount of nails increased from 13,336,118 pounds to 24,506,091 pounds, or 83.8 percent.

Shipments of rope and twine decreased by 13.7 percent, from 2,218,601 pounds to 1,914,610 pounds, reflecting the campaign to "Use more cotton" instead of such products as hemp and jute.

Clay and clay products showed an increase of 34 percent, from 13,477,790 pounds to 17,546,996 pounds. Tin, tin plate, and tin cans showed an increase of 24.3 percent, from 35,387,766 pounds to 43,992,805 pounds. Soaps increased by 16.2 percent, from 62,278,520 pounds to 72,338,722 pounds. Explosives increased by 8 percent, from 3,427,378 pounds to 3,702,952 pounds. Ink showed an increase of 16.2 percent, from 1,028,261 pounds to 1,195,024 pounds.

II. ORIGIN OF SHIPMENTS

When the figures for all commodities, except coal, are broken down by States of origin, Maine is seen to head the list in percentage of increase, with 68. Shipments from Maine in year 1 totaled 33.435,542 pounds, and in year 2 they were 56,251,601 pounds.

Next to Maine, the greatest percentage increase is shown by Pennsylvania, with 55.6, the total shipments increasing from 221,999,175 pounds in year 1 to 344,455,923 pounds in year 2.

Other States showing large increases were: New York, 51 percent, from 106,290,623 pounds to 160,542,437 pounds; Ohio, 48.9 percent, from 316,716,439 pounds to 471,633,148 pounds; Michigan, 45.9 percent, from 333,394,010 pounds to 486,309,151 pounds; Wisconsin, 43 percent, from 57,636,584 pounds to 82,542,524 pounds; and Massachusetts, 40.9 percent, from 47,622,507 pounds to 67,088,380 pounds.

Indiana shipped a total of 295,207,974 pounds in year 1 and 413,796,064 pounds in year 2, with an increase of 40.1 percent. New Jersey shipments showed an increase of 33 percent, from 53,867,206 pounds in year 1 to 71,655,328 pounds in year 2. Next was Connecticut, with 32.7 percent, from 10,637,630 pounds in year 1 to 14,120,295 pounds in year 2.

Illinois and New Hampshire were tied in percentage of increase, with 25 percent. Illinois shipments were 471,597,096 pounds in year 1 and 589,605,633 pounds in year 2, while New Hampshire shipments were 5,508,702 pounds in year 1 and 6,898,365 pounds in year 2. Vermont enjoyed an increase of 21.7 percent, from 4,055,517 pounds in year 1 to 4,939,451 pounds in year 2. Delaware was not far behind, with 4,308,104 pounds in year 1 and 5,218,231 pounds in year 2.

Maryland showed an increase of only 2.8 percent, shipping 131,122,250 pounds in year 1 and 134,790,613 pounds in year 2. Rhode Island, with a decrease of 1.3 percent, was the only State to ship less of its products in year 2 than in year 1. The Rhode Island total for year 1 was 11,185,842 pounds, as compared with 11,040,295 pounds in year 2. The explanation for the decrease, as shown by statistics

compiled in the survey, lies in the fact that heavy shipments of textile machinery were made in the spring of 1933.

Figures for the various States of origin are given in table 52.

TABLE 52.—*Industrial commodity shipments to Southeast by States of origin* [1]

State	Year 1 (July 1932–June 1933)	Year 2 (July 1933–June 1934)	Percentage of increase
Connecticut	10, 637, 630	14, 120, 295	32. 7
Delaware	4, 308, 104	5, 218, 231	21. 0
Illinois	471, 597, 096	589, 605, 633	25. 0
Indiana	295, 207, 974	413, 796, 064	40. 1
Maine	33, 435, 542	56, 251, 601	68. 0
Massachusetts	47, 622, 507	67, 088, 380	40. 9
Maryland	131, 122, 250	134, 790, 613	2. 8
Michigan	333, 394, 010	486, 309, 151	45. 9
New Hampshire	5, 508, 702	6, 898, 365	25. 0
New York	106, 290, 623	160, 542, 437	51. 0
New Jersey	53, 867, 206	71, 655, 328	33. 0
Ohio	316, 716, 439	471, 633, 148	48. 9
Pennsylvania	221, 999, 175	344, 455, 923	55. 2
Rhode Island	11, 185, 842	11, 040, 295	−1. 3
Vermont	4, 055, 517	4, 939, 451	21. 8
Wisconsin	57, 636, 584	82, 542, 524	43. 2
Grand total	2, 104, 585, 201	2, 920, 887, 439	38. 8

[1] Not including coal.

For individual cities, the survey reveals great variations as between commodities. Much of this is undoubtedly due to the fact that an individual business often finds its markets shifting from year to year. One market may be lost to a competitor, but another may be gained elsewhere.

CLEVELAND SHIPS WIDE VARIETY OF PRODUCTS

Cleveland, Ohio, is a typical case of a city with diversified production which was substantially benefited by the increased purchasing power of the southeast. Shipments from Cleveland increased from 35,086,765 pounds in year 1 to 64,569,186 pounds in year 2, or an increase of 84 percent.

Of 88 different products shipped from Cleveland, 58 showed increases. Several of the most important were: Automobiles and automobile parts, 168.1 percent increase, from 7,215,579 pounds to 19,341,799 pounds; asphalt, 23.4 percent, from 10,947,211 pounds to 13,505,194 pounds; batteries, 69 percent, from 3,771,325 pounds to 6,373,413 pounds; steel and iron, 188 percent, from 3,465,414 pounds to 9,981,235 pounds; and stoves and stove parts, 69.2 percent, from 1,176,383 pounds to 1,990,057 pounds.

Other Cleveland products showing increases were: Agricultural implements, ammunition, bedding, beer, boilers and parts, bricks, cereals, chains, chairs, charcoal, clay and clay products, confectionery, contractors' equipment, cooperage, copper and products, enamelware, engines, felt and felt products, furniture, metal furniture, glass and glass products, heaters, hides, lithopone, livestock, lumber, machine parts, machinery, farm machinery, cooling machinery, road machinery, nails, paints, paper and paper products, petroleum and petroleum products, plaster, platforms, sand, sauces, woolen shoddy, store displays, table tops, tar and tar products, toluol, tools and equipment,

toys, tractors and tractor parts, trucks, vacuum cleaners, vegetable oils, vehicles, and wool and woolens.

Decreases, on the other hand, were shown for the following Cleveland products: Acids, aluminum and aluminum products, asbestos, brass goods, brooders, miscellaneous building material, burlap, cement, chemicals, cloth, cotton piece goods, cranes, electric lamps, incubators, lime, lead and lead products, liquor, electrical machinery, metal laths, power pumps, rayon, refrigerators, shingles, soap, stone, tallow, tin and tin products, wire, and yarn.

BOSTON SHIPPING TO SOUTHEAST INCREASED 72 PERCENT

Another city with diversified products shipped into the southeast is Boston. For year 1, shipments from Boston totaled 1,987,376 pounds and for year 2, the total was 3,433,155 pounds, making an increase of 72.7 percent. Of 36 products, all but 9 showed increases. Those which increased in year 2, were acids, ammunition, asphalt, boiler tubes, burlap, cereals, chemicals, clay products, confectionery, cooperage, cotton factory supplies, furniture, glass, household goods, leather products, livestock, machinery, mineral wool, paints, petroleum products, roofing, shoe polish, soaps, steel and iron, sweepings, and woolens. Those which decreased were cloth, cotton piece goods, fabric dryer, hides, lumber, paper and paper products, plumbers' ware, shingles, and trucks.

Detroit enjoyed a large increase in business in the southeast, both in percentage and actual poundage. Shipments were 239,053,065 pounds in year 2, as compared with only 156,434,135 pounds in year 1. This represented an increase of 52.8 percent. Automobiles increased by 138.4 percent, from 17,360,506 pounds to 41,383,254 pounds, and automobile parts, by 49.2 percent, from 117,249,721 pounds to 174,983,855 pounds. Refrigerators increased from 842,273 pounds to 2,149,639 pounds, or 155.2 percent, and cooling machinery from 456,701 pounds to 1,768,479 pounds, or 287.2 percent. Steel and iron products increased by 86.6 percent, from 2,072,778 pounds to 3,868,617 pounds. Stoves increased 80.7 percent, from 200,650 pounds to 362,666 pounds. Drugs and chemicals increased from 4,386,601 pounds to 5,559,008 pounds, or 26.7 percent. Altogether, 63 different products were shipped in carload lots from Detroit to the Southeast.

MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES SHOW GAINS

Of the middle-sized cities, the experience of Providence, R. I., is typical. Shipments increased by 81.1 percent, from 704,149 pounds the first year to 1,275,278 pounds the second year. The biggest increase was in lumber. Increases were shown also in asphalt, cables, cooperage, copper products, cotton piece goods, cotton sweepings, cotton thread, leather products, electrical machinery, paper and paper products, soap, steel and iron, tallow and wire. Only cotton softener, machinery and machine parts, and magazines and books showed decreases.

New Haven, Conn., showed a 11.4 percent increase, from 2,666,077 pounds to 2,969,518 pounds. Boxboard, lumber, steel and iron, and wire rope were the important items of increase.

Especially diversified were the shipments from Peoria, Ill., which increased by 66.7 percent, from 18,219,645 pounds to 30,367,267 pounds. Wire and wire fence increased from 5,869,579 pounds to

9,709,489 pounds, or 65.4 percent. Tractors and tractor parts increased by 54.4 percent, from 3,604,041 pounds to 5,562,906 pounds; tin and tin products, by 436.8 percent, from 92,400 pounds to 496,010 pounds; steel and iron, by 46.6 percent, from 1,264,983 pounds to 1,855,039 pounds; nails, by 234 percent, from 1,318,103 pounds to 4,402,248 pounds; agricultural implements, by 115.8 percent, from 188,327 pounds to 406,372 pounds; and paper and paper products, by 37.5 percent, from 616,100 pounds to 846,996 pounds. Forty-five products in all were shipped in carload lots from Peoria to the Southeast.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY SENT FROM SYRACUSE

Syracuse, N. Y., enjoyed a 34.3 percent increase, from 3,591,480 pounds to 4,822,956 pounds. Drugs and chemicals were the big items, increasing by 22 percent, from 3,179,316 pounds to 3,864,825 pounds. Agricultural implements increased 17.5 percent, from 76,337 pounds to 89,702 pounds. Commercial and farm machinery increased from 50,070 pounds to 574,805 pounds, or more than 1,000 percent.

Sheboygan, Wis., shipped 95.8 percent more industrial products in year 2 than in year 1, increasing from 1,604,550 pounds to 3,142,500 pounds. The big increase was in beverages.

Akron, Ohio, with East Akron included, had an increase of 107.2 percent, from 11,319,489 pounds to 23,454,425 pounds. Tires were a principal factor in bringing about an increase of 111.4 percent, from 8,083,134 pounds to 17,255,352 pounds, in automobile parts; while shipments classified as rubber and rubber products increased by 202.2 percent, from 708,079 pounds to 2,139,686 pounds.

Many smaller cities and towns felt the effects of the flow of cash from the Southeast to the industrial regions. Manville, N. J., for example, experienced an increase of 53 percent, with roofing the big item. Canton, Md., had an increase of 121.4 percent, in which asphalt, drugs, and chemicals played the principal roles. Marion, Ind., shipped 82.4 percent more industrial goods in year 2 than in year 1, bottles and paper and paper products being the outstanding products.

III. FACTORS AFFECTING VOLUME OF SHIPPING

In sizing up the shipments of commodities from individual cities, it would be a mistake to draw too definite conclusions from the figures disclosed by the survey. An apparent sharp increase or decrease in shipments of a given commodity from a given city may be due to any one or more of several factors. First, shipments may have been largely less-than-car-lot one year and largely in car lots in the other. This would distort the totals for a given commodity and city as shown by car lots, although for the general picture these variations would average themselves out.

Second, commodities shipped are not always given the same description in the railroad waybills. While attempt has been made to group the figures in such a way as to make allowance for such variations, these cannot be entirely eliminated in the figures for a given commodity and city.

Third, shipments from a given city may be routed principally over one railroad one year and over some other road the next, or perhaps shipped by truck instead.

Fourth, the channel of distribution may be radically changed, so that the goods are listed with one point of origin in one year and different point of origin the next.

Fifth, competition is continually operating in the business field. Markets may be lost by one manufacturer or jobber, only to be acquired by another. This causes considerable variation in the figures for individual cities and commodities.

OTHER RECOVERY FACTORS

Also, one is not justified in attributing all of the increase in shipments of industrial commodities to the agricultural adjustment program. In the farm field alone, the operations of the Farm Credit Administration have played an important role in releasing buying power which could be used in the purchases of goods. Other parts of the recovery program, including monetary policy, public and civil works, home loans, and increased pay rolls made possible through industrial codes, have all had their effect. So-called "natural" forces of recovery may have entered in.

Which factor has brought about the improvement is not crucial to this discussion. The statistics on intersectional shipments of industrial commodities simply show in a general way what happens when purchasing power is increased in a region in which the dominant industry is agriculture.

IV. OTHER INDEXES OF RECOVERY

The results reported in the survey of freight shipments substantiate in detail the various available indexes of recovery in the agricultural areas of the country. These indexes measure increased consuming power in a variety of ways.

REGISTRATIONS OF NEW PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES AND TRUCKS

Registrations of new passenger automobiles and trucks in the area covered by the Administration's survey are shown in table 53. An examination of these increases in sales from the low point of 1932 in relation to the improvement in farm income reveals the close dependence of the automobile industry and allied activities on the famers' ability to buy. Farmers curtailed their purchases of automobiles during the years 1930–32 somewhat more than their cash income declined, but with improved income they have increased their purchases in greater measure.

TABLE 53.—*Percentage changes in registrations of new passenger automobiles and trucks*

	1929	1932=100 percent	1933	1934
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Virginia	279	100	112	160
North Carolina	390	100	189	302
South Carolina	449	100	214	301
Georgia	288	100	176	241
Florida	260	100	131	207
Kentucky	348	100	145	193
Tennessee	445	100	171	255
Alabama	650	100	186	336
Mississippi	629	100	186	300
West Virginia	375	100	150	225
Average	373	100	157	238

RURAL RETAIL SALES

Rural retail sales go hand in hand with farm income. This is shown in figure 26. Where the decline in one is paralleled by a comparable decline in the other, the peak in farm receipts for the country as a whole occurs usually in October and the peak in expenditures about 2 months later. Every region shared in the improvement shown in figure 2. The increase in rural retail sales for the first 11 months of 1934 as compared with the like period in 1933 was 22 percent for the United States as a whole; 20½ percent in the East, 24½ percent in the South, 21½ percent in the Middle West, and 24 percent in the Far West. This country-wide improve-

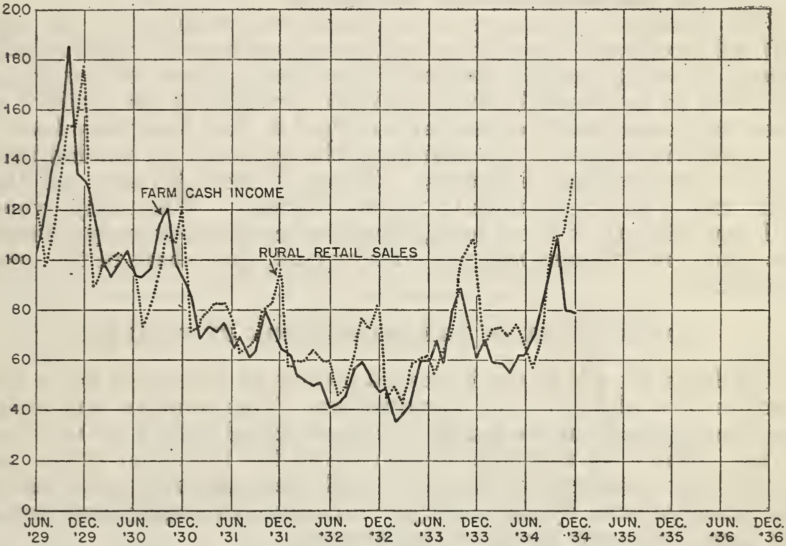

FIGURE 26.—Indexes of farm cash income and rural retail sales, June 1929 to December 1934, inclusive; not adjusted for seasonal variation. (1929–31 = 100).

ment at the end of 1934 is in the following figures of rural retail sales by regions for December 1934 and December 1933.

	Percentage change December 1934 from December 1933
Total United States	+21½ [1]
East	+24
South	+23½
Middle West	+24
Far West	+13

DEPARTMENT-STORE SALES

The statistics of the Federal Reserve Board on department-store sales parallel the report of the mail-order houses. The agricultural areas where income increased more than in other areas showed the greater improvement in business. For the United States as a whole, the change in 1934 as compared to 1933 was an increase of 11 percent; for the Richmond district it was 17 percent; for the Atlanta district 18 percent; for the Dallas district 22 percent.

[1] Percentage changes are computed from revised estimates.

LIFE-INSURANCE SALES

The rise in life-insurance sales is a further corroboration of agricultural revival. For the United States as a whole, sales increased 6 percent in 1934 as compared with 1933; in the Southern district of the country they increased 10 percent.

SUBSTANTIATION OF PREMISE ON WHICH ACT IS BASED

All of the data cited in this chapter appear to substantiate the premise on which the Agricultural Adjustment Act was based—that "increasing agricultural purchasing power" would help to "relieve the existing national economic emergency."

The increased shipments of industrial commodities to the agricultural southeast from the industrial northeast, and the other indexes showing that the increased purchasing power of farmers has been felt in increased business activity throughout the Nation, are direct evidence that the new farm dollars do find their way back to the industrial centers. Furthermore, the farmers near the industrial centers are benefited indirectly. Many of these farmers sell their milk, fruits, and vegetables in nearby markets. When employment and pay rolls are at a low level, these farmers are adversely affected; but when employment and pay rolls expand, they share in the urban prosperity.

AN INCREASE IN THE PRODUCTION OF WEALTH

The facts show that the increased income of farmers is not a mere transfer of wealth from the city dwellers. This could be true only if the money placed in the hands of farmers failed to find its way back to the cities. As the facts demonstrate, the increased prices paid by the city dwellers for their food and fiber products are offset, at least in large part, by the factory production and employment resulting from the money spent by the farmers.

Previous to the launching of the general recovery program by the Government in 1933, business activity in the United States had been declining for nearly 4 years. Farmers could buy less and less from city dwellers, and the city dwellers had less and less money with which to buy from the farmers. The recovery program represents an attempt to reverse this process. By placing new purchasing power in the hands of farmers, the Government seeks to help turn the wheels of industry. At the same time, by placing new purchasing power in the hands of industrial workers, the Government seeks to increase the returns received by farmers for their products.

Farmers and city dwellers are interdependent. When one group is prostrate, the other also suffers; when one group is prosperous, the other shares in the gain.

The real loss caused by the depression has been measured by the low level of business activity. Anything which increases business activity actually increases the production of wealth. That the agricultural adjustment program has made an important contribution toward increasing business activity, and thus the production of wealth, is amply demonstrated by the facts.

CHAPTER 20

MEETING THE NATION'S CHANGING NEEDS

SALIENT FACTS ABOUT LONG-TIME ADJUSTMENT

1. Present actual crop acreage ... million acres	360 to 365
2. Acreage needed for present indicated domestic and foreign requirements ... million acres	335 to 345
3. Indicated excess acreage of average productivity above present requirements ... million acres	15 to 30
4. Percentage of decline in agricultural production from 1929 to 1934 ... percent	15
5. Percentage of decline in industrial production from 1929 to 1934 percent	42
6. Percentage of decline in agricultural prices from 1929 to 1934 percent	39
7. Percentage of decline in industrial prices from 1929 to 1934 ... do	14
8. Estimated percentage of national income received by farmers in 1932 ... percent	7. 5
9. Estimated percentage of national income received by farmers in 1934 ... percent	10. 2

I. A LONG-TIME VIEW OF THE PROBLEM

As the pressure of emergency has lessened, the problems of agricultural adjustment have changed. There is opportunity now to replace temporary measures appropriate only to extraordinary conditions, with an agricultural policy looking toward long-view objectives.

Restricted production will not be the focal point of a permanent policy for agriculture. Lasting improvement in the welfare of farmers is necessarily bound up with increased production and consumption of agricultural products. A long-view policy for agriculture, therefore, cannot passively accept the present limited purchasing power for food and fiber products of large numbers of our people, nor conceive future production on that basis. Rather it must contemplate a more abundant economy for all groups.

A long-view policy for agriculture will actively seek to remove barriers that now constrict international trade.

It will aim to put its own lands in better order, and tie in the various adjustment programs with long-time objectives of efficient land use. Taking account of past mistakes—misguided settlement, too-intensive cultivation, soil erosion and depletion, overproduction, overgrazing, and abuse of the public domain—a corrective program through a broad policy of land use based on national welfare is indicated.

EXCESSIVE SUPPLIES REDUCED

When the Agricultural Adjustment Act was passed in May 1933, excessively large stocks of the major crops were on hand, and livestock numbers were high and increasing.

The pressing problem then was the problem of surpluses. But by the end of the 1933–34 crop year, the various adjustment programs and the extreme drought had reduced these excess stocks to a level near normal for wheat, feed grains, and some other commodities in which surpluses had existed. Supplies of some commodities most seriously affected by drought were below normal.

Stocks on hand at the end of the 1934–35 crop year can be estimated only approximately, but it is probable that wheat stocks will be down to about normal and cotton stocks reduced but still well above normal, whereas supplies of corn will be only one-third to one-half what they were at the beginning of the year. Hog numbers will have reached a level lower than for any year in the last decade; and beef cattle will perhaps be at about the 1927–29 level.

How much can continued adjustment serve to increase further the incomes of farmers, and how much will depend upon general economic recovery? How far may rehabilitation and subsistence types of farming supplant relief for stranded families? To what extent can a program of submarginal land retirement serve as an adjustment measure? How may future adjustment programs distribute production more equitably among regions, encourage better land utilization, and allow a maximum freedom of action for individual farmers?

These are some questions that face farmers and agricultural planning agencies as they consider the future of the farm program.

PLANNING PRODUCTION

The Nation's need for agricultural products is the basis for the formation of a policy of land use. Agriculture should supply enough products to satisfy the requirements of domestic consumption and to meet the demand of an export market. The policy should avoid excessive wastes incident to overproduction.

The volume of agricultural production normally required for domestic consumption and for exports may be measured by recorded consumption and exports of the recent past. To this appraisal should be added careful consideration of changes that may occur within the next few years.

The per capita consumption of foodstuffs measured in weights sold in the retail market in the United States averaged about 1,422 pounds for the period 1920–24, about 1,474 pounds for the period 1925–29, and about 1,454 pounds for the period 1930–33 (table 54).

TABLE 54.—*Average per capita consumption of principal agricultural products, 1920–33* [1]

Commodity or group	Pounds per capita per year in periods—			
	1920–24	1925–29	1930–33	1920–33
Cereal products	228	229	221	226
All potatoes	172	162	154	163
Sugar and sirup	110	116	109	112
Dairy products:				
Milk and cream [2]	315	335	349	332
Manufactured	43	47	45	45
Fruits:				
Fresh [3]	173	186	176	179
Dried	6	6	6	6
Vegetables [4]	142	157	158	152
Lean meats and fish	135	132	130	133
Eggs	23	26	27	25
Beans, peas, nuts	14	15	16	15
Fats (except butter)	45	46	45	45
Total food [5]	1,422	1,474	1,454	1,450
Wool	5	5	4	5
Cotton	24	26	20	23
Tobacco [6]	8	9	8	8
Flaxseed	16	20	12	16

[1] Consumption of foodstuffs in terms of weight sold in retail market.
[2] Whole milk and cream in terms of whole milk.
[3] Fresh and canned fruit in terms of fresh fruit, watermelons, and cantaloupes included.
[4] Consumption of fresh and canned vegetables per urban inhabitant in terms of fresh vegetables. Data for production of farm gardens not available.
[5] Includes 16 to 18 pounds of coffee, tea, spices, cocoa, and chocolate in addition to the items listed.
[6] Consumption per person 15 years old or over.

An average per capita consumption of food equal to that which prevailed in the years of the most prosperous period of the three noted, 1925–29, could be supplied for our present population of about 126,500,000 people from 285 to 290 million acres of harvested land of average quality. It is doubtful whether this average consumption will be increased in the immediate future.

Average consumption of nonfood products shows greater variation than that of foodstuffs. The average per capita consumption of wool and cotton, for example, declined 20 percent from 1925–29 to 1930–33. About 20 million harvested acres of average crop land would supply our present population with nonfood products at the 1930–33 level. It would take about 25 million acres to supply our population with nonfood products at the 1925–29 level.

II. DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN SITUATION

THE FACTOR OF FOREIGN TRADE

The foreign trade situation will necessarily play a large part in determining agricultural policy at home. The United States has faced the loss of foreign markets ever since the World War, with the greatest loss occurring in the last few years.

If export markets at prices sufficiently remunerative to producers could be regained, these markets would once more provide a margin of safety in disposing of surpluses, and the adjustment of production in the United States might be considerably eased. But if foreign trade remains at the present low level or declines further, need for maintaining adjusted production will continue or increase.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is appraising the requirements of export trade as a factor in planning agricultural

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production, and it is also cooperating with other branches of the Government in active measures for increasing the foreign outlets for American farm products.

Expansion of agricultural exports would be of net advantage to farmers and to the Nation as a whole only in case the returns for such exports are large enough. Exports at excessively low prices would contribute little to farmers' returns and the small gains might be offset by depletion of the soil.

DUAL PRICE POLICY

There has been suggested a "dual price policy" of offering exports at prices lower than those prevailing for the same commodities in the domestic market, with the purpose of maintaining the competitive position of the United States in foreign markets.

Unless coupled with production control under the Agricultural Adjustment Act such a policy might invite a sequence of expansions in supplies requiring greater and greater subsidies, increasingly costly and ultimately self-defeating. Furthermore such a policy might encounter antidumping or other countervailing action on the part of other countries which would deny foreign outlets for many of its export commodities.

In any case, if the United States is to increase its exports it must become a better customer of foreign countries. If we wish to sell abroad we must buy from abroad. Exports and imports must expand together if they are to expand at all.

Concerted efforts are being made to regain the foreign market, reciprocal trade treaties have been concluded or are being negotiated with Cuba, Brazil, Belgium, and half a dozen South American and Central American countries. In addition, a first and a second import-export bank have been organized and the export movement of wheat from the Pacific Northwest was supported in 1933–34 by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration through the North Pacific Emergency Export Association. But foreign trade is so hampered by tariffs, quotas, embargoes, quarantines, subsidies, and exchange restrictions, that a gradual increase in the exports of agricultural products of the United States is all that can be expected.

FOREIGN TRADE AND PRODUCTION PLANNING

For any period immediately ahead, agricultural production in the United States should be planned in the light of domestic needs and reasonable prospects of exports. It is not the intention of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to effect production programs that restrict the possibility of increased foreign trade, but to keep such programs flexible so that it will be possible to respond promptly and fully to any increase in demand either at home or abroad.

So far as imports are concerned the United States is not in position to replace, economically, any great volume of present agricultural imports by domestic production, while there is a prospect of reviving export trade. Appraisal of acreage required, therefore, is based on the assumption that this country will continue to import considerable quantities of such products as sugar, flaxseed, coffee, bananas, and rubber.

United States foreign trade in agricultural products has shown a marked decline in the last decade. This decline has been at a greater rate since 1930, as table 55 indicates.

TABLE 55.—*Index of volume of agricultural exports, and value of agricultural exports, by fiscal years and by July–November averages*

	Quantity of agricultural exports [1] (1909–10 to 1913–14 =100)	Value of agricultural exports in $1,000 [2]
Year ending June 30:		
1930–31	90	1, 038, 034
1931–32	98	752, 145
1932–33	85	589, 653
1933–34	83	[3] 787, 259
July–November:		
1933	95	[4] 344, 324
1934	62	[4] 314, 020

[1] 44 farm products, not including forestry products.
[2] All agricultural exports, not including forestry products.
[3] Preliminary.
[4] Principal agricultural products only.

TABLE 56.—*Exports of principal agricultural commodities and acreage equivalent, 1919–20 to 1933–34*

Year	Exports, year beginning July 1							Acreage equivalent of exports[5]
	Wheat, including flour	Grains other than wheat [1]	Cotton lint [2]	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Pork, excluding lard [3]	Lard, pure	Beef [4]	
	1,000,000 bushels	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000,000 pounds*	*1,000,000 pounds*	*1,000,000 pounds*	*1,000,000 pounds*	*1,000 acres*
Average 1910–14	107	1, 746	8, 840	392	439	474	222	--------
1919–20	222	3, 369	7, 035	648	1, 175	587	368	69, 891
1920–21	369	4, 481	5, 570	507	776	746	204	83, 839
1921–22	283	7, 290	6, 592	463	704	812	222	77, 663
1922–23	225	5, 350	5, 205	454	842	953	195	66, 645
1923–24	160	2, 028	5, 784	598	919	1, 015	185	55, 228
1924–25	261	2, 935	8, 239	431	607	793	190	73, 137
1925–26	108	2, 696	8, 110	537	477	695	152	55, 815
1926–27	219	2, 180	11, 281	516	337	676	152	75, 049
1927–28	206	2, 674	7, 890	490	330	716	107	64, 325
1928–29	164	3, 433	8, 520	566	331	781	101	65, 633
1929–30	153	1, 249	7, 096	600	351	787	102	51, 163
1930–31	131	546	7, 048	591	206	586	98	46, 805
1931–32	136	417	8, 989	432	137	543	79	53, 658
1932–33	41	651	8, 647	400	126	560	74	43, 733
1933–34 [6]	37	394	8, 366	473	159	547	79	38, 805
Average 1925–29	192	2, 784	8, 808	508	417	732	140	66, 792
Average 1933–34	39	522	8, 506	436	143	554	76	41, 269

[1] Barley including flour and malt, rye including flour, oats including meal, corn including meal, year beginning July 1; and exports and shipments of wet process corn products, calendar years following.
[2] Bales of 500 pounds gross.
[3] Canned, fresh, salted, or pickled pork, neutral lard, lard oil, bacon, and hams, Wiltshire and Cumberland sides.
[4] Canned, cured, and fresh beef, oleo oil, oleo stock, oleomargarine, tallow, and stearin from animal fats.
[5] Acreage equivalent at average yields of crop year export and shipments to noncontiguous territories, combined with calendar year exports and shipments of livestock products, including an allowance for workstock.
[6] Preliminary.

Exports of wheat declined from a high of 370 million bushels in the fiscal year 1920–21 to 37 million bushels in 1933–34, and exports in

1934–35 will be even smaller than in 1933–34. Our exports of pork and lard have declined from almost 2 billion pounds in 1923–24 to 700 million pounds in 1933–34, and exports are expected to be even smaller in both 1934–35 and 1935–36. Our exports of cotton and tobacco have been maintained at a more stable level, although exports of tobacco dropped from 600 million pounds in 1929–30 to 400 million pounds in 1932–33. Altogether, the acreage at average yields required to supply our exports declined from 84 million acres in 1920–21 to 39 million acres in 1933–34. (See table 56.)

EXCESS ACREAGE STILL A PROBLEM

If, as this analysis indicates, the acreage needed to supply domestic requirements and exports of agricultural products is not materially increased in the years just ahead, it cannot be expected to exceed 340 to 350 million average acres of harvested crop land. That is, 30 to 40 million acres will be required for exports, and, for domestic consumption, 285 to 290 million acres will be required for food products together with 20 to 25 million acres for nonfood products.

The actual acreage of crop land harvested averaged 360 to 365 million acres for the period 1928 through 1932. *As a result, this country is faced with an excess acreage equivalent to 10 to 25 million harvested acres of crop land, at average yields, provided the land is left idle. A shift of 20 to 40 million acres would be required if intensive crops were replaced by hay and pasture and no land left idle. If the adjustment is effected by retiring submarginal cro^n land, an acreage equally as large or larger would be required.*

An increasing population and an improvement in the foreign situation are expected to result in a gradual increase in the acreage of crop land required. But a continuing agricultural-adjustment program is needed until the eventual solution is achieved, and it is in such a program that farmers and others are especially interested.

III. RELATION OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

The problems of farmers in the immediate future are also related to industrial conditions. Farmers should recognize that, by itself, adjustment of agricultural production can improve the farm income to only a limited degree. There are strong reasons for continuing adjustment, in order to reach and maintain a balance both between agriculture and industry as a whole, and among the several branches of agriculture. But when this balance is attained, further improvement in the income of farmers will depend on increased activitv. income, and purchasing power of industrial groups.

Thus, in 1870, when those employed in agriculture constituted 53 percent of the total gainfully employed persons in the country, farmers received 26.5 percent of the national income. In 1900, when 36 percent were employed in agriculture, the farm share of the national income was 20.5 percent; and in 1920, when 26 percent of the population were in agriculture, their share of the national income was about 17 percent.

The rate of increase of farm income did not keep pace with the rate of increase of per capita national income through the decade prior to 1930, however, and the depression reduced the farmers' share still further until estimates indicate that in 1932 farmers received

only 7.5 percent. By 1934 this share had risen to an estimated 9.1 percent without benefit payments and receipts from Government purchases of drought livestock, and 10.2 percent including those pay-

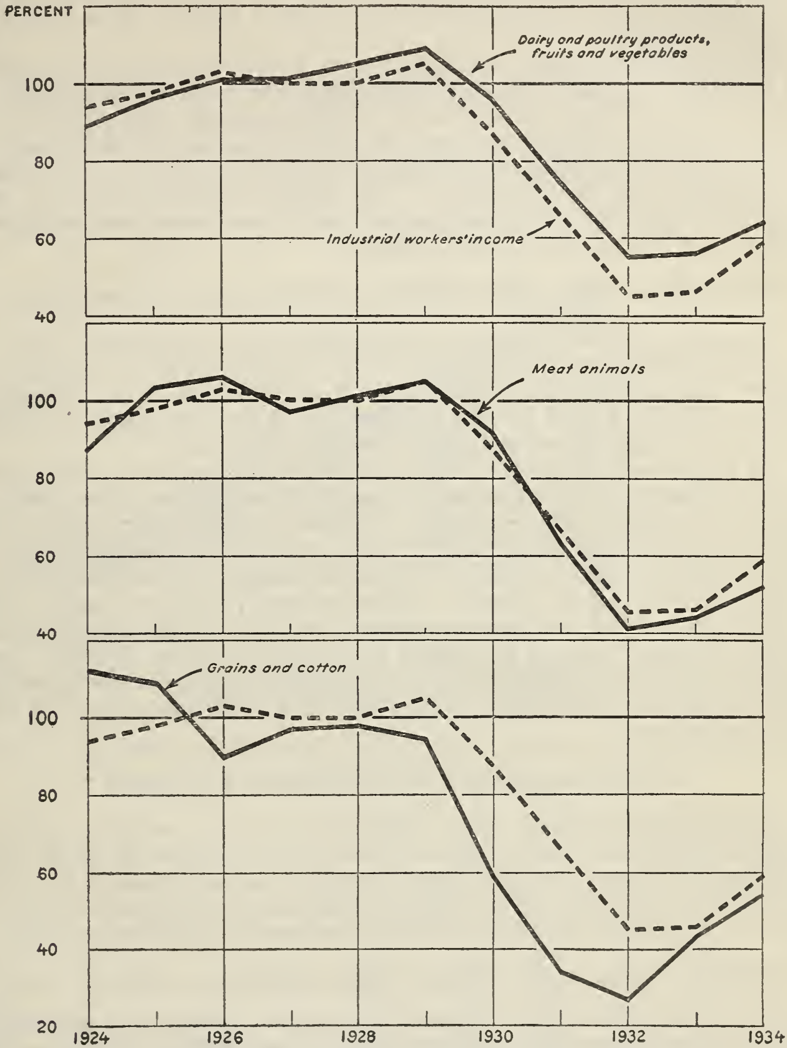

FIGURE 27.—Income of industrial workers and cash income from farm products, 1924–34 (1924–29 = 100 percent).

ments. If in 1934 the farm population had received the same per capita share of the national income it had received in the 7 decades prior to 1920, the farm share would have been 13 percent. To attain this proportion the farm income in 1934 would have had to be from one-fourth to one-third greater than it really was.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A RAISE IN CONSUMERS' INCOMES

Consumers' incomes to a large extent determine the level of farm income to be derived from products sold in domestic markets. The relationship is less pronounced in the case of income from products in export trade.

This interdependence is illustrated in a comparison of the course of industrial workers' incomes as compared with gross incomes from three groups of farm products from 1924 through 1934 (fig. 27). The course of workers' incomes, in general, paralleled the trend of gross returns to producers of dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, and meat animals. The greater relative decline in the level of returns for grains and cotton, which are export commodities, is due to a decrease in foreign demand.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRICES STILL UNBALANCED

Continued disparity between agricultural and industrial prices is another limiting factor in recovery. In 1932 farm prices were approximately 35 percent below that relation of farm prices to industrial prices which had held for the 20-year period prior to 1930. In 1934 farm prices were still 25 percent below that relation.

An improvement in this relationship would naturally be brought about either by a further advance in agricultural prices or by a lowering of the level of industrial prices. Since the agricultural price level is now being largely supported by shortages due to an unprecedented drought, it is doubtful whether further increases in agricultural prices would be practical at present. Improvement in the exchange value of agricultural for industrial products can be accomplished, then, either through lowering industrial prices and costs or through such a rise in the total national income and in city buying power as would support an increase in farm prices and in the farmers' share of the national income.

INFLEXIBLE COSTS ALSO RETARD RECOVERY

Further limitations on farm purchasing power in relation to farm income are certain costs that are relatively inflexible, as taxes and distribution costs. In 1934 farm taxes were approximately 160 percent of the pre-war level as compared with only 90 percent for farm prices. A similar disparity existed in the case of distribution costs.

UNBALANCED AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The problem of balance between the shares of the national income going to agriculture and to other groups is intimately related to the present unbalanced situation not only between agricultural and industrial prices, but between agricultural and industrial production. The volume of output of factories processing agricultural products was only 18 percent lower in 1932 than in 1929, whereas the output of factories that processed industrial raw materials was nearly 60 percent lower than in 1929. How this disparity in volume of production is related to disparity in price can be seen in that farm products lost only 18 percent in volume between 1929 and 1932, but 54 percent in price; while industrial products lost 59 percent in volume, but only 21 percent in price. (See table 57.)

It is clear from these facts that the disparity between agricultural and industrial prices might be largely removed by a material increase in industrial production. Such an expansion, accompanied by substantial reemployment, would increase the domestic purchasing power for farm products and, therefore, raise agricultural prices. A reduction in the level of industrial prices would undoubtedly stimulate increased sales of such products, and bring an increase in industrial production, and it would also have the effect of increasing the relative purchasing power of farm products.

The extent to which industrial production is now out of line with the course of industrial growth since 1899 is indicated in figure 28.

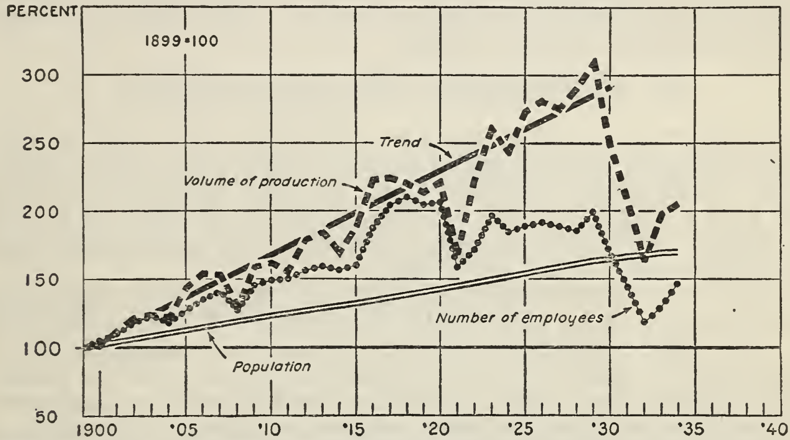

FIGURE 28.—Production of manufactures, factory employment, and population, United States, 1899 to 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 57.—*Indexes of agricultural and industrial production and prices, 1927–34 (1929=100)*

Year	Production		Prices		Ratio of industrial to agricultural production [5]	Ratio of agricultural to industrial prices [6]
	Agricultural [1]	Nonagricultural [2]	Agricultural [3]	Nonagricultural [4]		
1927	98	84	95	102	86	93
1928	95	93	101	101	98	101
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	87	77	84	96	89	90
1931	88	58	62	83	66	76
1932	82	41	46	79	50	58
1933	93	52	49	78	57	63
1934	85	58	61	86	65	70

[1] Factory production in industries using agricultural raw materials.
[2] Factory production in industries using nonagricultural raw materials.
[3] Wholesale prices of farm products.
[4] Wholesale prices of all commodities other than farm, food, and textile products.
[5] Column 2 divided by column 1.
[6] Column 3 divided by column 4.

In 1929, industrial production was more than three times that of 1900. A continuation of that 30-year rate of growth would call for a volume at present approximately 325 percent of the 1900 level. Actually, our recovery of 1933 and 1934 has placed us only at a level

of about 205 percent of the 1900 level, so that to regain a volume in line with our pre-depression trend, we need an increase in industrial production of around 50 percent above the present level.

The interest of the farmer in means for accelerating industrial recovery is evident. Without active efforts toward business revival, recovery would be delayed for a considerable time, and substantial improvement in the farmer's economic status would also be delayed.

The farmers' situation and prospects are thus intimately bound up with the rate of industrial recovery. Until substantial industrial expansion takes place, there will continue to be a disparity between agricultural prices and industrial prices, and consequently between agricultural and industrial income. And it would seem that industrial expansion depends to a large extent on a better balance between industrial prices, costs, and volume.

IV. PERMANENT LAND ADJUSTMENT

Whatever the trends in industry and foreign trade may be, agriculture will gain from continued efforts to put its own plant in better order. These efforts will include not only the balancing of production with demand, but also a better utilization of the total agricultural plant, particularly through development of a definite, consistent, and unified policy in the use of land.

Considerable progress has been made in the last year both in the development of such a policy and in the initiation of steps to effectuate it. The National Resources Board, created by President Roosevelt last spring, has made the most comprehensive survey in our history of the factors entering into a long-time land policy, and has recommended lines of action to carry out such a policy. A program of purchase and retirement of submarginal lands has been initiated, and a considerable number of demonstration projects looking toward the beneficial public use of retired lands have been started.

At about the turn of the century, our formerly extensive supply of good cheap land had been largely taken up and settlement proceeded to poorer lands. This has brought unfortunate individual and social consequences.

Scattered settlement has resulted in excessive per capita costs for schools, roads, and other local governmental services.

In numerous cases, State and Federal aid has been required, in an attempt to improve almost unimprovable land, for rural relief expenditure, and for loans which cannot be repaid.

Serious erosion and other misuses of land have occurred.

In the far West, an out-worn homestead policy lured many farm families to lands too poor for crop farming, and limited by law to a size too small for successful grazing.

Irrigation projects were sometimes located without due regard to the economic adaptability of the land reclaimed.

Certain areas of the remaining public domain were overstocked and overgrazed, with resultant serious deterioration and destruction of the cover, and serious erosion.

In the Great Plains, large areas were plowed up for wheat during the World War, and the nutritious native grasses destroyed while wind erosion is rapidly removing top soil in some areas. It is now clear that some of these lands cannot be profitably farmed under normal prices and costs.

Perhaps the most serious consequence of misguided settlement, however, has been the tragic waste of human resources. Provision for resettlement on better land should be made for families now bankrupted by poor land, and much of the land too poor for agriculture should be devoted to public forests, wildlife and game refuges, parks, and recreational areas.

THE LONG-TIME LAND PROGRAM AND AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT

Such a long-time land program is interrelated with the problems of continuing agricultural adjustment. The gradual retirement of submarginal lands may eventually shrink our agricultural plant to a size more in keeping with the needs of agricultural production, particularly if, in the meantime, demand increases through a revival of foreign trade and through a rise in population at home. In this case, adjustment of production on commercial farm land would be relatively easier than at present.

Meanwhile, continuing adjustment of production on average and good land should itself be coordinated with a national policy of land use. Since the bulk of our agricultural wealth consists of commercially productive land, land policy must be conceived broadly in terms of both submarginal, and good and average land. Therefore, adjustment methods should encourage soil-improving and erosion-preventing practices on highly cultivated lands.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL RESOURCES BOARD

The report of the National Resources Board, previously alluded to, gives a basis for the conclusion that it will be practical for some years at least to farm our commercial lands according to relatively extensive methods; that is, to continue the practice already initiated through the adjustment program, of keeping a certain percentage of crop acreage in grass, forage, and other extensive crops. This report estimates that our arable land requirements, in terms of harvested acreage, will probably not exceed 353 million acres before 1940. This is some 10 million acres less than our actual crop acreage at the present time.

The land section of the report was the cooperative work of a great many Federal and State agencies under the leadership of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. It consists of two sections, the first a comprehensive summary of the principal findings, with recommendations for action; the second a detailed survey of the problems demanding solution, with maps locating the chief problem areas, and a discussion of policy at greater length. The principal topics covered by the land section of the report include:

Conditions and tendencies influencing major land requirements, including the outlook for population, the industrial outlook, and the relation of mechanical progress in agriculture to land use and policy.

Land requirements in relation to land resources.

Requirements for agricultural, range, forest, recreational, and wildlife land, and resources available to supply these requirements.

Maladjustments in land use and proposed measures of correction, such as erosion control, retirement of poor farm land, and revised policy of settlement.

Survey of problems and development of policies with regard to forest lands, national recreation, wildlife, and Indian lands.

Programs for public land acquisition and for chronically tax-delinquent land.

Proposals with respect to organization and procedure in the development of a unified land program.

Other activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in developing a land program have involved the classification of poor lands with respect to possible public uses; study of rural zoning by States and other methods for bringing land into better use; examination of land settlement in foreign countries for the light it may throw on American policy; investigation of local government and finance structures with respect to land problems; and the coordination of land policies with the adjustment program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

SETTLEMENT OF NEW LANDS BALANCED BY RETIREMENT OF OLD

The necessity of not increasing the agricultural plant of the United States for the time being has governed the Administration policy of land settlement during the present period. There are human and economic reasons for the progressive retirement of land too poor for farming; there are also human and economic reasons for the opening up of certain areas of good land by drainage or irrigation which may allow profitable farming for rural families.

Allocation of funds for these respective purposes, however, has been based on the definite principle that as fast as good new lands are brought into cultivation, corresponding productive units of submarginal land will be taken out of cultivation.

The program of retirement of submarginal land has already made considerable progress. An allotment of 25 million dollars from the Public Works Administration, supplemented by funds from the drought relief appropriation of Congress, will enable the purchase and retirement of several millions of acres of poor land. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration, to which these funds have been allocated, is directing the land-purchase program, with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration cooperating as a technical planning agency.

RETIRED LAND WILL BE PUT TO PUBLIC USE

The application of the term "submarginal" to land is somewhat ambiguous, since land too poor for farming often has high value for other purposes, such as forest reserves, grazing lands, wildlife refuges, public parks, and recreation areas. These social uses of our open lands are of particular importance in view of the great development of hard-surfaced roads throughout the country in recent years and the increasing touring habit of the American people.

Insofar as the submarginal lands purchased and retired from cultivation will continue to have an agricultural significance, the land policy section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, through its nine regional directors, is serving the Relief Administration as a planning agency in selecting and developing a certain number of agricultural demonstration projects. In December 1934 there were in various stages of development 65 agricultural demonstration projects of this sort in 44 states.

Approximately 6 million acres of land are included in these projects, and present plans call for the purchase of about 1 million more acres

for the same purpose by the close of the fiscal year. This program as a whole will involve a total of some 10 million acres.

Other agencies are developing other types of projects. The National Park Service is planning park and recreational projects, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs is developing projects concerned with Indian lands. The Bureau of Biological Survey is planning certain types of migratory waterfowl projects.

RURAL REHABILITATION AND THE FARM PROGRAM

The prospect of retiring from cultivation many millions of acres of unprofitable farm land can be contemplated only in relation to the problem of livelihood for the thousands of farm families who have been living on this land. This problem is complicated further by the numbers of families now seeking support on the land who would normally have gained a livelihood in industry. At the close of 1934 there were on relief about 900,000 farm families, 300,000 of which were drought-relief cases.

The impingement of industrial depression and unemployment upon the problem of livelihood on the land may be further noted in the increased supply of farm labor during the last few years. In the spring of 1933, when factory employment was 40 percent lower than in 1929, the supply of farm labor in relation to demand for it was about twice as great as in 1929. The partial recovery in industry in 1934, supplemented by the various public-works programs, has brought about some reduction in the number of people seeking opportunities in farming, but so long as city unemployment persists, there will continue to be a large number of city people seeking livelihood on the land, thus complicating the problem of rural rehabilitation.

To assist these different groups of people—families impoverished by trying to farm submarginal land; families returning to the land when industrial opportunities diminished and others forced to stay on farms for the same reason; families stranded through the drying up of rural industries which gave them part-time employment—is part of the problem facing the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which is serving relief agencies by helping to formulate plans and methods for rural rehabilitation work and coordinating them with its own activities.

V. IMMEDIATE AND TRANSITIONAL PROBLEMS

While the rehabilitation and land-use programs are endeavoring to conserve both human values and natural resources on the land, the current adjustment programs are being adapted toward the same objective, better use of commercial farm lands and a maximum degree of freedom to farmers participating.

Adjustment programs can influence better use of good farm land, particularly on the significant areas of such land that have been withheld, through these programs, from major crop production. An estimated total of nearly 36 million acres, an area larger than the State of Ohio, was designated as contracted or rented acreage under the 1934 adjustment contracts.

REPLACEMENT CROPS

Since this acreage could be utilized in various soil-improving ways, the program represents a valuable approach to land conservation as well as to production adjustment. In 1934 the Agricultural Adjustment Administration investigated the various uses being made of this acreage, and found that many millions of acres were put in food and feed crops for home use, and probably an equal acreage was held fallow or idle. Soil-improving and erosion-preventing crops and new pasture and meadow crops were planted on many of the contracted acres. Some acreage was planted in woodlots.

This disposition of land which would otherwise have been continued in intensive and soil-depleting crops such as cotton, wheat, corn, and tobacco, should pay future dividends in conserved soil resources.

BASE-PERIOD METHOD MAY BE MODIFIED

The base-period method of determining production quotas has been used so far because of its ease of application. But both with respect to a more equitable distribution of quotas among farmers, including new producers who may want to come into the program, and with respect to the best practices of farm management, the base-period method falls short of the ideal.

It has already been liberalized in the case of the tobacco contracts, under which each producer has an opportunity to choose his base from a number of alternative combinations of years in the' base period, and adjustments may be made in the base production under individual contracts when the relationship between the base acreage and the base production is found to be abnormal.

The base period method has also been liberalized for the 1935 corn-hog program, under which farmers who have had an abnormally low average corn acreage during the base period because of unusual circumstances may enter the program, increase their corn bases to a point in keeping with the relationship between corn acreage and total acreage for the local township, and receive benefit payments on hogs.

It has been suggested that the various commodity programs be replaced in diversified farming regions by a single contract through which farmers would contract to withhold a certain percentage of their cultivated land from major crop production, but might plant the remaining acreage to any crop or crops they desired. Such a program would liberalize the base-period provision and allow a maximum of freedom of action for the individual farmer. However, it is doubtful whether such a plan would result in the desired degree of balance in production of the various crops, or make certain that good farm-management practices would be adhered to.

A variation of this plan might provide for a proper balance in the production of different crops, and still allow and even encourage good farming practices. Under this variation, related commodities such as wheat, rye, and flax on the one hand and corn, barley, and grain sorghum on the other might be grouped together, and acreage bases established for each group. Contracting farmers would be free to distribute the allotted acreages among the several crops as they saw fit.

Still another suggestion is that the allotted acreages be determined upon the basic systems of farming appropriate to various regions and localities. Under this plan, each contracting farmer would agree to adopt an approved rotation, determined by a local committee in cooperation with a State committee, which would limit the percentage of the cultivated or tillable land that could be planted to intensive crops such as corn, cotton, and wheat, and would require that a certain percentage of the land be devoted to soil-improving crops such as hay and legumes, or be put in pasture, or fallowed.

ADJUSTMENT OF LIVESTOCK NUMBERS THROUGH A FEED-GRAIN PROGRAM

The general adjustment program would be still further simplified if desired adjustments in livestock production could be achieved through the control of feed-grain production. Such information as is available indicates that livestock numbers may be controlled to a considerable degree in this manner.

The situation in 1934 with regard to livestock made such a plan particularly feasible. When livestock production was at a peak, as was the case in 1932 and 1933, a downward adjustment in feed-grain production without a coordinated livestock program would have tended to squeeze livestock producers and force liquidation. In 1934, however, the situation changed. The numbers of every class of livestock were reduced to, or below, a desirable level, and a careful feed-grain adjustment program could very probably obtain a sufficient degree of control over future livestock production without specific livestock programs.

AIMS OF FUTURE ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

These suggested modifications of adjustment methods enter new ground, from the standpoint of present programs, and not all their attendant financial and administrative problems have been solved. In relating production adjustment to a long-time land program, there is need for transitional programs which meet certain changed requirements.

In the first place, any continuing agricultural adjustment program will be more concerned with balancing acreage and production as among crops and classes of crops than with reduction as such, since reduction has largely been effected already.

Second, new programs should be concerned more definitely with the prevention of soil erosion and depletion.

Finally, new programs should aim at an equitable and efficient distribution of production among the various agricultural regions and among individual farms.

There is an excess of 15 to 30 million acres of crop land of average quality. A sound land program can reduce part of this acreage by transferring submarginal farm land to public uses not involving agricultural production. For the most part, however, the effect of this excess acreage should be offset by such plantings in the more important farming regions as will halt erosion and soil depletion and will guarantee a more liberal supply of hay and forage.

To this end the 1935 wheat program was modified to permit more hay and forage crops and new seedings of pastures and legumes; the

1935 corn-hog program emphasized pasture and meadow as replacements for the contracted corn acreage; and the cotton and tobacco programs for 1935 provided, as in 1934, for optional use of contracted acres for home food and feed crops, and for erosion-preventing and soil-improving crops, and farm wood-lots.

Although it might be argued that an increased acreage of hay and pasturage would encourage increased production of dairy products and beef cattle, a given acreage of such crops does not produce as much feed as an equivalent acreage of grain. Moreover, hay and pasture production can be increased only gradually in the years immediately ahead, because of the deterioration of pasture and hay lands caused by the droughts of 1930, 1933, and 1934.

REGIONAL ADJUSTMENT

The problem of regional distribution of production in connection with adjustment programs is difficult, and yet there is a need for modifying current programs to take account of regional differences. While it would appear at first glance that national adjustment in particular commodities on the basis of a flat percentage of base-period production would affect farmers in all regions alike, actually this method often results in undesired differentials as between regions. This is because of the wide diversity in physical conditions, in size and organization of farms, in trends of production, costs, yields, and the like, and the geographic variation in the price structure.

Production of a particular commodity may expand in one region, because of increase in prices or improvements in technic of production, whereas in other regions the production of the same commodity may remain stationary or contract. Regional shifts of this kind are inevitable, but at any particular time they may result in maladjustments among regions as well as for the Nation as a whole.

This is particularly true when such abrupt changes in domestic and foreign demand take place as have occurred in recent years. Thus, the rapid expansion of wheat acreage in the western edge of the Great Plains during the period from 1925 to 1930, while reasonable at that time, becomes questionable in view of the drastic decline of the export market for wheat since then. The use of a fixed base period as a basis for future adjustments tends to perpetuate regional maladjustments rather than to correct them.

A more flexible regional distribution of production might be obtained by using some combination of the base-period method and the system-of-farming method previously mentioned. A specific plan, for example, might call for a given percentage adjustment from a base period, with the further provision that not more than a certain maximum percentage of the crop acreage be devoted to key crops, and not less than a certain minimum percentage be in hay, pasture, soil-improving crops, or fallow, as determined by local committees. Such a method of adjustment would liberalize the base-period method, and would move toward the main objectives of a long-time program of conserving fertility and obtaining the best use of land according to specific conditions in the various regions and localities.

THE EVER-NORMAL GRANARY PLAN

The drought of 1934 emphasized the hazard of the weather factor in any effort to stabilize agricultural production. However, over a series of years, the weather factor tends to even up, and this fact may make it possible to supplement the adjustment programs with some plan for equalizing the effect of annual variations of yield that are due to causes beyond human control.

Such a plan should provide for adequate reserves of the major agricultural commodities to protect consumers from shortages, and should also provide that these reserves be held in such a way as to safeguard farmers from the price-depressing effect of surpluses.

The ever-normal granary plan would provide for crop loans in bumper years which would enable farmers to store the surplus portions of their crops, preferably on the farm, otherwise in local elevators, until the following year, when their adjusted production of new crops would make it possible for them to dispose of their holdings.

As a rule, loans should not be made during years of shortages and on the basis of temporarily high prices. The farm-storage plan has proved feasible for corn, which is readily stored and it might be feasible for wheat, if safer and more economical farm-storage methods are devised, or if some arrangement is worked out for storing farmer-owned wheat in commercial elevators.

PRODUCTION CONTROL NECESSARY TO PREVENT SURPLUSES

The plan must necessarily go hand in hand with an adjustment program, if it is not to encounter the difficulty of mounting surpluses.

Crop loans should be granted to farmers only upon condition that they participate in any adjustment program of the following year.

Such quantities of a given commodity as come into the possession of the Government through crop loans could be used in lieu of cash for benefit payments to participating farmers, and thus avoid a situation in which the Government would be holding large accumulations of commodities as a threat over the market.

Such a plan is of particular interest in view of the changed situation with regard to exports. When the export market was large, it served as a margin of safety with respect to supplies needed for domestic consumption. With its decline, this elastic margin has been largely removed, and some such plan as the ever-normal granary, providing for the establishment of adequate domestic reserves, is needed.

The Adjustment Administration has already had experience in making crop loans of the sort contemplated under the ever-normal granary plan. During the 1933–34 season, the Commodity Credit Corporation made loans on cotton and corn, with producers who received the loans agreeing to participate in production-control programs.

Producers of both commodities were benefited by these loans, in that large quantities of the commodities which would otherwise have hung over the market as price-depressing surpluses, remained in the hands of the producers themselves until the market was better able to absorb them. The corn loans were effective not only in withholding the surplus part of the large 1933 stocks from the market, but in establishing a reserve which became very valuable because of the

1934 drought. The Government has continued its loan policy for corn and cotton for the 1934–35 market season. This plan might be extended to other storable crops.

As a part of such a program the Government would need to guarantee private traders against the apprehension of sudden disruptive releases of stored goods. Commodities would be released only with due regard to the prevailing market conditions.

CHAPTER 21

FINANCIAL REPORT

The financial operations of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration are summarized in this chapter, both for the year 1934 and for the entire period that the act was in effect, May 12, 1933, through December 31, 1934.

I. FUNDS AND EXPENDITURES THEREFROM IN 1934

Operations of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration were financed from two main sources: Processing taxes and legislative appropriations.

The total made available from all sources during 1934 was $879,735,171.37. Of this, $571,247,304.83 was expended during the year.

A balance of $308,487,466.54 was available on January 1, 1935, for continuing adjustment operations.

The sources and amounts of funds made available to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration during 1934, the amounts expended in the period January 1, 1934, through December 31, 1934, and the balance on January 1, 1935, are shown in table 58.

TABLE 58.—*Funds available to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in 1934, expenditures and balance on Jan. 1, 1935*

	Amount available during 1934	Expenditures Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1934	Balance of funds available Jan. 1, 1935
Processing and other taxes [1]	$500, 308, 154. 71	$421, 127, 144. 92	[3] $79, 181, 009. 79
Appropriation for administrative expenses and rental and benefit payments under sec. 12 (a) of act [2]	97, 754, 637. 07	2, 634, 769. 94	95, 119, 867. 13
Appropriation to carry into effect Jones-Connally amendment to Agricultural Adjustment Act	150, 000, 000. 00	48, 680, 312. 72	101, 319, 687. 28
Transfer under National Industrial Recovery Act to supplement processing taxes	37, 000, 000. 00	36, 995, 464. 29	4, 535. 71
Transfer under N. I. R. A. for administrative expenses in connection with codes	566, 000. 00	354, 874. 51	211, 125. 49
Allotment under Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, for drought relief	92, 804, 400. 00	61, 298, 681. 53	31, 505, 718. 47
Transfer from F. E. R. A. for administrative expenses on submarginal land projects	204, 434. 16	156, 056. 92	48, 377. 24
Proceeds of parity payments by distilled spirits industry	1, 097, 545. 43		1, 097, 545. 43
Total	879, 735, 171. 37	571, 247, 304. 83	[3] 308, 487, 866. 54

[1] Processing and related tax collections are paid into the U. S. Treasury to meet advances made by the Treasury for rental and benefit and other disbursements ultimately financed by these tax collections.

[2] Expenditures from the $100,000,000 appropriation during the calendar year 1933 amounted to $2,245,362.93, leaving a balance of $97,754,637.07 available during the calendar year 1934.

[3] Less $38,364,701 excess of expenditures over receipts in 1933.

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PROCESSING TAX COLLECTIONS AND EXPENDITURES

The processing and other tax collections in 1934 and expenditures for rental and benefit payments and for other purposes for which processing tax funds are available are shown in table 59.

TABLE 59.—*Processing and other tax collections and expenditures therefrom in 1934*

COLLECTIONS

Cotton:		
Processing tax	$125,503,081.62	
Bankhead ginning tax	121,505.95	
		$125,624,587.57
Wheat processing tax		132,602,160.32
Corn processing tax		7,295,812.48
Hogs processing tax		172,466,465.14
Tobacco:		
Processing tax	$29,344,548.30	
Tobacco Control Act sales tax	1,065,013.05	
		30,409,561.35
Sugar processing tax		33,887,456.54
Peanuts processing tax		430,917.74
Unclassified		[1] 2,408,806.33
Total		500,308,154.71

EXPENDITURES

Cotton:		
Benefit payments	$91,141,315.92	
Bankhead Act administration	3,141,689.17	
		$94,283,005.09
Wheat benefit payments	128,353,159.37	
Surplus removal	5,591,297.28	
		133,944,456.65
Corn benefit payments		30,123,846.15
Hogs:		
Benefit payments	$92,026,016.73	
Surplus removal	12,614,552.16	
		104,640,568.89
Tobacco:		
Benefit payments	17,721,216.35	
Tobacco Control Act administration	111,790.88	
		17,833,007.23
Sugar		55,541.30
Dairy products surplus removal		1,544,397.88
Administrative expenses on voluntary programs		20,252,534.31
Refunds of taxes		18,449,787.42
Total expenditures		421,127,144.92
Balance		79,181,009.79

The expenditures listed in table 59 were made from advances by the United States Treasury in anticipation of the collection of processing and other taxes. These advances are discussed in more detail below.

II. FUNDS AND EXPENDITURES SINCE INCEPTION OF ACT

Since the Agricultural Adjustment Act went into effect on May 12, 1933, through December 31, 1934, expenditures by the Administration totaled $752,420,441.38. The amount made available to the Administration during the period was $1,316,311,174.59, including advances from the Treasury which are to be replaced by processing and other tax collections, leaving a balance on January 1, 1935, of $563,890,733.21.

Table 60 lists the source and amount of each appropriation or fund which has been made available to the Administration, the expenditures that have been made therefrom, and the balance of funds unexpended.

[1] This amount is deducted to off-set an equal overstatement of collections by commodities resulting from the classification by commodity in 1934 of taxes collected in 1933.

TABLE 60.—*Sources and amounts of funds made available to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, amounts expended therefrom, and balances remaining available for expenditure from enactment of the law on May 12, 1933, through Dec. 31, 1934*

Source of fund	Amount made available	Expenditures to Dec. 31, 1934	Balance of funds available Jan. 1, 1935
Advances from the Treasury in anticipation of processing tax collections [1]	$924, 885, 000. 00	$599, 943, 127. 66	$324, 941, 872. 34
Advances from Treasury in anticipation of tax collections under Tobacco Control Act [1]	1, 753, 795. 00	111, 790. 88	1, 642, 004. 12
Appropriation for administrative expenses and rental and benefit payments under sec. 12 (a) of act	100, 000, 000. 00	4, 880, 132. 87	95, 119, 867. 13
Warranted from processing taxes collected for purchase of surplus beet sugar	8, 000, 000. 00	----------------	8, 000, 000. 00
Appropriation to carry into effect Jones-Connally amendment to Agricultural Adjustment Act	150, 000, 000. 00	48, 680, 312. 72	101, 319, 687. 28
Transfer under National Industrial Recovery Act to supplement processing taxes	37, 000, 000. 00	36, 995, 464. 29	4, 535. 71
Transfer under N. I. R. A. for administrative expenses in connection with codes	566, 000. 00	354, 874. 51	211, 125. 49
Allotment under Emergency Appropriation Act fiscal year 1935, for drought relief	92, 804, 400. 00	61, 298, 681. 53	31, 505, 718. 47
Transfer from F. E. R. A. for administrative expenses on submarginal land projects	204, 434. 16	156, 056. 92	48, 377. 24
Proceeds of parity payments by distilled spirits industry	1, 097, 545. 43	----------------	1, 097, 545. 43
Total	1, 316, 311, 174. 59	752, 420, 441. 38	563, 890, 733. 21

[1] Processing and other taxes collected to Dec. 31, 1934, amounted to $640,871,403.32.

Each item in table 60 is explained and amplified in the following paragraphs.

ADVANCES FROM THE TREASURY IN ANTICIPATION OF PROCESSING TAX COLLECTIONS

The Agricultural Adjustment Act provides that upon jointly estimated requirements made by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Treasury, funds will be advanced to the Secretary of Agriculture for carrying out the purposes of the act. Processing taxes when collected will be applied to offset such advances.

Advances by the Treasury totaled $926,638,795. Processing taxes collected to offset these advances totaled $640,871,403.32, leaving advances of $285,767,392 not yet retired by processing and related tax collections. Of the total processing and related tax collections, $94,492,724.36 represents floor stock taxes, all or part of which will be refunded when the taxes are terminated.

Expenditures from these advances are shown in table 61.

TABLE 61.—*Advances made to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the U. S. Treasury, and expenditures therefrom, through Dec. 31, 1934*

Advances in anticipation of processing tax collections	$924, 885, 000. 00
Advances in anticipation of tax collections under Tobacco Control Act	1, 753, 795. 00
Total advances	926, 638, 795. 00
Expenditures:	
Rental and benefit payments: [1]	
Cotton	202, 546, 560. 79
Wheat	146, 749, 953. 87
Corn	30, 123, 846. 15
Hogs	92, 026, 016. 73
Tobacco	18, 995, 664. 48
Sugar	55, 541. 30
Total	490, 497, 583. 32
Removal of surplus:	
Wheat	6, 057, 227. 36
Hogs	46, 062, 952. 85
Dairy products	10, 958, 431. 25
Total	63, 078, 611. 46
Refund of taxes	18, 499, 822. 84
Administrative expenses:	
Voluntary adjustment programs	24, 725, 420. 87
Bankhead Act	3, 141, 689. 17
Tobacco Control Act	111, 790. 88
Total	27, 978, 900. 92
Total expenditures	600, 054, 918. 54
Balance, funds advanced but not expended	326, 583, 876. 46

ADVANCES FROM TREASURY IN ANTICIPATION OF TAX COLLECTIONS UNDER THE KERR TOBACCO CONTROL ACT

The Kerr Tobacco Control Act, approved June 28, 1934, authorized advances by the Treasury to the Secretary of Agriculture in anticipation of taxes levied under the act, and for the expenditure of such advances for administrative expenses in connection with the act, provided such taxes when collected be applied as required to offset these advances.

Pursuant to these provisions and prior to December 31, 1934, the Treasury advanced $1,753,795 to the Secretary of Agriculture and $111,790.88 had been expended therefrom. Taxes actually collected through December 31, 1934, amounted to $1,065,013.05 and exceeded expenditures by $953,222.17.

APPROPRIATION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES AND RENTAL AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS UNDER SECTION 12 (A) OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT

The Agricultural Adjustment Act appropriated $100,000,000 for the payment of administrative expenses and rental and benefit payments. Expenditures from this fund through December 31, 1934, amounted to $4,880,132.87, leaving a balance of $95,119,867.13 available for future

[1] For a statement showing rental and benefit payments analyzed by commodities and States, see p. 350.

disbursements. Expenditures through December 31, 1934, consisted exclusively of administrative expenses, although only a part of these expenses were paid from this fund. Expenses directly connected with programs for the production adjustment of basic commodities on which processing taxes existed were paid from funds advanced in anticipation of processing tax collections. Other administrative expenses not directly connected with such adjustment programs are paid from this $100,000,000 appropriation.

WARRANTED FROM PROCESSING TAXES COLLECTED FOR PURCHASES OF SURPLUS BEET SUGAR

Section 16 (d) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended by section 17 of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase with available tax proceeds a maximum amount of 300,000 tons (raw value) of beet sugar from such domestically produced surplus stocks as exist in the United States. For the purchase of such surplus beet sugar $8,000,000 has been set aside and is available from the proceeds of processing taxes. No expenditures had been made therefrom through December 31, 1934.

APPROPRIATION TO CARRY INTO EFFECT THE JONES-CONNALLY AMENDMENT TO THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT

Congress on May 25, 1934, appropriated $100,000,000 to enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of section 2 of the Jones-Connally Cattle Act, and $50,000,000 for the execution of section 6 of that act.[9] The $100,000,000 appropriation is available in part to finance surplus and production reductions in the dairy and beef cattle industries and to support and balance the markets for those industries. Part of the expenditures in connection with the emergency cattle-purchase program have been financed from this fund. The $50,000,000 is available also in part for financing the distribution by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation of dairy and beef products for relief purposes and the elimination of diseased dairy and beef cattle.

Expenditures from the combined fund of $150,000,000 through December 31, 1934, were made as shown in the following tabulation:

Original appropriations		$150, 000, 000. 00
Emergency cattle purchases	$44, 072, 735. 00	
Purchase of surplus dairy products	1, 392, 061. 82	
Indemnities paid for elimination of diseased cattle	1, 695, 844. 62	
Administrative expenses	1, 519, 671. 28	
Total expenditures		48, 680, 312. 72
Unexpended balance		101, 319, 687. 28

TRANSFER UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT TO SUPPLEMENT PROCESSING TAXES

To supplement proceeds from processing taxes on corn and hogs, the President on November 29, 1933, allocated $37,000,000 to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of section 220 of the National Industrial Recovery Act. From this allocation $36,995,464.29 has been ex-

[9] Public Res. No. 27, 73d Cong.

pended through December 31, 1934, in payment of corn benefit payments under the 1934 corn-hog program, and $4,535.71 remained available for future expenditure.

TRANSFER UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH CODES

The formulation and administration of certain codes of fair competition under the National Industrial Recovery Act have been delegated by presidential order to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. For administrative expenses in connection with these activities $566,000 has been made available to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration by the National Industrial Recovery Administration. Expenditures from this fund through December 31, 1934, amounted to $354,874.51, leaving a balance of $211,125.49 available for future expenditure.

ALLOTMENT UNDER EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1935, FOR DROUGHT RELIEF

The Emergency Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1935 authorized the President to allocate $525,000,000 for supplementing the appropriations previously made for emergency and additional purposes, such as the purchase, sale, gift or other disposition of seed and feed, are in connection with freight and summer fallowing. Of this amount $97,780,000 was allocated to the Secretary of Agriculture, who in turn allocated $92,804,400 to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for expenditures for drought-relief purposes. Expenditures through December 31, 1934, have been made from this fund as follows:

Total fund	$92, 804, 400. 00
Less expenditures:	
Emergency cattle-purchase program	45, 936, 865. 50
Emergency purchase of sheep and goats	2, 294, 237. 00
Purchase of seed	11, 826, 603. 09
Administrative expenses	1, 240, 975. 94
Total expenditures	61, 298, 681. 53
Unexpended balance	31, 505, 718. 47

TRANSFER FROM FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES ON SUBMARGINAL LAND PROJECTS

The Program Planning Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is cooperating with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and other Government agencies for the removal of submarginal land from agricultural production. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration has advanced $204,434.16 to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for expenditures in connection with this program. Expenditures by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration through December 31, 1934, amounted to $156,056.92.

PROCEEDS OF PARITY PAYMENTS BY DISTILLED-SPIRITS INDUSTRY

A marketing agreement between the Secretary of Agriculture and members of the distilled-spirits industry, in effect from December 13, 1933, to April 17, 1934, provided for certain payments by the distilled-spirits industry to a fund to be used in connection with grain production-adjustment programs. Deposits made into this fund through December 31, 1934, amounted to $1,097,545.43, but no expenditures had been made therefrom.

III. COTTON OPTIONS

The Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to part 1 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, acquired from the Farm Credit Administration spot cotton and cotton futures contracts representing a total of approximately 2,450,000 bales of cotton. Substantially all of this cotton was optioned to cotton producers cooperating in the 1933 cotton adjustment program at 6 cents per pound.

A cotton producers' pool was established on January 8, 1934, by order of the Secretary, and holders of the cotton options described were given the privilege of placing their options in this pool. Options representing approximately 1,950,000 bales were placed in the pool. Substantially all of the remaining options have been exercised by their holders. By December 31, 1934, approximately 485,000 bales of cotton had been sold by option holders and $12,217,214.53 had been paid to such option holders. The cotton producers' pool, through December 31, 1934, advanced a total of $38,947,454.18 to the members of the pool on the basis of 4 cents per pound on cotton covered by options which had been placed in the pool by such members.

IV. COLLECTION OF PROCESSING AND RELATED TAXES

Purposes, operation, and effects of the processing taxes are discussed in detail in another section of this report. The proceeds of these taxes are appropriated, under section 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, for effectuating the purposes of the act. Table 62 presents an account of the processing and related tax collections by commodities, as reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, through December 31, 1934.

TABLE 62.—*Collection of processing and related taxes, cumulative to Dec. 31, 1934*

Commodity	Date tax effective	Collections to Dec. 31, 1934
Wheat	July 9, 1933	$181, 601, 246. 57
Cotton	Aug. 1, 1933	193, 721, 656. 33
Tobacco	Oct. 1, 1933	34, 370, 927. 70
Field corn	Nov. 5, 1933	8, 198, 128. 33
Hogs	do	176, 035, 419. 71
Paper and jute	Dec. 1, 1933	11, 349, 884. 70
Sugar	June 8, 1934	33, 965, 176. 91
Tobacco producers' sales tax	June 28, 1934	1, 071, 327. 37
Cotton ginning tax	Apr. 21, 1934	122, 302. 10
Peanuts	Oct. 1, 1934	435, 333. 60
Total collections		640, 871, 403. 32

V. EXPENDITURES SUMMARIZED BY CHARACTER

Expenditures under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, for rental and benefit payments under production-control contracts, for removal of surplus agricultural commodities from ordinary commercial channels, and for general administrative expenses in connection with agricultural adjustment under the act, are summarized in table 63, by character.

TABLE 63.—*Expenditures under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, by character and by commodity, through Dec. 31, 1934*

Character	Amount	Character	Amount
Administration:		Removal of surplus:	
Washington, D. C	$16,344,974.82	Hogs	$46,062,952.85
Field	19,839,806.02	Wheat	6,057,227.36
		Butter and cheese	12,350,493.07
Total	36,184,780.84	Cattle	91,705,445.12
		Sheep and goats	2,294,237.00
Rental and benefit:		Seeds	11,826,603.09
Cotton	202,546,560.79		
Wheat	146,749,953.87	Total	170,296,958.49
Tobacco	18,995,664.48		
Corn-hog	159,145,327.17	Grand total	733,974 786.94
Sugar	55,541.30		
Total	[1] 527,493,047.61		

[1] This figure does not include payment with respect to cotton options.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A—THE ACT AS AMENDED

EXHIBIT 1.—COMPILATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT AS AMENDED AND ACTS RELATING THERETO

PREFATORY NOTE

Throughout the text of this document italics are used to indicate matter added by way of amendment since the passage of the original Agricultural Adjustment Act, Public, No. 10, 73d Congress, Title I, approved May 12, 1933.

Two forms of notes have been used. Those of an explanatory nature are made footnotes and are numbered consecutively. Those containing the statutory citations for the amendatory legislation are placed in the body of the act immediately subsequent to the sections or paragraphs which they amend. In instances where the language of the original act was stricken or changed, comparative prints are used, in which heavy brackets indicate deleted matter, and new matter is set forth in italics.

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT, AS AMENDED, AS OF JUNE 29, 1934

AN ACT

To relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power to raise revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of such emergency, to provide emergency relief with respect to agricultural indebtedness, to provide for the orderly liquidation of joint-stock land banks, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT[1]

DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

That the present acute economic emergency being in part the consequence of a severe and increasing disparity between the prices of agricultural and other commodities, which disparity has largely destroyed the purchasing power of farmers for industrial products, has broken down the orderly exchange of commodities, and has seriously impaired the agricultural assets supporting the national credit structure, it is hereby declared that these conditions in the basic industry of agriculture have affected transactions in agricultural commodities with a national public interest, have burdened and obstructed the normal currents of commerce in such commodities, and render imperative the immediate enactment of title I of this Act.

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress—

(1) To establish and maintain such balance between the production and consumption of agricultural commodities, and such marketing conditions therefor, as will reestablish prices to farmers at a level that will give agricultural commodities a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy, equivalent to the purchasing power of agricultural commodities in the base period. The base period in the case of all agricultural commodities except tobacco shall be the prewar period, August 1909–July 1914. In the case of tobacco, the base period shall be the postwar period, August 1919–July 1929.

[1] Original Act was Title I of Public, No. 10, 73d Congress (H. R. 3835), 48 Stat. 31 (1933); 7 U. S. C. 601 et seq. By sec. 8 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, Title I may be referred to as the "Agricultural Adjustment Act." (For text of sec. 8, see p. 328.)

(2) To approach such equality of purchasing power by gradual correction of the present inequalities therein at as rapid a rate as is deemed feasible in view of the current consumptive demand in domestic and foreign markets.

(3) To protect the consumers' interest by readjusting farm production at such level as will not increase the percentage of the consumers' retail expenditures for agricultural commodities, or products derived therefrom, which is returned to the farmer, above the percentage which was returned to the farmer in the prewar period, August 1909–July 1914.

PART 1—COTTON OPTION CONTRACTS

SEC. 3. The Federal Farm Board and all departments and other agencies of the Government, not including the Federal intermediate credit banks, are hereby directed—

(a) To sell to the Secretary of Agriculture at such price as may be agreed upon, not in excess of the market price, all cotton now owned by them.

(b) To take such action and to make such settlements as are necessary in order to acquire full legal title to all cotton on which money has been loaned or advanced by any department or agency of the United States, including futures contracts for cotton or which is held as collateral for loans or advances and to make final settlement of such loans and advances as follows:

(1) In making such settlements with regard to cotton, including operations to which such cotton is related, such cotton shall be taken over by all such departments or agencies other than the Secretary of Agriculture at a price or sum equal to the amounts directly or indirectly loaned or advanced thereon and outstanding, including loans by the Government department or agency and any loans senior thereto, plus any sums required to adjust advances to growers to 90 per centum of the value of their cotton at the date of its delivery in the first instance as collateral to the department or agency involved, such sums to be computed by subtracting the total amount already advanced to growers on account of pools of which such cotton was a part, from 90 per centum of the value of the cotton to be taken over as of the time of such delivery as collateral, plus unpaid accrued carrying charges and operating costs on such cotton, less, however, any existing assets of the borrower derived from net income, earnings, or profits arising from such cotton, and from operations to which such cotton is related; all as determined by the department or agency making the settlement.

(2) The Secretary of Agriculture shall make settlements with respect to cotton held as collateral for loans or advances made by him on such terms as in his judgment may be deemed advisable, and to carry out the provisions of this section, is authorized to indemnify or furnish bonds to warehousemen for lost warehouse receipts and to pay the premiums on such bonds.

When full legal title to the cotton referred to in (b) has been acquired, it shall be sold to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purposes of this section, in the same manner as provided in (a).

(c) The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to purchase the cotton specified in paragraphs (a) and (b).

SEC. 4. (*a*) The Secretary of Agriculture shall have authority to borrow money upon all cotton in his possession or control and *may, at his discretion,* deposit as collateral for such loans the warehouse receipts for such cotton.

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to advance, in his discretion, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $100,000,000 to be available, until March 1, 1936, to the Secretary of Agriculture, for paying off any debt or debts which may have been or may be incurred by the Secretary of Agriculture and discharging any lien or liens which may have arisen or may arise pursuant to part 1 of this title, for protecting title to any cotton which may have been or may be acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of part 1 of this title, and for paying any expenses (including, but not limited to, warehouse charges, insurance, salaries, interest, costs, and commissions) incident to carrying, handling, insuring, and marketing of said cotton and for the purposes described in subsection (e) of this section.

(c) The funds authorized by subsection (b) of this section shall be made available to the Secretary of Agriculture from time to time upon his request and with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Each such request shall be accompanied by a statement showing by weight and average grade and staple the quantity of cotton held by the Secretary of Agriculture and the approximate aggregate market value thereof.

(d) It is the purpose of subsections (b) and (c) to provide an alternative method to that provided by subsection (a), for enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to finance the acquisition, carrying, handling, insuring, and marketing of cotton acquired by him under authority of section 3 of this Act. The Secretary of Agriculture may at his discretion make use of either or both of the methods provided in this section for obtaining funds for the purposes hereinabove enumerated.

(e) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to use in his discretion any funds obtained by him pursuant to the provisions of subsection (a) or (b) of this section or of section 5 for making advances to any agency which may have been or may be established by the Secretary of Agriculture for the handling, carrying, insuring, or marketing of any cotton acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture, to enable any such agency to perform, exercise, and discharge any of the duties, privileges, and functions which such agency may be authorized to perform, exercise, or discharge.

(f) The proceeds derived from the sale of cotton shall be held for the Secretary of Agriculture by the Treasurer of the United States in a special deposit account and shall be used by the Secretary of Agriculture to discharge the obligations incurred under authority of part 1 of this title. Whenever any cotton shall be marketed the net proceeds (after discharge of other obligations incurred with respect thereto) derived from the sale thereof shall be used, to the extent required, to reimburse the Treasury for such portion of the funds hereby provided for as shall have been used, which shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt. If when all of the cotton acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture shall have been marketed and all of the obligations incurred with respect to such cotton shall have been discharged, and the Treasury reimbursed for any and all sums which may have been advanced pursuant to subsection (b), there shall remain any balance in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture, such balance shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

As amended by Title II of the Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, Public, No. 412, 73d Congress, approved June 19, 1934.

SEC. 5. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to advance money and to make loans to the Secretary of Agriculture *for the purpose of providing funds with which to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to perform the duties and functions which he is directed or authorized to perform under the provisions of part 1 of this title provided such advance of money or such loans shall not be for amounts in excess of the market value of the cotton, or the interest of the Secretary of Agriculture in the cotton, against which the advance or loan is to be made at the time such advance or loan may be applied for by the Secretary of Agriculture, plus costs, expenses, and commissions incurred incidental to handling, carrying, and marketing of such cotton. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not be required to pledge or deposit warehouse receipts or other evidences of title to cotton as security for any advance of money or loans made pursuant hereto, but it shall be sufficient if the Secretary shall give to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation a written statement showing the quantity of cotton by weight and the average grade and staple of the cotton against which the advance or loan is to be made.* The amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this section.

As amended by Title II of the Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, Public, No. 412, 73d Congress, approved June 19, 1934.

A comparative print of the section prior to and after its amendment is as follows:

SEC. 5. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to advance money and to make loans to the Secretary of Agriculture [to acquire such cotton and to pay the classing, carrying, and merchandising costs thereon, in such amounts and upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the Secretary and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, with such warehouse receipts as collateral security:] *for the purpose of providing funds with which to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to perform the duties and functions which he is directed or authorized to perform under the provisions of part 1 of this title, provided such advance of money or such loans shall not be for amounts in excess of the market value of the cotton, or the interest of the Secretary of Agriculture in the cotton, against which the advance or loan is to be made at the time such advance or loan may be applied for by the Secretary of Agriculture, plus costs, expenses, and commissions incurred incidental to handling, carrying, and marketing of such cotton.* [*Provided, however*, That in any instance where it is impossible or impracticable for the Secretary to deliver such warehouse receipts as collateral security for the advances and loans herein provided to be made, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may accept in lieu of all or any part thereof such other security as it may consider acceptable for the purposes aforesaid, including an assignment or assignments of the equity and interest of the Secretary in warehouse receipts pledged to secure other indebtedness.] *The Secretary of Agriculture shall not be required to pledge or deposit warehouse receipts or other evidences of title to cotton as security for any advance of money or loans made pursuant hereto, but it shall be sufficient if the Secretary shall give to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation a written statement showing the quantity of cotton by weight and the average grade and staple of the cotton against which the advance or loan is to be made.* The amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other [such] obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 6. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to enter into option contracts with the producers of cotton to sell to any such producer an amount of cotton to be agreed upon not in excess of the amount of reduction in production of cotton by such producer below the amount produced by him in the preceding crop year, in all cases where such producer agrees in writing to reduce the amount of cotton produced by him in 1933, below his production in the previous year, by not less than 30 percentum, without increase in commercial fertilization per acre.

(b) To any such producer so agreeing to reduce production the Secretary of Agriculture shall deliver a nontransferable-option contract agreeing to sell to said producer an amount, equivalent to the amount of his agreed reduction, of the cotton in the possession and control of the Secretary.

(c) The producer is to have the option to buy said cotton at the average price paid by the Secretary for the cotton procured under section 3, and is to have the right at any time up to January 1, 1934, to exercise his option, upon proof that he has complied with his contract and with all the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture with respect thereto, by taking said cotton upon payment by him of his option price and all actual carrying charges on such cotton; or the Secretary may sell such cotton for the account of such producer, paying him the excess of the market price at the date of sale over the average price above referred to after deducting all actual and necessary carrying charges: *Provided*, That in no event shall the producer be held responsible or liable for financial loss incurred in the holding of such cotton or on account of the carrying charges therein: *Provided further*, That such agreement to curtail cotton production shall contain a further provision that such cotton producer shall not use the land taken out of cotton production for the production for sale, directly or indirectly, of any other nationally produced agricultural commodity or product.

(d) If any cotton held by the Secretary of Agriculture is not disposed of under subsection (c), the Secretary is authorized to enter into similar option contracts with respect to such cotton, conditioned upon a like reduction of production in 1934, and permitting the producer in each case to exercise his option at any time up to January 1, 1935.

SEC. 7. *The Secretary shall sell the cotton held by him at his discretion, but subject to the foregoing provisions: Provided, That he shall dispose of all cotton held by him by March 1, 1936: Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 6, the Secretary shall have authority to enter into option contracts with producers of cotton to sell to the producers such cotton held by him, in such amounts and at such prices and upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem advisable, in combination with rental or benefit payments provided for in part 2 of this title.*

Notwithstanding any provisions of existing law, the Secretary of Agriculture may in the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act make public such information as he deems necessary in order to effectuate the purposes of such Act.

As amended by sec. 221 of the National Industrial Recovery Act, Public, No. 67, 73d Congress, 48 Stat. 210; 15 U. S. C. § 607.

The amendment struck out the entire section and substituted the above in lieu thereof. A comparative print of sec. 7 prior to and after its amendment is as follows:

"SEC. 7. The Secretary shall sell the cotton held by him at his discretion, but subject to the foregoing provisions: *Provided*, That he shall dispose of all cotton held by him by March 1, 1936: *Provided further*, That *notwithstanding the provisions of section 6*, the Secretary shall have authority to enter into [additional] option contracts [for so much of such cotton as is not necessary to comply with the provisions of section 6], *with producers of cotton to sell to the producers such cotton held by him, in such amounts and at such prices and upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem advisable*, in combination with *rental* or benefit payments [as] provided for in part 2 of this title."

Notwithstanding any provisions of existing law, the Secretary of Agriculture may in the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act make public such information as he deems necessary in order to effectuate the purposes of such Act.

PART 2—COMMODITY BENEFITS

GENERAL POWERS

SEC. 8.[2] In order to effectuate the declared policy, the Secretary of Agriculture shall have power—

(1) To provide for reduction in the acreage or reduction in the production for market, or both, of any basic agricultural commodity, through agreements with producers or by other voluntary methods, and to provide for rental or benefit payments in connection therewith or upon that part of the production of any

[2] Sec. 3741 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and secs. 114 and 115 of the Criminal Code of the United States are made inapplicable to contracts made by Congressmen under the Agricultural Adjustment Act by Public, No. 86, 73d Congress, as amended by National Housing Act, Public No. 479, 73d Congress. See p. 329.

basic agricultural commodity required for domestic consumption, in such amounts as the Secretary deems fair and reasonable, to be paid out of any moneys available for such payments; *and, in the case of sugar beets or sugarcane, in the event that it shall be established to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Agriculture that returns to growers or producers, under the contracts for the 1933–1934 crop of sugar beets or sugarcane, entered into by and between the processors and producers and/or growers thereof, were reduced by reason of the payment of the processing tax, and/or the corresponding floor stocks tax, or sugar beets or sugarcane, in addition to the foregoing rental or benefit payments, to make such payments, representing in whole or in part such tax, as the Secretary deems fair and reasonable, to producers who agree, or have agreed, to participate in the program for reduction in the acreage or reduction in the production for market, or both, of sugar beets or sugarcane.* Under regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture requiring adequate facilities for the storage of any non-perishable agricultural commodity on the farm, inspection and measurement of any such commodity so stored, and the locking and sealing thereof, and such other regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture for the protection of such commodity and for the marketing thereof, a reasonable percentage of any benefit payment may be advanced on any such commodity so stored. In any such case, such deduction may be made from the amount of the benefit payment as the Secretary of Agriculture determines will reasonably compensate for the cost of inspection and sealing, but no deduction may be made for interest.

As amended by sec. 14 of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act, Public, No. 213, 73d Congress, approved May 9, 1934.

(2) *After due notice and opportunity for hearing, to enter into marketing agreements with processors, producers, associations of producers, and others engaged in the handling of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, in the current of or in competition with, or so as to burden, obstruct, or in any way affect, interstate or foreign commerce.* The making of any such agreement shall not be held to be in violation of any of the antitrust laws of the United States, and any such agreement shall be deemed to be lawful: *Provided*, That no such agreement shall remain in force after the termination of this Act. For the purpose of carrying out any such agreement the parties thereto shall be eligible for loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act. Such loans shall not be in excess of such amounts as may be authorized by the agreements.

As amended by sec. 7 of the Jones-Connally Cattle Act, Public, No. 142, 73d Congress, approved April 7, 1934.

A comparative print of the first sentence of subsection (2) prior to and after its amendment is as follows:

After due notice and opportunity for hearing, to [To] enter into marketing agreements with processors, *producers*, associations of producers, and others engaged in the handling [, in the current of interstate or foreign commerce] of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, [after due notice and opportunity for hearing to interested parties] *in the current of or in competition with, or so as to burden, obstruct, or in any way affect, interstate or foreign commerce.*

(3) To issue licenses permitting processors, associations of producers, and others to engage in the handling, in the current of interstate or foreign commerce, of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, or any competing commodity or product thereof. Such licenses shall be subject to such terms and conditions, not in conflict with existing Acts of Congress or regulations pursuant thereto, as may be necessary to eliminate unfair practices or charges that prevent or tend to prevent the effectuation of the declared policy and the restoration of normal economic conditions in the marketing of such commodities or products and the financing thereof. The Secretary of Agriculture may suspend or revoke any such license, after due notice and opportunity for hearing, for violations of the terms or conditions thereof. Any order of the Secretary suspending or revoking any such license shall be final if in accordance with law. Any such person engaged in such handling without a license as required by the Secretary under this section shall be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000 for each day during which the violation continues.

(4) To require any licensee under this section to furnish such reports as to quantities of agricultural commodities or products thereof bought and sold and the prices thereof, and as to trade practices and charges, and to keep such systems of accounts, as may be necessary for the purpose of part 2 of this title.

(5) No person engaged in the storage in a public warehouse of any basic agricultural commodity in the current of interstate or foreign commerce, shall deliver any such commodity upon which a warehouse receipt has been issued and is outstanding, without prior surrender and cancellation of such warehouse receipt.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this subsection shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. The Secretary of Agriculture may revoke any license issued under subsection (3) of this section, if he finds, after due notice and opportunity for hearing, that the licensee has violated the provisions of this subsection.

Sec. 8a. (1) Having due regard to the welfare of domestic producers and to the protection of domestic consumers and to a just relation between the prices received by domestic producers and the prices paid by domestic consumers, the Secretary of Agriculture may, in order to effectuate the declared policy of this Act, from time to time, by orders or regulations—

(A) (i) Forbid processors, handlers of sugar, and others from importing sugar into continental United States for consumption, or which shall be consumed, therein, and/or from transporting to, receiving in, processing or marketing in, continental United States, and/or from processing in any area to which the provisions of this title with respect to sugar beets and sugarcane may be made applicable, for consumption in continental United States, sugar from the Virgin Islands, the Philippine Islands, the Canal Zone, American Samoa, the island of Guam, and from foreign countries, including Cuba, respectively, in excess of quotas fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, for any calendar year, based on average quantities therefrom brought into or imported into continental United States for consumption, or which was actually consumed, therein, during such three years, respectively, in the years 1925–1933, inclusive, as the Secretary of Agriculture may, from time to time, determine to be the most representative respective three years, adjusted, together with the quotas established pursuant to paragraph (ii), (in such manner as the Secretary shall determine) to the remainder of the total estimated consumption requirements of sugar for continental United States, determined pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, after deducting therefrom the quotas for continental United States, provided for by paragraph (B) of this subsection: Provided, however, That in such quotas there may be included, in the case of the Virgin Islands, the Philippine Islands, the Canal Zone, American Samoa, and the island of Guam, direct-consumption sugar up to an amount not exceeding the respective quantities of direct-consumption sugar therefrom brought into or imported into continental United States for consumption, or which was actually consumed, therein during the year 1931, 1932, or 1933, whichever is greater, and in the case of Cuba, direct-consumption sugar up to an amount not exceeding 22 per centum of the quota established for Cuba: And provided further, That any imported sugar, with respect to which a drawback of duty is allowed, under the provisions of section 313 of the Tariff Act of 1930, shall not be charged against the quota established by the Secretary of Agriculture hereunder for the country from which such sugar was imported, and the Secretary of Agriculture may, by orders or regulations, readjust any quota subject to the provisions of this section, except quotas fixed by paragraph (B) of this subsection; and may allot (or appoint an officer, including the Governor General of the Philippine Islands for that area, in his name to allot) any quota, and readjust any such allotment, from time to time, among the processors, handlers of sugar and others; and/or

(ii) Forbid processors, handlers of sugar, and others from transporting to, receiving in, processing or marketing in, continental United States, and/or from processing in the Territory of Hawaii or Puerto Rico for consumption in continental United States, sugar from the Territory of Hawaii or Puerto Rico, in excess of quotas fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, for any calendar year, based on average quantities therefrom brought into continental United States for consumption, or which was actually consumed, therein during such three years, respectively, in the years 1925–1933, inclusive, as the Secretary of Agriculture may, from time to time, determine to be the most representative respective three years, adjusted, together with the quotas established pursuant to paragraph (i), (in such manner as the Secretary shall determine) to the remainder of the total estimated consumption requirements of sugar for continental United States, determined pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, after deducting therefrom the quotas for continental United States, provided for by paragraph (B) of this subsection: Provided, however, That in such quotas there may be included direct-consumption sugar up to an amount not exceeding the respective quantities of direct-consumption sugar therefrom brought into continental United States for consumption, or which was actually consumed, therein during the year 1931, 1932, or 1933, whichever is greater, and the Secretary of Agriculture may, by orders or regulations, allot such quotas and readjust any such allotment, from time to time, among the processors handlers of sugar, and others; and/or

(B) Forbid processors, handlers of sugar, and others from marketing in, or in the current of, or in competition with, or so as to burden, obstruct, or in any way affect, interstate or foreign commerce, sugar manufactured from sugar beets and/or sugarcane,

produced in the continental United States beet-sugar-producing area, the States of Louisiana and Florida, and any other State or States in excess of the following quotas, for any calendar year, except as provided for in subsection (2) of this section: United States beet-sugar area, one million five hundred and fifty thousand short tons raw value; the States of Louisiana and Florida, except as may be provided under paragraph (C) of this subsection, two hundred and sixty thousand short tons raw value; and the Secretary of Agriculture may, by orders or regulations, allot such quotas and readjust any such allotment, from time to time, among the processors, handlers of sugar, and others; and/or

(C) For any calendar year, determine the quota, but not less than the quota provided in paragraph (B), for any area producing less than two hundred and fifty thousand long tons of sugar raw value during the next preceding calendar year; and/or

(D) Establish a separate quota or quotas for edible molasses and/or sirup of cane juice produced in continental United States, in addition to, and/or for edible molasses, sirups, and sugar mixtures produced in any other area or areas to which this title relates as part of or in addition to, the quotas established pursuant to paragraphs (A) to (C), inclusive, of this subsection, for use as such and not for the extraction of sugar.

(2) (A) The consumption requirements of sugar for continental United States, for the calendar year 1934, and for each succeeding calendar year, shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture from available statistics of the Department of Agriculture. The consumption requirements so determined shall, at such intervals as the Secretary finds necessary to effectuate the declared policy and the purposes of this Act, be adjusted by him to meet the actual requirements of the consumer as determined by the Secretary.

(B) In the event that available statistics of the Department of Agriculture during the course of any calendar year indicate that the consumption requirements of sugar for continental United States for such calendar year will exceed the amount of the consumption requirements determined for that year, the Secretary of Agriculture may prorate such estimated excess amount on the basis of the respective quotas determined by and pursuant to subsection (1) of this section: Provided, however, That for each calendar year there shall be allotted to continental United States not less than 30 per centum of any amount of consumption requirements therefor above six million four hundred and fifty-two thousand short tons raw value.

(C) In the event that available statistics of the Department of Agriculture during the course of any calendar year indicate that the consumption requirements of sugar for continental United States for such year will be less than the amount of the consumption requirements determined for that year, the amount of such deficiency may be proportionately deducted from the respective quotas determined by and pursuant to paragraph (A) of subsection (1) of this section.

(D) If, during any calendar year, any producing area is unable to produce and deliver its full quota of sugar, the Secretary of Agriculture may prorate this deficiency among the other areas on the basis of their respective quotas and ability to supply the deficiency.

(E) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (A) to (C), inclusive, of subsection (1) of this section, the Secretary of Agriculture may, in order to effectuate the declared policy of this Act, from time to time, by orders or regulations, deduct from the quotas for production, importing, receiving, and/or marketing, and/or from the allotments thereof, established pursuant to said paragraphs, in any given year, an amount for each year, respectively, representing the surplus stocks of sugar produced in that area, or a portion of the total surplus stocks of sugar produced in that area, in whole or in part, which may have accumulated in the year next preceding, over and above the quotas established for such year.

(3) In order more fully to effectuate the declared policy of this Act, as set forth in its declaration of policy, and to insure the equitable division between producers and/or growers and/or the processors of sugar beets or sugarcane of any of the proceeds which may be derived from the growing, processing and/or marketing of such sugar beets or sugarcane, and the processing and/or marketing of the products and byproducts thereof, all agreements authorized by this Act relating to sugar beets, sugarcane, or the products thereof may contain provisions which will limit or regulate child labor, and will fix minimum wages for workers or growers employed by the producers and/or processors of sugar beets and/or sugarcane who are parties to such agreements; and the Secretary, upon the request of any producer, or grower, or worker, or of any association of producers, or growers, or workers, or of any processor, of sugar beets or sugarcane, is hereby authorized to adjudicate any dispute as to any of the terms under which sugar beets or sugarcane are grown or are to be grown and/or marketed, and the sugar and byproducts thereof are to be marketed. The decision and any determination of the Secretary shall be final.

(4) Any person willfully violating any order or regulation of the Secretary of Agriculture issued under this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $100.

(5) Any person willfully exceeding any quota or allotment fixed for him under this title by the Secretary of Agriculture, and any other person knowingly participating, or aiding, in the exceeding of said quota or allotment, shall forfeit to the United States a sum equal to three times the current market value of such excess, which forfeiture shall be recoverable in a civil suit brought in the name of the United States.

(6) The several district courts of the United States are hereby vested with jurisdiction specifically to enforce, and to prevent and restrain any person from violating, the provisions of this section, or of any order, regulation, agreement, or license heretofore or hereafter made or issued pursuant to this title, in any proceeding now pending or hereafter brought in said court.

(7) Upon the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the directions of the Attorney General, to institute proceedings to enforce the remedies and to collect the forfeitures provided for in, or pursuant to, this title.

(8) The remedies provided for in this section shall be in addition to, and not exclusive of, any of the remedies or penalties provided for elsewhere in this title or now or hereafter existing at law or in equity.

(9) The term "person" as used in this title includes an individual, partnership, corporation, association, and any other business unit.

Sec. 8a added by sec. 4 of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act, Public no. 213, 73d Congress, approved May 9, 1934.

PROCESSING TAX

Sec. 9 (a) To obtain revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of the national economic emergency, there shall be levied processing taxes as hereinafter provided. When the Secretary of Agriculture determines that rental or benefit payments are to be made with respect to any basic agricultural commodity, he shall proclaim such determination, and a processing tax shall be in effect with respect to such commodity from the beginning of the marketing year therefor next following the date of such proclamation; *except that, in the case of sugar beets and sugarcane, the Secretary of Agriculture shall, on or before the thirtieth day after the adoption of this amendment, proclaim that rental or benefit payments with respect to said commodities are to be made, and the processing tax shall be in effect on and after the thirtieth day after the date of the adoption of this amendment. In the case of sugar beets and sugarcane, the calendar year shall be considered to be the marketing year and for the year 1934 the marketing year shall begin January 1, 1934.* The processing tax shall be levied, assessed, and collected upon the first domestic processing of the commodity, whether of domestic production or imported, and shall be paid by the processor. The rate of tax shall conform to the requirements of subsection (b). Such rate shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture as of the date the tax first takes effect, and the rate so determined shall, at such intervals as the Secretary finds necessary to effectuate the declared policy, be adjusted by him to conform to such requirements. The processing tax shall terminate at the end of the marketing year current at the time the Secretary proclaims that rental or benefit payments are to be discontinued with respect to such commodity. The marketing year for each commodity shall be ascertained and prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided*, That upon any article upon which a manufacturers' sales tax is levied under the authority of the Revenue Act of 1932 [3] and which manufacturers' sales tax is computed on the basis of weight, such manufacturers' sales tax shall be computed on the basis of the weight of said finished article less the weight of the processed cotton contained therein on which a processing tax has been paid.

As amended by sec. 9 of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act, Public No. 213, 73d Congress, approved May 9, 1934.

(b) The processing tax shall be at such rate as equals the difference between the current average farm price for the commodity and the fair exchange value of the commodity; except that if the Secretary has reason to believe that the tax at such rate *on the processing of the commodity generally or for any particular use or uses* will cause such reduction in the quantity of the commodity or products thereof domestically consumed as to result in the accumulation of surplus stocks of the commodity or products thereof or in the depression of the farm price of the commodity, then he shall cause an appropriate investigation to be made and afford due notice and opportunity for hearing to interested parties.

[3] Revenue Act of 1932, 47 Stat. 259; 26 U. S. C. 1481 note.

If thereupon the Secretary finds that *any* such result will occur, then the processing tax *on the processing of the commodity generally, or for any designated use or uses, or as to any designated product or products thereof for any designated use or uses*, shall be at such rate as will prevent such accumulation of surplus stocks and depression of the farm price of the commodity. In computing the current average farm price in the case of wheat, premiums paid producers for protein content shall not be taken into account. *In the case of sugar beets or sugarcane the rate of tax shall be applied to the direct-consumption sugar, resulting from the first domestic processing, translated into terms of pounds of raw value according to regulations to be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the rate of tax to be so applied shall be the higher of the two following quotients: The difference between the current average farm price and the fair exchange value (1) of a ton of sugar beets and (2) of a ton of sugarcane, divided in the case of each commodity by the average extraction thereform of sugar in terms of pounds of raw value (which average extraction shall be determined from available statistics of the Department of Agriculture); except that such rate shall not exceed the amount of the reduction by the President on a pound of sugar raw value of the rate of duty in effect on January 1, 1934, under paragraph 501 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as adjusted to the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the Republic of Cuba on December 11, 1902, and/or the provisions of the Act of December 17, 1903, chapter 1.*

As amended by sec. 3 of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act, Public, No. 213, 73d Congress, approved May 9, 1934.

Section 3 (a) of that Act amends the first two sentences as shown above in italics; section 3 (b) of that Act inserts the new matter shown in italics in the last sentence above.

(c) For the purposes of part 2 of this title, the fair exchange value of a commodity shall be the price therefor that will give the commodity the same purchasing power, with respect to articles farmers buy, as such commodity had during the base period specified in section 2; and the current average farm price and the fair exchange value shall be ascertained by the Secretary of Agriculture from available statistics of the Department of Agriculture.

(d) As used in part 2 of this title—

(1) In case of wheat, rice, and corn, the term "processing" means the milling or other processing (except cleaning and drying) of wheat, rice, or corn for market, including custom milling for toll as well as commercial milling, but shall not include the grinding or cracking thereof not in the form of flour for feed purposes only.

(2) In case of cotton, the term "processing" means the spinning, manufacturing, or other processing (except ginning) of cotton; and the term "cotton" shall not include cotton linters.

(3) In case of tobacco, the term "processing" means the manufacturing or other processing (except drying or converting into insecticides and fertilizers) of tobacco.

(5)[4] *In case of peanuts, the term "processing" means the cleaning, polishing, grading, shelling, crushing, or other processing thereof.*

This paragraph was added by sec. 3 (a) of the Jones-Connally Cattle Act, Public, No. 142, 73d Congress approved April 7, 1934.

(6) In the case of sugar beets and sugarcane—

(A) The term "first domestic processing" means each domestic processing, including each processing of successive domestic processings, of sugar beets, sugarcane, or raw sugar, which directly results in direct-consumption sugar.

(B) The term "sugar" means sugar in any form whatsoever, derived from sugar beets or sugarcane, whether raw sugar or direct-consumption sugar, including also edible molasses, sirups and any mixture containing sugar (except blackstrap molasses and beet molasses).

(C) The term "blackstrap molasses" means the commercially so-designated "byproduct" of the cane-sugar industry, not used for human consumption or for the extraction of sugar.

(D) The term "beet molasses" means the commercially so-designated "byproduct" of the beet-sugar industry, not used for human consumption or for the extraction of sugar.

(E) The term "raw sugar" means any sugar, as defined above, manufactured or marketed in, or brought into, the United States, in any form whatsoever, for the purpose of being, or which shall be, further refined (or improved in quality, or further prepared for distribution or use).

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[4] Paragraph (4) of Sec. 9 (d) of the original Act was repealed by sec. 2 (a) of the Flannagan Amendment, Public, No. 476, 73d Congress, approved June 26, 1934. It read as follows:

"(4) In case of hogs, the term 'processing' means the slaughter of hogs for market."

(F) The term "direct-consumption sugar" means any sugar, as defined above, manufactured or marketed in, or brought into, the United States in any form whatsoever, for any purpose other than to be further refined (or improved in quality, or further prepared for distribution or use).

(G) The term "raw value" means a standard unit of sugar testing ninety-six sugar degrees by the polariscope. All taxes shall be imposed and all quotas shall be established in terms of "raw value" and for purposes of quota and tax measurements all sugar shall be translated into terms of "raw value" according to regulations to be issued by the Secretary, except that in the case of direct-consumption sugar produced in continental United States from sugar beets the raw value of such sugar shall be one and seven one-hundredths times the weight thereof.

Paragraph 6 added by sec. 2 of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act, Public, No. 213, 73d Congress, approved May 9, 1934.

(7) [5] In the case of any other commodity, the term "processing" means any manufacturing or other processing involving a change in the form of the commodity or its preparation for *distribution or use*, as defined by regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture; and in prescribing such regulations the Secretary shall give due weight to the customs of the industry.

As amended by sec. 2 (b) of the Flannagan Amendment, Public, No. 476, 73d Congress, approved June 26, 1934.
A comparative print of this paragraph prior to and after its amendment is as follows:
⟦(5)⟧ *(7)* In the case of any other commodity, the term "processing" means any manufacturing or other processing involving a change in the form of the commodity or its preparation for ⟦market⟧ *distribution or use*, as defined by regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture; and in prescribing such regulations the Secretary shall give due weight to the customs of the industry.

(e) When any processing tax, or increase or decrease therein, takes effect in respect of a commodity the Secretary of Agriculture, in order to prevent pyramiding of the processing tax and profiteering in the sale of the products derived from the commodity, shall make public such information as he deems necessary regarding (1) the relationship between the processing tax and the price paid to producers of the commodity, (2) the effect of the processing tax upon prices to consumers of products of the commodity, (3) the relationship, in previous periods, between prices paid to the producers of the commodity and prices to consumers of the products thereof, and (4) the situation in foreign countries relating to prices paid to producers of the commodity and prices to consumers of the products thereof.

(f) For the purposes of part 2 of this title, processing shall be held to include manufacturing.

Subsection (f) added by sec. 6 of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act, Public, No. 213, 73d Congress, approved May 9, 1934.

MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 10. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture may appoint such officers and employees, subject to the provisions of the Classification Act of 1923 [6] and Acts amendatory thereof,[7] and such experts as are necessary to execute the functions vested in him by this title; and the Secretary may make such appointments without regard to the civil service laws or regulations: *Provided*, That no salary in excess of $10,000 per annum shall be paid to any officer, employee, or expert of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which the Secretary shall establish in the Department of Agriculture for the administration of the functions vested in him by this title: *And provided further, That the State Administrator appointed to administer this Act in each State shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.* Title II of the Act entitled "An Act to maintain the credit of the United States Government",[8] approved March 20, 1933, to the extent that it provides for the impoundment of appropriations on account of reductions in compensation, shall not operate to require such impoundment under appropriations contained in this Act.

As amended by sec. 86 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, 48 Stat. 273, 7 U.S.C. § 610.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish, for the more effective administration of the functions vested in him by this title, State and local committees, or associations of producers, and to permit cooperative associations of producers, when in his judgment they are qualified to do so, to act as

[5] This paragraph was numbered (5) in the original Act, and was renumbered by sec. 3 (a) of the Jones-Connally Cattle Act, Public, No. 142, 73d Congress, approved April 7, 1934, and by sec. 5 of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act, Public, No. 213, 73d Congress, approved May 9, 1934.

[6] 42 Stat. 1488, 5 U.S.C. §661 et seq.

[7] 43 Stat. 669; 45 Stat. 193, 776, 785; 46 Stat. 1003, 1005; 5 U.S.C. §673 et passim.

[8] "An Act to maintain the credit of the United States Government." 48 Stat. 12, (1933); 5 U.S.C. 673, note.

agents of their members and patrons in connection with the distribution of rental or benefit payments.

(c) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, with the approval of the President, to make such regulations with the force and effect of law as may be necessary to carry out the powers vested in him by this title, including regulations establishing conversion factors for any commodity and article processed therefrom to determine the amount of tax imposed or refunds to be made with respect thereto. Any violation of any regulation shall be subject to such penalty, not in excess of $100, as may be provided therein.

(d) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the powers vested in him by this title.

(e) The action of any officer, employee, or agent in determining the amount of and in making any rental or benefit payment shall not be subject to review by any officer of the Government other than the Secretary of Agriculture or Secretary of the Treasury.

(f) The provisions of this title shall be applicable to the United States and its possessions, except the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Canal Zone, and the island of Guam; *except that, in the case of sugar beets and sugarcane, the President, if he finds it necessary in order to effectuate the declared policy of this Act, is authorized by proclamation to make the provisions of this title applicable to the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Canal Zone, and/or the island of Guam.*

As amended by sec. 7 of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act, Public No. 213, 73d Congress, approved May 9, 1934.

(g) No person shall, while acting in any official capacity in the administration of this title, speculate, directly or indirectly, in any agricultural commodity or product thereof, to which this title applies, or in contracts relating thereto, or in the stock or membership interests of any association or corporation engaged in handling, processing, or disposing of any such commodity or product. Any person violating this subsection shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

(h) For the efficient administration of the provisions of part 2 of this title, the provisions, including penalties, of sections 8, 9, and 10 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, approved September 26, 1914, are made applicable to the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the Secretary in administering the provisions of this title and to any person subject to the provisions of this title, whether or not a corporation. Hearings authorized or required under this title shall be conducted by the Secretary of Agriculture or such officer or employee of the Department as he may designate for the purpose. The Secretary may report any violation of any agreement entered into under part 2 of this title to the Attorney General of the United States, who shall cause appropriate proceedings to enforce such agreements to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States without delay.

COMMODITIES

SEC. 11. As used in this title, the term "basic agricultural commodity" means wheat, *rye, flax, barley*, cotton, field corn, *grain sorghums*, hogs, *cattle*, rice, tobacco, *sugar beets and sugarcane, peanuts*, and milk and its products, and any regional or market classification, type, or grade thereof; but the Secretary of Agriculture shall exclude from the operation of the provisions of this title, during any period, any such commodity or classification, type, or grade thereof if he finds, upon investigation at any time and after due notice and opportunity for hearing to interested parties, that the conditions of production, marketing, and consumption are such that during such period this title cannot be effectively administered to the end of effectuating the declared policy with respect to such commodity or classification, type, or grade thereof.

As amended by sec. 1 of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act, Public, No. 213, 73d Congress, approved May 9, 1934, which added the words: "sugar beets and sugarcane"; and by the Jones-Connally Cattle Act, Public, No. 142, 73d Congress, approved April 7, 1934. Sec. 1 of that Act added the word "cattle"; sec. 3 (b) the word "peanuts"· sec. 4 the words "rye, flax, and barley"; sec. 5 the words "grain sorghums."

APPROPRIATION [9]

SEC. 12. (a) There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $100,000,000 to be available to the Secre-

[9] For authorization of allocation of $100,000,000 by sec. 220 of the National Industrial Recovery Act, see p. 329.
For appropriation of an additional $150,000,000 made by Public Resolution No. 27, see p. 330.
For availability of proceeds of tax provided for by sec. 16 (c) of Bankhead Cotton Act, see p. 336.
For appropriation of $525,000,000 for emergency relief contained in Title II of Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, see p. 336.

tary of Agriculture for administrative expenses under this title and for rental and benefit payments made with respect to reduction in acreage or reduction in production for market under part 2 of this title. Such sum shall remain available until expended.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to finance, under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, surplus reductions and production adjustments with respect to the dairy- and beef-cattle industries, and to carry out any of the purposes described in subsections (a) and (b) of this section (12) and to support and balance the markets for the dairy and beef cattle industries, there is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $200,000,000: Provided, That not more than 60 per centum of such amount shall be used for either of such industries.

As amended by sec. 2 of the Jones-Connally Cattle Act, Public, No. 142, 73d Congress, approved April 7, 1934.

(b) In addition to the foregoing, the proceeds derived from all taxes imposed under this title are hereby appropriated to be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for expansion of markets and removal of surplus agricultural products and the following purposes under part 2 of this title: Administrative expenses, rental and benefit payments, and refunds on taxes. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Treasury shall jointly estimate from time to time the amounts, in addition to any money available under subsection (a), currently required for such purposes; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, advance to the Secretary of Agriculture the amounts so estimated. The amount of any such advance shall be deducted from such tax proceeds as shall subsequently become available under this subsection.

(c) The administrative expenses provided for under this section shall include, among others, expenditures for personal services and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, for law books and books of reference, for contract stenographic reporting services, and for printing and paper in addition to allotments under the existing law. The Secretary of Agriculture shall transfer to the Treasury Department, and is authorized to transfer to other agencies, out of funds available for administrative expenses under this title, such sums as are required to pay administrative expenses incurred and refunds made by such department or agencies in the administration of this title.

TERMINATION OF ACT

SEC. 13. This title shall cease to be in effect whenever the President finds and proclaims that the national economic emergency in relation to agriculture has been ended; and pending such time the President shall by proclamation terminate with respect to any basic agricultural commodity such provisions of this title as he finds are not requisite to carrying out the declared policy with respect to such commodity. *In the case of sugar beets and sugarcane, the taxes provided by this title shall cease to be in effect, and the powers vested in the President or in the Secretary of Agriculture shall terminate at the end of three years after the adoption of this amendment unless this title ceases to be in effect at an earlier date, as hereinabove provided.* The Secretary of Agriculture shall make such investigations and reports thereon to the President as may be necessary to aid him in executing this section.

As amended by sec. 15 of the Jones-Costigan Act, Public, No. 213, 73d Congress, approved May 9, 1934.

SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

SEC. 14. If any provision of this title is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability thereof to any person, circumstance, or commodity is held invalid the validity of the remainder of this title and the applicability thereof to other persons, circumstances, or commodities shall not be affected thereby.

SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE PROVISIONS

EXEMPTIONS AND COMPENSATING TAXES

SEC. 15. (a) If *at any time* the Secretary of Agriculture finds, upon investigation and after due notice and opportunity for hearing to interested parties, that any class of products of any commodity is of such low value, *considering* the quantity of the commodity used for their manufacture, that the imposition of the processing tax would prevent in whole or in large part the use of the commodity

in the manufacture of such products and thereby substantially reduce consumption and increase the surplus of the commodity, then the Secretary of Agriculture shall so certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, *specifying whether such result will in his judgment most effectively be prevented by a suspension of the imposition of the processing tax or a refund of the tax paid, with respect to such amount of the commodity or any product thereof as is used in the manufacture of such products, and thereafter, as shall be specified in such certification, (1) the imposition of the processing tax shall be suspended with respect to such amount of the commodity as is used in the manufacture of such products,*||*and thereafter, as shall be specified in such certification, (2) the imposition of the processing tax shhll be suspended with respect to such amount of the commodity as is used in the manufacture of such products*||[10] *until such time as the Secretary of Agriculture, after further investigation and due notice and opportunity for hearing to interested parties, revokes his certification to the Secretary of the Treasury, or (3)* the Secretary of the Treasury shall refund (*in accordance with the provisions of, to such persons and in such manner as shall be specified in, such certification*) *the amount of* any tax paid (*prior to the date of any revocation by the Secretary of Agriculture of his certification to the Secretary of the Treasury, upon further investigation and after due notice and opportunity for hearing to interested parties*) *under this title* with respect to such amount of the commodity *or any product thereof* as is used *after the date of such certification* in the manufacture of such products.

As amended by sec. II of the Flannagan Amendment, Public No. 476, 73d Congress, approved June 26, 1934.

A comparative print of subsection 15(a) prior to and after its amendment is as follows:

SEC. 15. (a) If *at any time* the Secretary of Agriculture finds, upon investigation [at any time] and after due notice and opportunity for hearing to interested parties, that any class of products of any commodity is of such low value [compared with], *considering* the quantity of the commodity used for their manufacture, that the imposition of the processing tax would prevent in whole or in large part the use of the commodity in the manufacture of such products and thereby substantially reduce consumption and increase the surplus of the commodity, then the Secretary of Agriculture shall so certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, *specifying whether such result will in his judgment most effectively be prevented by a suspension of the imposition of the processing tax or a refund of the tax paid, with respect to such amount of the commodity or any product thereof as is used in the manufacture of such products, and thereafter, as shall be specified in such certification, (1) the imposition of the processing tax shall be suspended with respect to such amount of the commodity as is used in the manufacture of such products, and thereafter, as shall be specified in such certification, (2) the imposition of the processing tax shall be suspended with respect to such amount of the commodity as is used in the manufacture of such products until such time as the Secretary of Agriculture, after further investigation and due notice and opportunity for hearing to interested parties, revokes his certification to the Secretary of the Treasury, or (3)* [and] the Secretary of the Treasury shall [abate or] refund (*in accordance with the provisions of, to such persons and in such manner as shall be specified in, such certification*) *the amount of* any [processing] tax [assessed or] paid [after the date of such certification] (*prior to the date of any revocation by the Secretary of Agriculture of his certification to the Secretary of the Treasury, upon further investigation and after due notice and opportunity for hearing to interested parties*) *under this title* with respect to such amount of the commodity *or any product thereof* as is used *after the date of such certification* in the manufacture of such products.

(b) No tax shall be required to be paid on the processing of any commodity by or for the producer thereof for consumption by his own family, employees, or household; and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, by regulations, to exempt from the payment of the processing tax the processing of commodities by or for the producer thereof for sale by him where, in the judgment of the Secretary, the imposition of a processing tax with respect thereto is unnecessary to effectuate the declared policy.

(c) Any person, *including any State or Federal organization or institution*, delivering any product to any organization for charitable distribution, or use, *including any State or Federal welfare organization, for its own use, whether the product is delivered as merchandise, or as a container for merchandise, or otherwise*, shall, if such product or the commodity from which processed is under this title subject to tax, be entitled to a refund of the amount of any tax *due and* paid under this title with respect to such product so delivered, *or to a credit against any tax due and payable under this title of the amount of tax which would be refundable under this section with respect to such product so delivered: Provided, however, That no tax shall be refunded or credited under this section, unless the person claiming the refund or credit establishes, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury (1) that he has not included the tax in the price of the product so delivered or collected the amount of the tax from the said organization, or (2) that he has repaid, or has agreed in writing to repay, the amount of the tax to the said organization. No refund shall be allowed under this section unless claim therefor is filed within six months after delivery of the products to the organization for charitable distribution, or use. The word "State" as used in this section shall include a State and any political subdivision thereof.*

As amended by the Dieterich Amendment, Public, No. 367, 73d Congress, approved June 16, 1934.

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[10] So in original.

(d) The Secretary of Agriculture shall ascertain from time to time whether the payment of the processing tax upon any basic agricultural commodity is causing or will cause to the processors thereof disadvantages in competition from competing commodities by reason of excessive shifts in consumption between such commodities or products thereof. If the Secretary of Agriculture finds, after investigation and due notice and opportunity for hearing to interested parties, that such disadvantages in competition exist, or will exist, he shall proclaim such finding. The Secretary shall specify in this proclamation the competing commodity and the compensating rate of tax on the processing thereof necessary to prevent such disadvantages in competition. Thereafter there shall be levied, assessed, and collected upon the first domestic processing of such competing commodity a tax, to be paid by the processor, at the rate specified, until such rate is altered pursuant to a further finding under this section, or the tax or rate thereof on the basic agricultural commodity is altered or terminated. In no case shall the tax imposed upon such competing commodity exceed that imposed per equivalent unit, as determined by the Secretary, upon the basic agricultural commodity.

(e) During any period for which a processing tax is in effect with respect to any commodity there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid upon any article processed or manufactured wholly or *partly* from such commodity and imported into the United States or any possession thereof to which this title applies, from any foreign country or from any possession of the United States to which this title does not apply, *whether imported as merchandise, or as a container of merchandise, or otherwise,* a compensating tax equal to the amount of the processing tax in effect with respect to domestic processing *of such commodity* at the time of importation: *Provided,* That all taxes collected under this subsection upon articles coming from the possessions of the United States to which this title does not apply shall not be covered into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States but shall be held as a separate fund and paid into the Treasury of the said possessions, respectively, to be used and expended by the governments thereof for the benefit of agriculture. Such tax shall be paid prior to the release of the article from customs custody or control.

As amended by sec. 11 of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act, Public, No. 213, 73d Congress, approved May 9, 1934.

A comparative print of subsection 15 (e) prior to and after its amendment is as follows:

SEC. 15. (e) During any period for which a processing tax is in effect with respect to any commodity there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid upon any article processed or manufactured wholly or [in chief value] *partly* from such commodity and imported into the United States or any possession thereof to which this title applies, from any foreign country or from any possession of the United States to which this title does not apply, *whether imported as merchandise, or as a container of merchandise, or otherwise,* a compensating tax equal to the amount of the processing tax in effect with respect to domestic processing *of such commodity* at the time of importation: *Provided,* That all taxes collected under this subsection upon articles coming from the possessions of the United States to which this title does not apply shall not be covered into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States but shall be held as a separate fund and paid into the Treasury of the said possessions, respectively, to be used and expended by the governments thereof for the benefit of agriculture. Such tax shall be paid prior to the release of the article from customs custody or control.

(f) The President, in his discretion, is authorized by proclamation to decree that all or part of the taxes collected from the processing of sugar beets or sugarcane in Puerto Rico, the Territory of Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Canal Zone, and/or the island of Guam (if the provisions of this title are made applicable thereto), and/or upon the processing in continental United States of sugar produced in, or coming from, said areas, shall not be covered into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States but shall be held as a separate fund, in the name of the respective area to which related, to be used and expended for the benefit of agriculture and/or paid as rental or benefit payments in connection with the reduction in the acreage, or reduction in the production for market, or both, of sugar beets and/or sugarcane, and/or used and expended for expansion of markets and for removal of surplus agricultural products in such areas, respectively, as the Secretary of Agriculture, with the approval of the President, shall direct.

Subsection (f) added by sec. 8 of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act, Public, No. 213, 73d Congress, approved May 9, 1934.

FLOOR STOCKS

SEC. 16.[11] (a) Upon the sale or other disposition of any article processed wholly or in chief value from any commodity with respect to which a processing tax is to be levied, that on the date the tax first takes effect or wholly terminates

[11] The provisions of sec. 16 do not apply, in certain situations, to machinery belting processed from cotton. See Public, No. 470, 73d Congress, approved June 26, 1934. For text, see p. 329.

with respect to the commodity, is held for sale or other disposition (including articles in transit) by any person, there shall be made a tax adjustment as follows:

(1) Whenever the processing tax first takes effect, there shall be levied, assessed, and collected a tax to be paid by such person equivalent to the amount of the processing tax which would be payable with respect to the commodity from which processed if the processing had occurred on such date. *Such tax upon articles imported prior to, but in customs custody or control on, the effective date, shall be paid prior to release therefrom. In the case of sugar, the tax on floor stocks, except the retail stocks of persons engaged in retail trade, shall be paid for the month in which the stocks are sold, or used in the manufacture of other articles, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.*

As amended by sec. 10 of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act, Public, No. 213, 73d Congress, approved May 9, 1934.

(2) Whenever the processing tax is wholly terminated, there shall be refunded to such person a sum (or if it has not been paid, the tax shall be abated) in an amount equivalent to the processing tax with respect to the commodity from which processed.

(b) The tax imposed by subsection (a) shall not apply to the retail stocks of persons engaged in retail trade, held at the date the processing tax first takes effect; but such retail stocks shall not be deemed to include stocks held in a warehouse on such date, or such portion of other stocks held on such date as are not sold or otherwise disposed of within thirty days thereafter. The tax refund or abatement provided in subsection (a) shall not apply to the retail stocks of persons engaged in retail trade, held on the date the processing tax is wholly terminated.

(c) *(1) Any sugar, imported prior to the effective date of a processing tax on sugar beets and sugarcane, with respect to which it is established (under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury) that there was paid at the time of importation a duty at the rate in effect on January 1, 1934, and (2) any sugar held on April 25, 1934, by, or to be delivered under a bona fide contract of sale entered into prior to April 25, 1934, to, any manufacturer or converter, for use in the production of any article (except sugar) and not for ultimate consumption as sugar, and (3) any article (except sugar) processed wholly or in chief value from sugar beets, sugarcane, or any product thereof, shall be exempt from taxation under subsection (a) of this section, but sugar held in customs custody or control on April 25, 1934, shall not be exempt from taxation under subsection (a) of this section, unless the rate of duty paid upon the withdrawal thereof was the rate of duty in effect on January 1, 1934. The provisions of paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply in the case of sugar beets or sugarcane or the products thereof.*

Sec. 16 (c) was added by sec. 17 of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act, Public, No. 213, 73d Congress, approved May 9, 1934.

(d) *The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to purchase, out of such proceeds of taxes as are available therefor, during the period this Act is in effect with respect to sugar beets and sugarcane, not in excess of three hundred thousand tons of sugar raw value from the surplus stocks of direct-consumption sugar produced in the United States beet-sugar area, at a price not in excess of the market price for direct-consumption sugar on the date of purchase, and to dispose of such sugar by sale or otherwise, including distribution to any organization for the relief of the unemployed, under such conditions and at such times as will tend to effectuate the declared policy of section 8a of this Act. The sugar so purchased shall not be included in the quota for the United States beet-sugar area. All proceeds received by the Secretary of Agriculture, in the exercise of the powers granted hereby, are appropriated to be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purposes described in subsections (a) and (b) of section 12 of this Act.*

As amended by sec. 17 of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act, Public, No. 213, 73d Congress, approved May 9, 1934.

(C) [12] *Upon the sale or other disposition of any article processed wholly or in chief value from any commodity with respect to which the existing rate of the processing tax is to be increased, or decreased, that on the date such increase, or decrease, first takes effect with respect to the commodity, is held for sale or other disposition (including articles in transit) by any person, and upon the production of any article from a commodity in process on the date on which the rate of the processing tax is to be increased or decreased, there shall be made a tax adjustment as follows:*

[12] So in original. Subsection (C) should have been lettered "(e)".

(1) Whenever the rate of the processing tax on the processing of the commodity generally or for any designated use or uses, or as to any designated product or products thereof for any designated use or uses, or as to any class of products, is decreased, there shall be credited or refunded to such person an amount equivalent to the difference between the rate of the processing tax payable or paid at the time immediately preceding the decrease in rate and the rate of the processing tax which would have been payable with respect to the commodity from which processed, if the processing had occurred on such date: Provided, however, That no such credit or refund shall be made unless the rate of the processing tax immediately preceding said decrease is equal to, or less than, the rate of the processing tax in effect on the date on which any floor stocks tax was paid prior to the adoption of this amendment.

(2) Whenever the rate of the processing tax on the processing of the commodity generally, or for any designated use or uses, or as to any designated product or products thereof for any designated use or uses, or as to any class of products, is increased, there shall be levied, assessed and collected a tax to be paid by such person equivalent to the difference between the rate of the processing tax payable or paid at the time immediately preceding the increase in rate and the rate of the processing tax which would be payable with respect to the commodity from which processed, if the processing had occurred on such date.

(3) Whenever the processing tax is suspended or is to be refunded pursuant to a certification of the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Treasury, under section 15 (a) of this Act, the provisions of subdivision (1) of subsection (c) of this section shall become applicable.

(4) Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture revokes any certification to the Secretary of the Treasury under section 15 (a) of this Act, the provisions of subdivision (2) of subsection (c) shall become applicable.

(5) The provisions of this amendment shall be effective on and after June 1, 1934,

Subsection 16 (C) was added by sec. 1 of the Flannagan Amendment, Public, No. 476, 73d Congress, approved June 26, 1934.

EXPORTATIONS

SEC. 17. (a) Upon the exportation to any foreign country (*and/or to* the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, *the Canal Zone*, and the island of Guam) of any product with respect to which a tax has been paid under this title, or of any product processed wholly or *partly* from a commodity with respect to which *product or commodity* a tax has been paid under this title, *the tax due and paid shall be refunded. The refund shall be paid to the exporter or to the consignor named in the bill of lading under which the product is exported, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. In the case of sugar beets and sugar-cane, this subsection shall be applicable to exports of products thereof to the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Canal Zone, and/or the island of Guam only if this title with respect to sugar beets and surgarcane is not made applicable thereto. The term "product" includes any product exported as merchandise, or as a container for merchandise, or otherwise.*

As amended by sec. 12 of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act, Public No. 213, 73d Congress, approved May 9, 1934. This amendment is effective as of the date of the enactment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. A comparative print of subsection 17 (a) prior to and after its amendment is as follows:

SEC. 17. (a) Upon the exportation to any foreign country ([including] *and/or to* the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, *the Canal Zone*, and the island of Guam) of any product with respect to which a tax has been paid under this title, or of any product processed wholly or [in chief value] *partly* from a commodity with respect to which *product or commodity* a tax has been paid under this title, [the exporter thereof shall be entitled at the time of exportation to a refund of the amount of such tax] *the tax due and paid shall be refunded. The refund shall be paid to the exporter or to the consignor named in the bill of lading under which the product is exported, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Tr.asury. In the case of sugar beets and sugarcane, this subsection shall be applicable to exports of products thereof to the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Canal Zone, and/or the island of Guam only if this title with respect to sugar beets and sugarcane is not made applicable thereto. The term "product" includes any product exported as merchandise, or as a container for merchandise, or otherwise.*

(b) Upon the giving of bond satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury for the faithful observance of the provisions of this title requiring the payment of taxes, any person shall be entitled, without payment of the tax, to process for such exportation any commodity with respect to which a tax is imposed by this title, or to hold for such exportation any article processed wholly or *partly* therefrom.

As amended by sec. 13 of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act, Public, No. 213, 73d Congress, approved May 9, 1934. The amendment strikes out "in chief value" and inserts in lieu thereof "partly."

EXISTING CONTRACTS

SEC. 18. (a) If (1) any processor, jobber, or wholesaler has, prior to the date a tax with respect to any commodity is first imposed under this title, made a bona

fide contract of sale for delivery on or after such date, of any article processed wholly or in chief value from such commodity, and if (2) such contract does not permit the addition to the amount to be paid thereunder of the whole of such tax, then (unless the contract prohibits such addition) the vendee shall pay so much of the tax as is not permitted to be added to the contract price.

(b) Taxes payable by the vendee shall be paid to the vendor at the time the sale is consummated and shall be collected and paid to the United States by the vendor in the same manner as other taxes under this title. In case of failure or refusal by the vendee to pay such taxes to the vendor, the vendor shall report the facts to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue who shall cause collections of such taxes to be made from the vendee.

COLLECTION OF TAXES

SEC. 19. (a) The taxes provided in this title shall be collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Such taxes shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

(b) All provisions of law, including penalties, applicable with respect to the taxes imposed by section 600 of the Revenue Act of 1926,[13] and the provisions of section 626 of the Revenue Act of 1932, shall, in so far as applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this title, be applicable in respect of taxes imposed by this title: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to permit postponement, for a period not exceeding *one hundred and eighty* days, of the payment of taxes covered by any return under this title.

As amended by sec. 3 of Flannagan Amendment, Public, No. 476, 73d Congress, approved June 26, 1934. The amendment substituted "one hundred and eighty" for "ninety."

(c) In order that the payment of taxes under this title may not impose any immediate undue financial burden upon processors or distributors, any processor or distributor subject to such taxes shall be eligible for loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act.

SEC. 20. (*a*) *Whoever in connection with the purchase of, or offer to purchase, any commodity, subject to any tax under this title, or which is to be subjected to any tax under this title, makes any statement, written or oral, (1) intended or calculated to lead any person to believe that any amount deducted from the market price or the agreed price of the commodity consists of a tax imposed under this title, or (2) ascribing a particular part of the deduction from the market price or the agreed price of the commodity, to a tax imposed under this title, knowing that such statement is false or that the tax is not so great as the amount deducted from the market price or the agreed price of the commodity, ascribed to such tax, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment for not exceeding six months, or both.*

(*b*) *Whoever in connection with the processing of any commodity subject to any tax under this title, whether commercially, for toll, upon an exchange, or otherwise, makes any statement, written or oral, (1) intended or calculated to lead any person to believe that any part of the charge for said processing, whether commercially, for toll, upon an exchange, or otherwise, consists of a tax imposed under this title, or (2) ascribing a particular part of the charge for processing, whether commercially, for toll, upon an exchange, or otherwise, to a tax imposed under this title, knowing that such statement is false, or that the tax is not so great as the amount charged for said processing ascribed to such tax, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment for not exceeding six months, or both.*

(*c*) *Whoever in connection with any settlement, under a contract to buy any commodity, and/or to sell such commodity, or any product or byproduct thereof, subject to any tax under this title, makes any statement, written or oral, (1) intended or calculated to lead any person to believe that any amount deducted from the gross sales price, in arriving at the basis of settlement under the contract, consists of a tax under this title, or (2) ascribing a particular amount deducted from the gross sales price, in arriving at the basis of settlement under the contract, to a tax imposed under this title, knowing that such statement is false, or that the tax is not so great as the amount so deducted and/or ascribed to such tax, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment for not exceeding six months, or both.*

Sec. 20 added by sec. 16 of Jones-Costigan Sugar Act, Public No. 213, 73d Congress, approved May 9, 1934.

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[13] 44 Stat. 116. Certain penalties with respect to the taxes imposed by sec. 600 of the Revenue Act of 1926 are provided by sec. 1114 of that Act. Secs. 3176, as amended, and 3184 of the Revised Statutes, relating to returns and payment of taxes, are also applicable.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT

48 Stat. 199; 15 U. S. C. § 708

(Extracts)

SEC. 8. (a) [14] This title shall not be construed to repeal or modify any of the provisions of title I of the Act entitled "An Act to relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power, to raise revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of such emergency, to provide emergency relief with respect to agricultural indebtedness, to provide for the orderly liquidation of joint-stock land banks, and for other purposes", approved May 12, 1933; and such title I of said Act approved May 12, 1933, may for all purposes be hereafter referred to as the "Agricultural Adjustment Act."

(b) The President may, in his discretion, in order to avoid conflicts in the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and this title, delegate any of his functions and powers under this title with respect to trades, industries, or subdivisions thereof which are engaged in the handling of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, or of any competing commodity or product thereof, to the Secretary of Agriculture.

48 Stat. 210; 7 U. S. C. § 607

SEC. 221. Section 7 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, is amended by striking out all of its present terms and provisions and substituting therefor the following:

"SEC. 7. The Secretary shall sell the cotton held by him at his discretion, but subject to the foregoing provisions: *Provided*, That he shall dispose of all cotton held by him by March 1, 1936: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 6, the Secretary shall have authority to enter into option contracts with producers of cotton to sell to the producers such cotton held by him, in such amounts and at such prices and upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem advisable, in combination with rental or benefit payments provided for in part 2 of this title.

"Notwithstanding any provisions of existing law, the Secretary of Agriculture may in the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act make public such information as he deems necessary in order to effectuate the purposes of such Act."

RELATED LEGISLATION

FLOOR STOCKS TAX, COTTON MACHINERY BELTING

48 Stat. 1223; 7 U. S. C. § 621, 622

[PUBLIC—NO. 470—73D CONGRESS]

[S. 3419]

AN ACT

To exempt articles of machinery belting from the tax on floor stocks imposed by the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of section 16 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, shall not apply to articles of machinery belting processed wholly or in chief value from cotton, if such processing was completed prior to January 1, 1930.

SEC. 2. Any tax which has been assessed or paid under such section on any such article prior to the enactment of this Act shall be credited or refunded to

[14] Relates to but does not amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

the taxpayer, or abated if remaining unpaid: *Provided*, That claim therefor must be filed within three months after the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That no such credit, refund, or abatement shall be made with respect to any such article which was disposed of by the taxpayer prior to the filing of the claim therefor.

Approved, June 26, 1934.

ACT ENABLING CONGRESSMEN TO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS MADE UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT

48 Stat. 337, 41 U. S. C. § 22, 18 U. S. C. § 206

[PUBLIC—No. 86—73D CONGRESS]

[S. 2284]

AN ACT

Relating to contracts and agreements under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States o America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of section 3741 [15] of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 22) and sections 114 [16] and 115 [17] of the Criminal Code of the United States (U. S. C., title 18, secs. 204 and 205) shall not apply to any contracts or agreements heretofore or hereafter entered into under the Agricutural Adjustment Act, *the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act, as amended, the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended, and the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended.*

Approved, January 25, 1934.

As amended by sec. 510 of the National Housing Act, Public, No. 479, 73d Congress, approved June 27, 1934.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT

48 Stat. 210; 40 U.S.C. § 411

(AUTHORIZATION FOR ALLOCATION OF $100,000,000)

(Extract)

SEC. 220. For the purposes of this Act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $3,300,000,000. The President is authorized to allocate so much of said sum, not in excess of $100,000,000, as he may determine to be necessary for expenditures in carrying out the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the purposes, powers, and functions heretofore and hereafter conferred upon the Farm Credit Administration.

* * * * * * *

Approved, June 16, 1933.

[15] Sec. 3741. In every such contract or agreement to be made or entered into, or accepted by or on behalf of the United States, there shall be inserted an express condition that no member of (or delegate to) Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of such contract or agreement, or to any benefit to arise hereupon.

[16] Sec. 114. 35 Stat. 1109. Whoever, being elected or appointed a Member of or Delegate to Congress, or a Resident Commissioner, shall, after his election or appointment and either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, directly or indirectly, himself, or by any other person in trust for him, or for his use or benefit, or on his account, undertake, execute, hold, or enjoy, in whole or in part, any contract or agreement, made or entered into in behalf of the United States by any officer or person authorized to make contracts on its behalf, shall be fined not more than $3,000. All contracts or agreements made in violation of this section shall be void; and whenever any sum of money is advanced by the United States, in consideration of any such contract or agreement, it shall forthwith be repaid; and in case of failure or refusal to repay the same when demanded by the proper officer of the department under whose authority such contract or agreement shall have been made or entered into, suit shall at once be brought against the person as failing or refusing and his sureties, for the recovery of the money so advanced.

[17] Sec. 115. 35 Stat. 1109. Whoever, being an officer of the United States, shall on behalf of the United States, directly or indirectly, make or enter into any contract, bargain, or agreement, in writing or otherwise, with any Member of or Delegate to Congress, or any Resident Commissioner, after his election or appointment as such Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, and either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, shall be fined not more than $3,000.

APPROPRIATION FOR COTTON, CATTLE, DAIRY PRODUCTS, ETC.

48 Stat. 805

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—NO. 27—73D CONGRESS]

[H.J.Res. 345]

(Extract)

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide funds to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the purposes of the Acts approved April 21, 1934, and April 7, 1934, relating, respectively, to cotton and to cattle and dairy products, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to place the cotton industry on a sound commercial basis, to prevent unfair competition and practices in putting cotton into the channels of interstate and foreign commerce, to provide funds for paying additional benefits under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes" (Public, Numbered 169, Seventy-third Congress), approved April 21, 1934, there is hereby appropriated and made available, pursuant to the authorizations contained in the said Act, the funds available for carrying into effect the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, which shall be available for administrative and other expenses, and in addition thereto, the proceeds derived from the tax levied under said Act of April 21, 1934, are hereby appropriated and made available for the purposes for which appropriations are authorized to be made under the provisions of Section 16 (c) of said Act: *Provided,* That the Secretary of Agriculture shall transfer to the Treasury Department and is authorized to transfer to other agencies out of funds hereby made available for carrying out said Act of April 21, 1934, such sums as are required to carry out the provisions of said Act, including administrative expenses and refunds of taxes.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to include cattle and other products as basic agricultural commodities, and for other purposes" (Public, Numbered 142, Seventy-third Congress), approved April 7, 1934, there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, pursuant to the authorizations contained in sections 2 and 6 of said Act of April 7, 1934, $100,000,000 for the purposes of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, and $50,000,000 for the purposes specified in section 6 of said Act of April 7, 1934, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and other necessary expenses; in all, $150,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 1935.

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Approved, May 25, 1934.

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1935

48 Stat. 1056

[PUBLIC—NO. 412—73D CONGRESS, TITLE II]

(Extract)

EMERGENCY RELIEF

To meet the emergency and necessity for relief in stricken agricultural areas, to remain available until June 30, 1935, $525,000,000, to be allocated by the President to supplement the appropriations heretofore made for emergency purposes and in addition thereto for (1) making loans to farmers for, and/or (2) the purchase, sale, gift, or other disposition of, seed, feed, freight, summer fallowing and similar purposes; expenditures hereunder and the manner in which they shall be incurred, allowed, and paid, shall be determined by the President, and may include expenditures for personal services and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and for printing and binding and may be made without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.

If, during the present drought emergency, a carrier subject to the Interstate Commerce Act shall, at the request of any agent of the United States, authorized so to do, establish special rates for the benefit of drought sufferers such a carrier shall not be deemed to have violated the Interstate Commerce Act with reference to undue preference or unjust discrimination by reason of the fact that it applies such special rates only to those designated as drought sufferers by the authorized agents of the United States or of any State.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized to purchase marketable securities, satisfactory to said Corporation, acquired or to be acquired by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, and any sums paid for such securities shall be available to said Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works for the making of additional loans (but not grants) under the provisions of title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act: *Provided*, That the amount that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may have invested at any one time in such securities shall not exceed $250,000,000. The amount of notes, debentures, and bonds or other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to have outstanding at any one time pursuant to section 9 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, is hereby increased by the sums necessary for these purchases, not to exceed $250,000,000.

* * * * * * *

Approved, June 19, 1934.

BANKHEAD COTTON ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED

48 Stat. 598; 7 U.S.C. 701 et. seq.

[Public—No. 169—73d Congress]

[H.R. 8402]

AN ACT

To place the cotton industry on a sound commercial basis, to prevent unfair competition and practices in putting cotton into the channels of interstate and foreign commerce, to provide funds for paying additional benefits under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

DECLARATION OF POLICY

That in order to relieve the present acute economic emergency in that part of the agricultural industry devoted to cotton production and marketing by diminishing the disparity between prices paid to cotton producers and persons engaged in cotton marketing and prices of other commodities and by restoring purchasing power to such producers and persons so that the restoration of the normal exchange in interstate and foreign commerce of all commodities may be fostered, and to raise revenue to enable the payment of additional benefits to cotton producers under the Agricultural Adjustment Act—

It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the orderly marketing of cotton in interstate and foreign commerce; to enable producers of such commodity to stabliize their markets against undue and excessive fluctuations, and to preserve advantageous markets for such commodity, and to prevent unfair competition and practices in putting cotton into the channels of interstate and foreign commerce, and to more effectively balance production and consumption of cotton.

PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY

Sec. 2. The provisions of this Act shall be effective only with respect to the crop years 1934–1935, but if the President finds that the economic emergency in cotton production and marketing will continue or is likely to continue to exist so that the application of this Act with respect to the crop year 1935–1936 is imperative in order to carry out the policy declared in section 1, he shall so proclaim, and this Act shall be effective with respect to the crop year 1935–1936. If at any time prior to the end of the crop year 1935–1936, the President finds that the economic emergency in cotton production and marketing has ceased to exist, he shall so proclaim, and no tax under this Act shall be levied with respect to cotton harvested after the effective date of such proclamation.

Sec. 3. (a) When the Secretary of Agriculture finds, for the crop year 1935–1936, if the provisions of this Act are effective for such crop year, that two thirds of the persons who have the legal or equitable right as owner, tenant, share-cropper, or otherwise to produce cotton on any cotton farm, or part thereof, in the United States for such crop year favor a levy of a tax on the ginning of cotton in excess of an allotment made to meet the probable market requirements and determines that such a tax is required to carry out the policy declared in section 1, the Secretary shall ascertain from an investigation of the available supply of cotton and the probable market requirements the quantity of cotton that should be allotted, in accordance with the policy declared in section 1, for marketing in the channels of interstate and foreign commerce, from production of cotton during the succeeding cotton crop year, exempt from the payment of taxes thereon.

(b) The allotment so ascertained shall be proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture at least sixty days prior to the beginning of such succeeding crop year and shall be apportioned by him as herein provided.

(c) For the crop year 1934–1935 ten million bales is hereby fixed as the maximum amount of cotton of the crop harvested in the crop year 1934–1935, that may be marketed exempt from payment of the tax herein levied. Except as provided in section 2, the allotment plan and the tax is hereby declared to be in effect for the crop year 1934–1935.

TAX AND EXEMPTIONS

Sec. 4. (a) There is hereby levied and assessed on the ginning of cotton hereafter harvested during a crop year with respect to which this Act is in effect, a tax at the rate per pound of the lint cotton produced from ginning, of 50 per centum of the average central market price per pound of lint cotton, but in no event less than 5 cents per pound. If the cotton was harvested during a crop year with respect to which the tax is in effect, the tax shall apply even if the ginning occurs after the expiration of such crop year.

(b) The average central market price, per pound of lint cotton, shall be the average price per pound of basis seven-eighths-inch middling spot cotton on the ten spot cotton markets (designated by the Secretary of Agriculture) as determined and proclaimed from time to time by the Secretary of Agriculture. The average central market price determined and proclaimed shall be the base for determining the rate of the tax until a different average central market price for lint cotton is determined and proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(c) Every person ginning any cotton subject to tax under this Act (whether as agent of the owner or otherwise) and every other person liable for tax under this Act shall make monthly returns under oath in duplicate and pay the taxes imposed by this Act to the collector for the district in which the ginning is done, or to such other person as such collector may direct. Such returns shall contain such information and be made at such times and in such manner as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulations prescribe. The tax shall, without assessment by the Commissioner or notice from the collector, be due and payable to the collector at the time so fixed for filing the return. If the tax is not paid when due, there shall be added as part of the tax interest at the rate of 1 per centum a month from the time when the tax became due until paid.

(d) When the Secretary of Agriculture does not proclaim an allotment of cotton for a crop year as provided in section 3 of this Act, the tax shall not apply with respect to cotton harvested during such crop year but shall apply to cotton harvested during the next crop year for which, with the approval of the President, the Secretary makes an allotment under such section.

(e) No tax shall be imposed under this Act with respect to—

(1) Cotton harvested by any publicly owned experimental station or agricultural laboratory.

(2) An amount of cotton harvested in any crop year from each farm equal to its allotment.

(3) Cotton harvested prior to the crop year 1934–1935.

(4) Cotton having a staple of one and one half inches in length or longer.

(f) The tax shall not be collected upon the ginning of cotton which is to be stored by the producer thereof either on the farm or at such other place as may be permitted by regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Treasury. In such cases, the payment of the tax shall be postponed, but shall be paid at the time when bale tags are secured for such cotton. Bale tags may be secured for any of such cotton at any time after ginning (1) upon the payment to such person as the Commissioner may direct, of the amount

of tax which would have been payable at the time of ginning, or (2) upon the surrender of certificates of exemption covering an amount of cotton not less than the amount of such cotton. Until bale tags are secured for such cotton, such cotton shall be subject to a lien in favor of the United States for the amount of the tax payable with respect to the ginning of such cotton. The right to postponement of the payment of the tax under this subsection shall be established in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe regulations providing for stamping the containers of such cotton so as to indicate the time of ginning and the amount of tax payable with respect thereto.

(g) The right to exemption under paragraph (2) of subsection (e) shall be evidenced by a certificate of exemption issued as herein provided, which certificate of exemption shall be conclusive proof of the right to such exemption.

APPORTIONMENT

Sec. 5. (a) When an allotment is made, in order to prevent unfair competition and unfair trade practices in marketing cotton in the channels of interstate and foreign commerce, the Secretary of Agriculture shall apportion to the several cotton-producing States the number of bales the marketing of which may be exempt from the tax herein levied, which shall be determined by the ratio of the average number of bales produced in each State during the five crop years preceding the passage of this Act to the average number of bales produced in all the States during the same period: *Provided, however*, That no State shall receive an allotment of less than two hundred thousand bales of cotton if in any one year of five years prior to this date the production of the State equalled two hundred and fifty thousand bales. It is prima facie presumed that all cotton and its processed products will move in interstate or foreign commerce.

(b) The amount allotted to each State (less the amounts allotted under section 8) shall be apportioned by the Secretary of Agriculture to the several counties in such State on a basis and ratio, applied to such counties, similar to that set forth in subsection (a), except that, for the purposes of this subsection, there shall be excluded from the calculation of the average production of cotton in any county an amount of cotton produced in such county during any crop year or years during which the Secretary of Agriculture finds that production of cotton in such county was reduced so substantially by unusual drought, storm, flood, insect pests, or other uncontrollable natural cause that the inclusion of the cotton produced in such crop year or years would result in an apportionment to such county based upon an abnormally low production of such county, and in such cases the average production shall be calculated on the basis of the crop years and production of the years remaining of the period set forth in subsection (a).

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES

Sec. 6. A producer of cotton desiring to secure a tax-exemption certificate may file an application therefor with the agent designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, accompanied by a statement under oath showing the approximate quantity of cotton produced on the lands presently owned, rented, share-cropped, or controlled by the applicant during a representative period fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and also the number of acres of land in said lands in actual cultivation for the three preceding years, and the quantity of cotton, in the best judgment of the applicant, said lands would have produced if all the cultivated land had been planted to cotton. Said application shall state any other facts which may be required by the Secretary of Agriculture. No certificate of exemption shall be issued and no allotment shall be made to any producer unless he agrees to comply with such conditions and limitations on the production of agricultural commodities by him as the Secretary of Agriculture may, from time to time, prescribe to assure the cooperation of such producer in the reduction programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and to prevent expansion on lands leased by the Government of competitive production by such producer of agricultural commodities other than cotton and the allotment of and certificates of exemption issued to any producer shall be subject to revocation on violation by him of such conditions and limitations, and no criminal penalties shall apply to the violation of this provision.

Sec. 7. (a) The amount of cotton allotted to any county pursuant to section 5 (b) shall be apportioned by the Secretary of Agriculture to farms on which

cotton has been grown within such county. Such allotments to any farm shall be made upon application therefor and may be made by the Secretary based upon—

(1) A percentage of the average annual cotton production of the farm for a fair representative period; or

(2) By ascertaining the amount of cotton the farm would have produced during a fair representative period if all the cultivated land had been planted to cotton, and then reducing such amount by such percentage (which shall be applied uniformly within the county to all farms to which the allotment is made under this paragraph) as will be sufficient to bring the total of the farm allotments within the county's allotment; or

(3) Upon such basis as the Secretary of Agriculture deems fair and just, and will apply to all farms to which the allotment is made under this paragraph uniformly, within the county, on the basis or classification adopted. The Secretary of Agriculture, in determining the manner of allotment to individual farmers, shall provide that the farmers who have voluntarily reduced their cotton acreage shall not be penalized in favor of those farmers who have not done so.

(b) After the crop year 1934–1935 the apportionment shall not be on the basis set out in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section.

(c) The total allotment to farms in each county under this section shall not exceed the approximate number of bales allotted to that county under section 5 (b).

Sec. 8. Whenever an allotment is made pursuant to section 3, not to exceed 10 per centum of the number of bales allotted to each State shall be deducted from the number of bales allotted to such State, and allotted in such State—

(a) To producers of cotton on farms where for the preceding three years less than one third of the cultivated land on such farms has been planted to cotton;

(b) To producers of cotton on farms not previously used in cotton production;

(c) To producers of cotton on farms where, for the preceding five years, normal cotton production has been reduced by reason of drought, storm, flood, insect pests, or other uncontrollable natural cause; and

(d) To producers of cotton on farms where, for the preceding three years, acreage theretofore planted to cotton has been voluntarily reduced so that the amount of reduction in cotton production on such farms is greater than the amount which the Secretary finds would have been an equitable reduction applicable to such farms in carrying out a reasonable reduction program.

The allotments provided for in this section shall be in addition to the amounts apportioned to the counties under section 5 (b).

EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES

Sec. 9. (a) Exemption certificates shall be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, upon application therefor, but only upon proof satisfactory to the Secretary that the producer is entitled thereto pursuant to this Act and the regulations thereunder. Any certificate erroneously issued shall be void upon a demand in writing for its return made by the Secretary of Agriculture to the person to whom such certificate was issued.

(b) The right to a certificate of exemption shall be evidenced in such manner as the Secretary of Agriculture may by regulations prescribe.

(c) The certificate of exemption shall specify the amount of cotton exempt from the tax under section 4 (e) (2).

(d) Any and all certificates of exemption may be transferred or assigned in whole or in part in such manner as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe and shall be issued with detachable coupons or in such other form or forms to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture as will facilitate such transfer or assignment. Any person who, in violation of the regulations made by the Secretary of Agriculture, (1) secures certificates of exemption or bale tags from another by sharp practices, or (2) speculates in certificates of exemption or bale tags, and any person securing certificates of exemption or bale tags from another person by fraud or coercion shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $1,000 or sentenced to not more than one year's imprisonment, or both.

IDENTIFICATION OF TAX-PAID OR EXEMPT COTTON

Sec. 10. (a) Upon the payment of the tax on any cotton, or the surrender of exemption certificates covering cotton, the collector receiving such payment or certificates shall deliver to the person so paying or surrendering an appropriate number of bale tags which shall be affixed to such cotton.

(b) All cotton imported from a foreign country (including the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Canal Zone, and the island of Guam) shall be packed and stamped, tagged, or otherwise identified, in addition to any import stamp indicating inspection at the customhouse, before such cotton is withdrawn therefrom.

(c) Every person who, at the time the tax becomes effective in any crop year, holds for sale (or use in the manufacture or production of an article intended for sale) any lint cotton in bales harvested during a year with respect to which the tax was not in effect may, upon application within fifteen days after the tax becomes effective, and any publicly owned experimental station or agricultural laboratory may, upon application at the time of ginning cotton harvested by it, receive an appropriate number of bale tags. Such bale tags shall be promptly affixed to the bales of lint cotton so held.

(d) In the case of any cotton in existence at the beginning of any crop year with respect to which the tax becomes effective and owned, held, or controlled by the United States, or any department or agency thereof, the Commissioner shall supply bale tags therefor free of charge, upon application by the head of the department or agency. Upon application of the Secretary of Agriculture, bale tags shall be issued free of charge for cotton held in the 1933 Cotton Producers' Pool. Bale tags issued under this section shall be securely affixed to such cotton.

DESTRUCTION OF MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION

Sec. 11. Every person emptying or breaking any bale stamped, tagged, or otherwise identified under the provisions of this Act shall, at the time of emptying or breaking such bale, destroy the bale tag.

REGULATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER

Sec. 12. The Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe (a) regulations with respect to the time and manner of applying for, issuing, affixing, and destroying bale tags, and the method of accounting for receipts from the sale of and for the use of such bale tags, and (b) such other regulations as he shall deem necessary for the enforcement of the taxing provisions of this Act.

INFORMATION RETURNS

Sec. 13. (a) All persons, in whatever capacity acting, including producers, ginners, processors of cotton, and common carriers, having information with respect to cotton produced, may be required to make a return in regard thereto, setting forth the amount of cotton delivered, the name and address of the person who delivered said cotton, the amount of lint cotton produced therefrom, and any other and further information which the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture, shall by regulations prescribe as necessary for the proper administration of the tax. Any person required to make such return shall render a true and accurate return to the Commissioner.

(b) Any person willfully failing or refusing to file such a return, or filing a willfully false return, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

GENERAL AND PENAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 14. (a) All provisions of law, including penalties, applicable with respect to the taxes imposed by section 800 of the Revenue Act of 1926, shall, insofar as applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be applicable with respect to taxes imposed by this Act.

(b) Except as may be permitted by regulations prescribed by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, with due regard for the protection of the revenue, no person shall: (1) Transport, except for storing or warehousing, under the provisions of section 4 (f) beyond the boundaries of the county where produced any lint cotton to which a bale tag issued under this Act is not attached; or (2) sell, purchase, or open any bale of lint cotton to which a bale tag issued under this Act is not attached.

(c) No seed cotton harvested during a crop year with respect to which the tax is in effect shall be exported from the United States or any possession thereof

to which this Act applies to any possession of the United States to which this Act does not apply or to any foreign country.

(d) Any person who willfully violates any provision of this Act, or who willfully fails to pay, when due, any tax imposed under this Act, or who, with intent to defraud, falsely makes, forges, alters, or counterfeits any bale tag or certificate of exemption made or used under this Act, or who uses, sells, or has in his possession any such forged, altered, or counterfeited bale tag or certificate of exemption, or any plate or die used, or which may be used in the manufacture thereof, or has in his possession any bale tag which should have been destroyed as required by this Act, or who makes, uses, sells, or has in his possession any paper in imitation of the paper used in the manufacture of any such bale tag or certificate of exemption, or who reuses any bale tag required to be destroyed by this Act, or who places any cotton in any bale which has been filled and stamped, tagged, or otherwise identified under this Act, without destroying the bale tag previously affixed to such bale, or who affixes any bale tag issued under this Act to any bale of lint cotton on which any tax due is unpaid, or who makes any false statement in any application for bale tags or certificates of exemption under this Act, or who has in his possession any such bale tags or certificates of exemption obtained by him otherwise than as provided in this Act, shall on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment for not exceeding 6 months, or both.

(e) Any person who willfully violates any regulation issued by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Treasury under this Act, for the violation of which a special penalty is not provided, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $200.

REGULATIONS BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Sec. 15. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the powers vested in him by the provisions of this Act.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture may make regulations protecting the interests of share-croppers and tenants in the making of allotments and the issuance of tax-exemption certificates under this Act.

APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED

Sec. 16. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(b) Out of the sums available to the Secretary of Agriculture under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act are authorized to be made available.

(c) The proceeds derived from the tax are hereby authorized to be appropriated to be made available to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purposes of carrying out the cotton program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and for administrative expenses and refunds of taxes under this Act.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Sec. 17. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, in order to carry out the provisions of this Act, to appoint, without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws, such officers, agents, and employees, and to utilize such Federal officers and employees, and with the consent of the State, such State and local officers and employees, as he may find necessary, to prescribe their authorities, duties, responsibilities, and tenure and, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to fix the compensation of any officers and employees so appointed, except that rates so fixed shall not exceed the rates of compensation prescribed for comparable duties by such Act, as amended.

PURCHASES AND SERVICES

Sec. 18. The administrative expenses provided for under this Act shall include, among others, expenditures for personal services and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere for law books, periodicals, newspapers, and books of reference, for contract stenographic reporting services, and for printing and paper in addition to allotments under the existing law.

COLLECTION OF TAXES

Sec. 19. The taxes provided for by this Act shall be collected by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Taxes collected shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

REFUNDS

Sec. 20. (a) No refund of any tax, penalty, or sum of money paid shall be allowed under this Act unless claim therefor is presented within six months after the date of payment of such tax, penalty, or sum.

(b) No suit or proceeding shall be maintained in any court for the recovery of any tax under this Act alleged to have been erroneously or illegally assessed or collected, or of any penalty claimed to have been collected without authority, or of any sum alleged to have been excessive or in any manner wrongfully collected until a claim for refund or credit has been duly filed with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, according to the provisions of law in that regard, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, established in pursuance thereof; but such suit or proceeding may be maintained, whether or not such tax, penalty, or sum has been paid under protest or duress. No suit or proceeding shall be begun before the expiration of six months from the date of filing such claim, unless the Commissioner renders a decision therein within that time, nor after the expiration of two years from the date of the payment of such tax, penalty, or sum, unless such suit or proceeding is begun within two years after the disallowance of the part of such claim to which such suit or proceeding relates. The Commissioner shall, within ninety days after any such disallowance, notify the taxpayer thereof by registered mail.

SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

Sec. 21. If any provision of this Act, or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this Act and the applicability of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

GEOGRAPHICAL APPLICATION OF ACT

Sec. 22. The provisions of this Act shall be applicable to the United States and its possessions, except the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Canal Zone, and the island of Guam.

DEFINITIONS

Sec. 23. As used in this Act—

(a) The term "person" means an individual, a partnership, joint-stock company, a corporation, or a firm.

(b) The term "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(c) The term "collector" means the collector of internal revenue.

(d) The term "ginning" means the separation of lint cotton from seed cotton.

(e) The term "tax" means the tax upon the ginning of cotton imposed by this Act.

(f) The term "lint cotton" means the fiber taken from seed cotton by ginning.

(g) The term "seed cotton" means the harvested fruit of the cotton plant.

(h) The term "bale tag" means nondetachable bale tag, stamp, or other means of identifying tax-paid or exempt cotton.

(i) The term "crop year" means the period from June 1 of one year to May 31 of the succeeding year, both dates inclusive.

The term "bale", when used in sections 3, 5, 7, and 8 to describe a quantity of cotton, means five hundred pounds of lint cotton.

Sec. 24. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to develop new and extended uses for cotton, and for such purpose there is authorized to be made available to the Secretary not to exceed $500,000 out of the funds available to him under section 12 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Sec. 25. (a) No tax-exemption certificates shall be issued to any person not engaged in production of cotton in the crop year during which such certificates are issued.

(b) Whenever after apportionment under sections 7 and 8 any surplus number of bales remain of the amount allotted to any county under section 5 (b) such surplus bales shall be allotted, in such quantities as the Secretary of Agriculture determines, to such other counties within the State as the Secretary of Agriculture determines have an insufficient allotment. Said bales shall be apportioned, pursuant to sections 7 and 8,

within the respective counties to which allotted, but in no case shall any farm receive any of such allotment so as to receive a total allotment in excess of its estimated production for the crop year in which such allotment is made.

(*c*) *In computing the production of any State pursuant to section 5* (*a*) *the total production of cotton for such State in the five-year period, 1928–1932, inclusive, shall be used regardless of the length of staple of such production.*

Sec. 25 added by Pub. Res. No. 45, 73d Congress, approved June 20, 1934.

Approved, April 21, 1934.

OATHS UNDER BANKHEAD COTTON ACT

48 Stat. 911; 7 U.S.C. § 726

[Public Resolution—No. 29—73d Congress]

[S.J.Res. 123]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Empowering certain agents authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to administer oaths to applicants for tax-exemption certificates under the Cotton Act of 1934.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any county agent or member of a county committee or community committee of a cotton-production-control association who is authorized in writing by the Secretary of Agriculture to act as his agent in the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act shall, while he is acting as such agent, have power to administer oaths to persons making applications (if made within the county in which such agent is authorized to act) for tax-exemption certificates under section 6 of the Act of April 21, 1934, entitled "An Act to place the cotton industry on a sound commercial basis, to prevent unfair competition and practices in putting cotton into the channels of interstate and foreign commerce, to provide funds for paying additional benefits under the Agriculture Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", but no fee or compensation shall be charged or received by any such agent for administering such an oath.

Approved, June 6, 1934.

KERR TOBACCO ACT

48 Stat. 1275

[Public—No. 483—73d Congress]

[H.R. 9690]

AN ACT

To place the tobacco-growing industry on a sound financial and economic basis, to prevent unfair competition and practices in the production and marketing of tobacco entering into the channels of interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

DEFINITIONS

Section 1. As used in this Act—

(a) The term "person" includes an individual, a partnership, association, joint-stock company, corporation, or a firm, and imports the plural as well as the singular, as the case demands.

(b) The term "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(c) The term "collector" means the collector of internal revenue.

(d) The term "tobacco" means any type or types of tobacco specified in any agreement between the Secretary of Agriculture and a contracting producer.

(e) The term "sale" means the first bona fide sale of each pound of tobacco harvested subsequent to the enactment of this Act.

(f) The term "tax" means the tax imposed by this Act upon the sale of tobacco.

(g) The term "contracting producer" means any person who (pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act) agrees in writing with the Secretary of Agriculture to plant not more than the number of acres of tobacco, and/or to market not more than the number of pounds of tobacco, permitted in such agreement.

(h) The term "crop year" means the period May 1 to April 30.

(i) The term "Maryland tobacco" means the kind of air-cured tobacco classified as type 32 in the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Service and Regulatory Announcements Numbered 118.

(j) The term "cigar leaf tobacco" means all leaf tobacco classified in classes 4, 5, and 6 in the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Service and Regulatory Announcements Numbered 118.

(k) The term "Virginia sun-cured tobacco" means all sun-cured tobacco classified as type 37 in the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Service and Regulatory Announcements Numbered 118.

DECLARED POLICY

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the orderly marketing of tobacco in interstate and foreign commerce, to enable producers of tobacco to stabilize their markets against undue and excessive fluctuations, to prevent unfair competition and practices in putting tobacco into the channels of interstate and foreign commerce, and to more effectively balance production and consumption of tobacco, and to relieve the present emergency with respect to tobacco.

IMPOSITION

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby levied and assessed on the sale of tobacco with respect to which the tax is applicable a tax at the rate of 33⅓ per centum of the price for which such tobacco is sold: *Provided, however*, That if the Secretary of Agriculture determines and proclaims that the declared policy of this Act is best effectuated thereby, the rate of tax shall, for such period as the Secretary of Agriculture designates, be at such lower rate (not less than 25 per centum of the price for which such tobacco is sold) as he may prescribe.

(b) The tax provided for by subsection (a) of this section shall be applicable to all tobacco harvested in the crop year 1934–1935, except Maryland tobacco, Virginia sun-cured tobacco, and cigar leaf tobacco. Thereafter whenever the Secretary of Agriculture determines that the persons who own, rent, share crop, or control three fourths of the land customarily engaged in the production of any particular type of tobacco favor the levy of the tax thereon and that the imposition of the tax thereon is necessary for the orderly marketing of such tobacco in interstate and foreign commerce and to effectuate the declared policy of this Act, he shall proclaim such determination at least sixty days prior to the next succeeding crop year, and the tax shall thereafter apply to tobacco of such type harvested during the crop year next following the date of such proclamation. The tax provided for by subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to any tobacco harvested after April 30, 1936.

(c) The provisions of this Act shall be applicable to the United States and its possessions, except the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Canal Zone, and the island of Guam.

EXEMPTIONS

SEC. 4. (a) No tax shall be imposed under this Act—

(1) Upon the tobacco harvested by any publicly owned experimental station or agricultural laboratory; or

(2) Upon tobacco harvested prior to the crop year 1934–1935.

(b) Under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, every person who, at the time the tax becomes applicable with respect to any type of tobacco, holds for sale (or use in the manufacture or production of an article intended for sale) any tobacco of such type harvested prior to the crop year 1934–1935 shall cause such tobacco to be tagged, stamped, or otherwise identified as tax-exempt tobacco.

SEC. 5. (a) In addition to rental or benefit payments which under any provision of existing law the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make in connection with agreements with producers providing for reduction in the acreage or reduction in the production for market, or both, of any basic agricultural commodity, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to issue (in each crop year wherein any type of tobacco is harvested to which the tax is applicable) to each contracting producer nontransferable tax-payment warrants (each such warrant to be expressed in pounds of tobacco of a particular type). Upon surrender of any warrant by any contracting producer to the collector, it

shall be accepted by the collector and the Secretary of the Treasury in payment of the tax on any sale by such contracting producer of the type of tobacco specified in the warrant not exceeding in amount the amount of tobacco covered by such warrant. Any contracting producer shall be entitled to receive such warrants covering amounts of any type of tobacco produced by him equal (1) to the number of pounds of tobacco of such type which such contracting producer is permitted to market under any agreement between him and the Secretary of Agriculture, or (2) to the number of pounds of tobacco of such type which the Secretary of Agriculture estimates may be produced on a percentage of a base acreage, which percentage and base acreage shall be determined as provided in any agreement between the Secretary of Agriculture and such contracting producer.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture may issue in any county further warrants, covering an amount of tobacco of any type not in excess of 6 per centum of the amount of tobacco of such type covered by the warrants issued to all contracting producers in such county, to persons engaged in the production of tobacco of such type in such county as to whom the Secretary determines that no equitable allotment of tobacco acreage or production is possible under tobacco-reduction contracts offered pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act: *Provided*, That warrants covering two-thirds of the amount of tobacco allotted under the subsection in any county shall be issued to growers whose allotments are 1,500 pounds or less. Warrants issued under this subsection shall be accepted by the collector and the Secretary of the Treasury, upon surrender thereof by the person to whom issued, in payment of the tax on any sale by such person of the type of tobacco specified in the warrant not exceeding in amount the amount of tobacco covered by such warrant.

(c) Upon application therefor, the warrants provided for by subsections (a) and (b) of this section may be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, or his duly authorized agent, in such manner, at such time or times, at such place or places, and in such form as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe.

(d) Any tax-payment warrant erroneously issued shall be void upon demand in writing for its return made by the Secretary of Agriculture to the person to whom such warrant was issued.

(e) The right to a tax-payment warrant under this section shall be evidenced in such manner as the Secretary of Agriculture may by regulations prescribe.

(f) The Secretary of Agriculture may make regulations protecting the interests of share-croppers and tenants in the issuance of tax-payment warrants under this Act.

COLLECTION OF TAXES

Sec. 6. (a) The taxes provided for in this Act shall be paid by the seller and collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Such taxes shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

(b) All provisions of law, including penalties (except section 1121 of the Revenue Act of 1926), applicable with respect to the taxes imposed by section 600 of the Revenue Act of 1926, and the provisions of section 626 of the Revenue Act of 1932, shall, insofar as applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be applicable in regard to all taxes imposed by this Act.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Sec. 7. (a) The Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem needful for the collection of the tax.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the powers vested in him by the provisions of this Act.

INFORMATION RETURNS

Sec. 8. (a) All producers, warehousemen, processors of tobacco, and common carriers, having information with respect to tobacco produced or sold, may be required to make a return in regard thereto, setting forth the amount of tobacco produced, sold, or delivered, the name and address of the person who produced, sold, or delivered said tobacco, or to whom said tobacco was sold or delivered, the price paid on such sale, and any other and further information which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulations prescribe as necessary for the collection of the tax. Any person required to make such return shall render a true and accurate return to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(b) Any person willfully failing or refusing to file such a return, or filing a willfully false return, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000.

GENERAL AND PENAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 9. (a) No tax-payment warrant issued in accordance with this Act may be transferred or assigned either in whole or in part, except by the executor or other legal representative of a deceased producer to whom a tax-payment warrant has been issued under this Act. Any person who acquires a tax-payment warrant from another person or who transfers a tax-payment warrant to another person in violation of the provisions of this Act, or who violates any provision of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $1,000 or sentenced to not more than six months' imprisonment, or both.

(b) Any person who, with intent to defraud, forges, makes, or counterfeits any tax-payment warrant or any stamp, tag, or other means of identification made or used under this Act, or makes any false entry upon such warrant or any false statement in any application for the issuance of such warrant, or who uses, sells, lends, or has in his possession any such altered, forged, or counterfeited warrant, stamp, tag, or other means of identification, or who makes, uses, sells, or has in his possession any material in imitation of the material used in the manufacture of such warrants, stamps, tags, or other means of identification, or who makes any false statement in any application with respect to the levying and collection of the tax, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

SEC. 10. (a) The proceeds derived from the tax are hereby appropriated to be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for administrative expenses and refunds of taxes and other payments under this Act. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Treasury shall estimate from time to time the amount of the tax which will be collected during a period following any such estimate not in excess of four months, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, advance to the Secretary of Agriculture the amounts so estimated. The amount of any such advance shall be deducted from such tax proceeds as shall subsequently become available under this subsection.

(b) Out of the sums available to the Secretary of Agriculture under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, such sums as may be necessary for administrative expenses, refunds of taxes, and other payments under this Act are hereby made available.

(c) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized in order to carry out the provisions of this Act to appoint, without regard to the provisions of the civil-service laws, such officers, agents, and employees, and to utilize such Federal officers and employees and, with the consent of the State, such State and local officers and employees, as he may find necessary, to prescribe their authorities, duties, responsibilities, and tenure, and, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to fix the compensation of any officers, agents, and employees so appointed.

(d) The administrative expenses provided for under this section shall include, among others, expenditures for personal services and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, for law books, periodicals, newspapers, and books of reference, for contract stenographic reporting services, and for printing and paper in addition to allotments under the existing law.

(e) The Secretary of Agriculture shall transfer to the Treasury Department, and is authorized to transfer to other agencies, out of funds available for administrative expenses under this Act, such sums as are required to pay administrative expenses incurred and refunds made by such Department or agencies in the administration of this Act.

REFUNDS

SEC. 11. (a) No refund of any tax, penalty, or interest paid under this Act shall be allowed unless claim therefor is presented within six months after the date of payment of such tax, penalty, or interest.

(b) No suit or proceeding shall be maintained in any court for the recovery of any tax under this Act alleged to have been erroneously or illegally assessed or collected, or of any penalty claimed to have been collected without authority, until a claim for refund or credit has been duly filed with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, according to the provisions of law in that regard, and the regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, under this Act; but such suit or proceeding may be maintained whether or not such tax, penalty, or interest has been paid under protest or duress. No suit or proceeding shall be begun before the expiration of six months from the date of filing such claim, unless the Commissioner renders a decision thereon within that time, nor after the expiration of two years from the date of the payment of such tax, penalty, or interest, unless such suit or proceeding is begun within two years after the disallowance of the claim or of the part of such claim to which such suit or proceeding relates. The Commissioner shall, within ninety days after any such disallowance, notify the taxpayer thereof by mail.

SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

Sec. 12. If any provision of this Act, or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid the remainder of this Act and the applicability thereof and of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

TERMINATION

Sec. 13. The tax shall terminate with respect to any type of tobacco at the end of the crop year current at the time the Secretary of Agriculture proclaims that rental and/or benefit payments under the Agricultural Adjustment Act are to be discontinued with respect to such type of tobacco or whenever the President finds and proclaims that the national economic emergency with respect to such type of tobacco has ended, whichever is the earlier.

Sec. 14. The Secretary of Agriculture is directed not to refuse on the ground of lateness any offer by a tobacco producer to become a contracting producer, if such offer is filed with the Secretary of Agriculture within thirty days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Sec. 15. Having due regard to the welfare of domestic producers of tobacco and to the protection of domestic consumers thereof and to a just relation between the price received by such domestic producers and the price paid by such domestic consumers and in other respects to effectuate the declared policy of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time, by orders or regulations:

(A) For each crop year in which any type of tobacco is harvested to which the tax is applicable, or for any part of such crop year, establish quotas for the importation into continental United States of cigar-leaf types of tobacco, and during such crop year readjust any such quotas. Such quotas shall be based on average quantities of such tobacco imported into continental United States during the crop years 1932–1933 and 1933–1934, except that in the case of tobacco imported from the Republic of Cuba, such quotas shall be based on average quantities of tobacco so imported during the crop years 1928–1933.[18]

(B) Allot the quotas provided for by subsection (A) to the importers of such tobacco in the United States in such manner as he may deem fair and equitable having due regard to the respective amounts of tobacco imported during the crop years 1932–1933 and 1933–1934 by such persons.

Sec. 16. After importation quotas therefor have been established, all cigar-leaf tobacco of any type imported into continental United States in excess of the quota for such type shall be subject to an import tax. The rate of the import tax, expressed in cents per pound, shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture as hereinafter provided. On May 1 of each crop year for which quotas are to be established pursuant to section 15, the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine (from available statistics of the Department of Agriculture) the average sales price per pound, during the preceding twelve months, of all domestic cigar-leaf tobacco the sale of which is to be taxed during the ensuing crop year under this Act. This average sales price, times the average per centum tax rate then current under this Act on the sale of such domestic cigar-leaf tobacco, shall be the rate per pound of the import tax and shall be proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The import tax shall be paid prior to the release of the tobacco subject thereto from customs custody or control.

[18] Passed Senate as 1926–1933, but was engrossed as 1928–1933 The House adopted the provision as engrossed.

As used in this and the preceding section "cigar-leaf types of tobacco" shall include cigars, which for the purposes of the quotas, allotments, and import tax provided for by said sections shall be translated into terms of raw cigar-leaf tobacco of the respective types from which such cigars are produced, pursuant to conversion factors established and proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Approved, June 28, 1934.

CROP PRODUCTION LOANS, FEED FOR LIVESTOCK IN DROUGHT AND STORM-STRICKEN AREAS

48 Stat. 354

[Public—No. 97—73d Congress]

(Extract)

Sec. 2. (c) No loan shall be made under this Act to any applicant who shall not have first established to the satisfaction of the proper officer or employee of the Farm Credit Administration, under such regulations as the Governor may prescribe (1) that such applicant is unable to procure from other sources a loan in an amount reasonably adequate to meet his needs for the purposes for which loans may be made under this Act; and (2) that such applicant is cooperating directly in the crop production control program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration or is not proposing to increase his 1934 production of basic agricultural commodities in a manner detrimental to the success of such program.

* * * * * * *

Approved February 23, 1934.

APPENDIX B—PROCESSING TAXES

Exhibit 2

Summary statement of processing and related taxes collected (gross)—All commodities through Dec. 31, 1934, as reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue—Analyzed by State and month

State	Total	July 1933	August 1933	September 1933	October 1933	November 1933	December 1933	January 1934	February 1934
Alabama	$12,021,810.75	$2,098.06	$137,710.46	$407,629.00	$901,650.98	$601,861.52	$1,165,686.11	$1,058,921.34	$815,673.35
Arizona	512,768.72	987.61	20,934.75	26,173.43	37,008.74	12,418.63	22,531.13	32,581.63	43,722.89
Arkansas	723,617.32	6,250.09	59,057.85	84,231.52	113,696.78	61,129.10	69,959.39	51,364.23	16,226.08
California	21,957,627.33	17,250.29	661,162.07	798,328.90	1,042,065.50	841,417.97	952,860.47	909,887.73	768,600.95
Colorado	7,767,410.69	5,964.95	124,930.00	163,109.70	311,309.69	322,617.55	309,252.31	355,572.83	258,799.77
Connecticut	2,633,432.97	4,381.42	82,115.84	332,178.08	225,288.14	166,456.88	312,144.48	124,000.18	137,467.01
Delaware	719,492.55	807.42	10,708.57	78,556.92	48,616.98	25,976.65	52,797.61	19,488.23	18,047.58
Florida	990,715.93	3,455.39	48,357.33	54,286.70	53,817.73	49,523.88	83,191.79	76,400.50	18,987.33
Georgia	28,007,359.71	7,564.49	173,759.28	731,474.02	1,034,047.71	1,774,095.02	3,074,706.60	2,495,351.01	1,672,933.53
Hawaii	704,015.89	90.97	41,121.01	38,598.88	20,611.29	13,540.75	24,421.71	236,706.35	54,804.69
Idaho	747,150.64	961.19	23,679.94	36,249.16	41,284.18	24,359.60	40,599.37	47,572.18	33,280.47
Illinois	106,858,350.07	21,100.83	1,134,434.99	709,131.77	1,163,263.13	2,446,314.31	3,010,559.25	8,046,607.09	7,743,073.28
Indiana	11,014,821.02	12,212.09	216,325.31	350,968.26	397,074.01	277,157.39	703,328.02	480,812.78	479,455.03
Iowa	20,123,164.35	15,161.82	143,779.33	152,671.81	187,251.03	120,542.43	626,208.31	602,347.12	1,170,080.99
Kansas	19,700,093.92	12,256.03	429,205.83	1,090,036.88	1,088,001.22	801,203.53	901,366.99	1,884,035.04	1,088,188.90
Kentucky	8,174,672.52	3,887.99	66,826.98	146,187.84	272,920.09	384,619.62	536,649.85	577,604.73	413,723.38
Louisiana	4,459,268.54	10,812.59	----------	259,370.86	255,531.06	125,548.24	147,838.38	110,374.80	140,594.32
Maine	2,719,691.56	4,176.79	106,427.33	155,790.88	237,960.86	247,962.20	291,614.20	269,272.61	138,122.20
Maryland, including District of Columbia	8,129,837.18	9,000.61	330,663.58	313,875.92	287,609.04	440,125.69	401,914.20	387,386.30	321,634.13
Massachusetts	31,411,283.81	12,366.33	296,868.06	1,510,382.25	1,734,379.88	1,191,655.38	5,269,217.24	2,398,417.20	1,322,854.87
Michigan	7,633,765.63	3,854.78	194,453.60	344,597.22	375,997.80	509,903.93	518,605.19	390,104.74	299,175.71
Minnesota	39,833,026.98	9,473.04	819,666.17	1,713,120.45	2,880,947.46	2,227,640.93	1,739,580.09	2,677,666.61	2,465,235.35
Mississippi	1,149,406.29	6,155.45	53,083.88	80,640.15	148,982.64	53,355.69	85,385.62	125,246.17	35,255.97
Missouri	28,044,198.51	32,514.31	820,495.64	954,208.13	1,186,924.11	1,534,166.38	2,039,015.53	1,314,443.35	1,810,222.57
Montana	2,872,907.87	2,559.53	115,210.32	97,672.98	110,323.69	142,276.96	160,241.73	154,133.59	188,183.21
Nebraska	7,380,777.95	7,433.03	125,422.72	409,598.35	187,332.07	214,357.24	446,624.42	478,347.85	355,779.96
Nevada	166,906.35	----------	24,785.65	63,071.06	4,126.51	7,048.65	4,844.10	5,183.27	3,722.83
New Hampshire	2,719,230.86	2,060.39	66,641.20	135,595.37	70,327.09	158,350.88	430,481.55	256,951.34	38,884.81
New Jersey	5,798,246.98	5,791.08	220,174.87	330,175.60	255,244.74	342,691.77	660,066.93	231,213.22	331,654.04
New Mexico	207,508.14	3,695.49	25,618.32	29,643.14	17,705.60	5,636.55	14,774.82	10,745.40	7,179.03
New York	69,306,272.06	15,872.20	2,789,889.39	2,863,325.82	4,140,041.64	4,248,517.61	4,595,752.27	4,455,818.30	3,286,101.86
North Carolina	47,935,773.30	3,208.51	229,267.68	858,957.56	2,069,401.87	1,948,300.62	6,643,699.41	4,023,432.70	3,059,430.50
North Dakota	1,628,189.33	6,667.28	91,318.88	99,364.31	137,653.95	105,067.88	114,851.75	111,825.97	60,489.37
Ohio	21,483,283.41	15,308.56	481,125.19	864,193.11	1,164,909.82	1,125,977.92	1,224,124.44	1,378,376.56	926,438.54
Oklahoma	5,666,101.87	5,056.19	83,851.47	192,405.95	380,899.88	358,042.86	382,330.00	426,216.82	321,343.26
Oregon	4,496,738.03	6,503.59	125,797.44	256,997.04	247,118.35	218,005.61	269,974.77	292,840.79	141,703.41
Pennsylvania	20,204,178.92	26,933.18	647,733.26	1,114,059.59	1,094,460.72	993,850.31	1,094,511.96	883,882.51	659,107.94
Rhode Island	4,481,580.07	748.48	70,942.35	447,196.20	385,960.16	380,759.03	589,182.77	550,510.81	44,254.04

South Carolina	25, 917, 153. 08	1, 566. 64	93, 326. 55	803, 797. 78	1, 559, 884. 08	860, 701. 51	3, 028, 733. 83	2, 375, 075. 78	1, 716, 232. 11
South Dakota	706, 840. 59	1, 788. 29	42, 850. 26	23, 909. 09	51, 285. 44	28, 400. 68	27, 692. 99	61, 823. 46	43, 333. 04
Tennessee	9, 001, 499. 10	9, 413. 38	184, 119. 69	364, 293. 80	477, 697. 54	488, 462. 84	1, 013, 818. 84	479, 840. 64	413, 134. 01
Texas	16, 998, 970. 32	28, 012. 93	478, 978. 79	610, 957. 73	1, 232, 902. 40	793, 814. 92	1, 212, 646. 73	1, 070, 937. 95	782, 813. 13
Utah	1, 503, 506. 66	1, 310. 10	18, 539. 66	34, 375. 99	32, 129. 56	26, 274. 43	57, 636. 79	32, 344. 43	34, 571. 36
Vermont	419, 092. 67	3, 660. 93	25, 072. 27	29, 719. 86	36, 351. 50	9, 404. 70	36, 139. 12	21, 654. 68	13, 919. 05
Virginia	10, 921, 820. 25	8, 613. 79	112, 842. 78	224, 646. 64	441, 558. 29	537, 709. 20	1, 014, 825. 97	869, 533. 76	493, 614. 53
Washington, including Alaska	6, 646, 848. 98	12, 424. 36	203, 698. 90	369, 634. 90	343, 992. 69	235, 771. 76	435, 018. 54	474, 197. 97	265, 347. 90
West Virginia	1, 579, 025. 25	7, 115. 76	72, 521. 86	121, 465. 58	131, 602. 52	140, 439. 57	122, 522. 40	64, 907. 39	94, 184. 40
Wisconsin	6, 470, 102. 94	3, 802. 35	242, 054. 87	228, 142. 55	224, 251. 59	167, 770. 83	275, 532. 95	234, 643. 92	358, 027. 56
Wyoming	321, 865. 46	757. 68	8, 800. 19	21, 568. 04	20, 573. 81	22, 331. 84	20, 283. 19	21, 045. 55	13, 028. 60
Total	640, 871, 403. 32	383, 088. 26	12, 576, 352. 36	21, 126, 566. 77	28, 863, 975. 56	27, 813, 559. 44	46, 255, 746. 11	43, 637, 649. 41	34, 918, 638. 84

State	March 1934	April 1934	May 1934	June 1934	July 1934	August 1934	September 1934	October 1934	November 1934	December 1934
Alabama	$757, 613. 60	$712, 354. 57	$767, 111. 96	$905, 810. 43	$687, 705. 66	$423, 590. 24	$785, 087. 50	$407, 401. 20	$443, 601. 17	$1, 040, 303. 60
Arizona	44, 822. 46	32, 768. 18	37, 389. 29	21, 918. 88	33, 621. 74	29, 714. 19	19, 089. 07	25, 490. 44	39, 153. 33	32, 442. 33
Arkansas	22, 627. 80	24, 279. 25	35, 306. 59	25, 069. 15	28, 972. 21	29, 862. 38	21, 383. 40	24, 856. 49	14, 823. 92	34, 521. 09
California	1, 085, 422. 79	851, 344. 47	1, 133, 013. 89	1, 582, 179. 91	363, 158. 86	1, 049, 506. 87	1, 654, 423. 28	2, 966, 618. 51	2, 680, 089. 75	2, 600, 295. 12
Colorado	309, 621. 23	273, 467. 23	439, 454. 31	84, 691. 61	372, 280. 92	714, 563. 28	793, 741. 35	1, 069, 419. 48	759, 417. 59	1, 099, 196. 89
Connecticut	136, 490. 20	159, 859. 17	175, 452. 40	157, 090. 53	145, 150. 08	95, 190. 12	132, 025. 91	59, 842. 47	116, 022. 41	72, 277. 65
Delaware	36, 539. 39	60, 670. 77	32, 578. 95	21, 152. 54	56, 022. 91	50, 323. 75	50, 474. 81	50, 468. 53	52, 217. 60	54, 043. 34
Florida	63, 965. 86	44, 366. 33	43, 592. 69	65, 484. 34	36, 359. 81	46, 613. 04	88, 026. 96	54, 566. 44	59, 685. 48	100, 034. 33
Georgia	1, 876, 902. 13	1, 070, 954. 35	2, 169, 658. 14	2, 054, 944. 27	1, 770, 420. 26	1, 898, 396. 51	1, 322, 178. 95	1, 828, 556. 65	1, 438, 736. 77	1, 612, 680. 02
Hawaii		124, 118. 91	38, 174. 84	38, 631. 45	9, 300. 01	22, 291. 15	10, 278. 75	11, 682. 75	10, 589. 33	9, 053. 05
Idaho	48, 165. 39	37, 273. 31	38, 118. 92	47, 310. 47	41, 534. 68	50, 156. 30	52, 593. 43	67, 734. 47	58, 576. 35	57, 701. 23
Illinois	3, 702, 045. 90	5, 967, 394. 76	9, 574, 398. 67	9, 834, 756. 46	9, 981, 966. 35	9, 489, 105. 21	8, 799, 025. 60	10, 348, 593. 52	9, 872, 845. 84	5, 013, 733. 11
Indiana	643, 749. 32	751, 167. 59	822, 848. 75	593, 814. 52	819, 761. 92	757, 903. 48	794, 345. 83	1, 160, 427. 02	829, 554. 70	923, 915. 00
Iowa	1, 477, 631. 23	1, 523, 961. 62	1, 647, 767. 41	1, 874, 615. 22	1, 828, 678. 87	2, 286, 383. 70	1, 496, 883. 35	1, 312, 342. 34	1, 822, 238. 71	1, 834, 619. 06
Kansas	1, 750, 210. 79	977, 350. 82	1, 142, 263. 12	1, 086, 075. 05	1, 310, 859. 87	1, 130, 055. 89	898, 026. 58	1, 618, 955. 93	1, 106, 053. 57	1, 385, 947. 88
Kentucky	494, 769. 97	468, 566. 19	513, 617. 80	540, 708. 48	536, 916. 40	536, 932. 92	606, 740. 51	508, 135. 47	501, 411. 68	1, 064, 452. 62
Louisiana	118, 440. 26	105, 143. 92	111, 415. 71	132, 827. 20	109, 613. 16	267, 996. 77	253, 101. 16	1, 232, 229. 45	531, 702. 74	546, 727. 92
Maine	151, 453. 57	177, 867. 99	191, 761. 40	159, 802. 43	129, 385. 51	96, 772. 69	109, 673. 06	41, 780. 54	118, 640. 96	91, 226. 34
Maryland, including District of Columbia	459, 830. 13	444, 647. 44	644, 124. 06	524, 289. 96	392, 467. 85	377, 576. 43	657, 885. 31	1, 084, 642. 97	381, 453. 17	670, 710. 39
Massachusetts	2, 232, 031. 08	1, 128, 194. 29	2, 452, 321. 91	2, 033, 062. 78	2, 106, 294. 65	1, 732, 458. 09	1, 510, 161. 44	2, 094, 659. 52	1, 172, 023. 63	1, 213, 935. 21
Michigan	509, 651. 92	307, 908. 64	352, 282. 00	511, 027. 83	345, 747. 18	605, 127. 71	622, 472. 33	622, 622. 75	489, 279. 35	630, 952. 95
Minnesota	3, 077, 924. 51	1, 971, 190. 85	2, 653, 326. 20	2, 985, 443. 42	2, 217, 441. 28	2, 360, 379. 21	2, 308, 669. 41	2, 406, 529. 72	2, 985, 460. 03	2, 333, 332. 25
Mississippi	51, 889. 29	46, 625. 84	87, 195. 19	36, 688. 53	48, 949. 57	56, 588. 65	63, 001. 66	37, 712. 86	19, 637. 19	113, 011. 94
Missouri	2, 718, 549. 83	1, 436, 278. 49	1, 281, 683. 20	2, 015, 424. 22	2, 265, 932. 43	1, 817, 226. 83	1, 523, 646. 33	1, 643, 127. 57	1, 552, 778. 30	2, 097, 561. 29
Montana	275, 568. 25	68, 862. 53	193, 628. 51	154, 511. 48	192, 190. 57	164, 343. 79	173, 695. 31	215, 928. 96	217, 887. 58	245, 688. 88
Nebraska	512, 553. 38	500, 972. 55	502, 747. 50	792, 173. 89	222, 228. 15	657, 554. 23	442, 056. 34	493, 387. 51	370, 218. 60	661, 990. 16
Nevada	4, 179. 41	3, 606. 45	3, 044. 15	5, 899. 23	2, 185. 16	9, 086. 11	15, 539. 81	3, 673. 83	3, 874. 82	3, 035. 31
New Hampshire	173, 044. 36	171, 832. 30	198, 372. 88	321, 037. 03	134, 038. 86	163, 966. 88	29, 424. 10	142, 447. 22	109, 895. 90	115, 878. 70
New Jersey	382, 339. 35	250, 951. 93	250, 768. 46	504, 734. 60	343, 933. 32	288, 764. 14	351, 823. 87	302, 996. 96	186, 894. 19	558, 027. 91
New Mexico	6, 002. 61	7, 842. 75	8, 661. 46	10, 362. 32	6, 550. 11	14, 067. 80	5, 293. 46	5, 529. 53	7, 790. 44	20, 409. 31
New York	3, 003, 336. 61	2, 444, 877. 02	3, 717, 700. 71	3, 466, 097. 40	3, 645, 753. 73	2, 647, 411. 55	3, 562, 821. 57	9, 321, 702. 70	5, 273, 990. 82	5, 827, 260. 86

EXHIBIT 2

Summary statement of processing and related taxes collected (gross)—All commodities through Dec. 31, 1934, as reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue—Analyzed by State and month—Continued

State	March 1934	April 1934	May 1934	June 1934	July 1934	August 1934	September 1934	October 1934	November 1934	December 1934
North Carolina	$2,336,964.21	$3,126,691.80	$3,255,423.59	$2,218,354.42	$3,024,613.84	$2,490,691.83	$2,998,001.05	$2,931,159.80	$2,945,229.27	$3,772,944.64
North Dakota	62,484.52	70,846.10	89,455.84	97,041.77	126,662.90	97,331.11	94,742.95	105,493.71	119,520.28	37,370.76
Ohio	1,518,657.21	1,259,483.70	1,494,897.30	1,417,572.94	1,711,787.43	1,339,487.30	1,638,564.02	1,373,619.40	1,434,945.80	1,113,814.17
Oklahoma	443,392.14	279,814.60	339,861.76	344,906.46	339,247.86	325,018.90	303,621.11	368,869.26	377,518.17	393,705.18
Oregon	327,605.49	199,946.10	252,816.08	264,317.21	297,169.41	165,470.78	322,928.06	401,460.10	336,618.16	369,465.64
Pennsylvania	700,006.04	806,600.73	892,900.11	1,390,991.57	1,122,249.82	1,019,280.63	1,385,998.57	3,222,582.73	1,254,044.29	1,894,984.96
Rhode Island	281,182.78	128,461.00	254,923.59	310,535.14	310,795.30	141,943.95	229,119.05	99,986.16	130,015.88	125,063.38
South Carolina	1,415,924.94	2,008,152.40	1,603,401.24	1,830,310.51	1,912,782.02	1,302,225.23	1,070,411.39	1,577,257.28	1,208,107.67	1,549,262.12
South Dakota	41,623.93	35,909.88	41,070.83	50,277.26	38,657.49	41,786.09	58,654.57	45,231.45	9,886.93	62,658.91
Tennessee	603,621.74	506,238.02	602,931.42	696,828.24	526,825.58	433,483.76	444,583.25	471,035.20	448,501.63	836,669.52
Texas	1,011,002.63	950,559.88	1,180,443.19	727,865.08	1,120,402.18	964,975.28	877,441.78	1,589,642.27	918,612.36	1,446,961.09
Utah	49,275.54	39,002.81	47,281.18	45,249.15	101,472.09	126,557.88	252,399.46	199,520.69	331,860.79	73,704.75
Vermont	19,269.30	57,422.07	34,587.68	33,211.54	29,225.23	7,552.52	12,682.91	21,873.91	9,331.40	18,014.00
Virginia	431,299.24	807,329.53	783,890.41	261,522.84	1,035,050.83	637,212.42	629,749.10	516,627.50	622,324.54	1,493,468.88
Washington, including Alaska	336,044.90	349,877.49	746,358.98	268,719.29	523,408.88	332,856.70	217,438.49	361,825.79	679,191.83	491,039.61
West Virginia	91,708.35	53,152.97	109,225.29	87,017.43	85,920.00	75,042.96	76,153.02	72,638.08	82,191.56	91,216.11
Wisconsin	369,204.13	487,157.83	285,437.41	386,078.44	506,406.64	513,056.19	506,605.00	256,633.91	508,010.83	917,285.94
Wyoming	13,974.99	17,517.81	17,766.00	24,941.07	15,396.47	22,563.63	20,629.89	20,582.29	18,282.88	21,821.53
Total	36,180,614.70	33,330,865.23	43,292,452.97	43,043,375.99	43,013,496.05	39,906,447.07	40,293,314.11	54,800,103.33	44,660,740.19	46,774,416.93

Exhibit 3

Processing and related taxes collected (gross) to Dec. 31, 1934, as reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue—Classified by State and commodity

State	Total	Wheat	Cotton	Tobacco	Field corn	Hogs
Alabama	$12, 021, 810. 75	$122, 762. 41	$11, 085, 565. 58	$25, 547. 42	$125, 352. 41	$307, 627. 75
Arizona	512, 768. 72	266, 046. 21	42, 205. 66	2, 466. 92	2, 265. 65	187, 945. 00
Arkansas	723, 617. 32	120, 465. 14	429, 121. 70	16, 369. 84	50, 061. 94	67, 121. 65
California	21, 957, 627. 33	8, 108, 099. 32	2, 556, 837. 30	669, 844. 49	31, 287. 44	3, 131, 059. 45
Colorado	7, 767, 410. 69	3, 596, 019. 06	387, 940. 66	12, 463. 54	5, 221. 31	601, 879. 21
Connecticut	2, 633, 432. 97	109, 118. 53	1, 994, 861. 78	38, 841. 05	2, 290. 72	475, 555. 49
Delaware	719, 492. 55	123, 632. 14	167, 086. 77	86, 874. 69	6, 116. 04	315, 510. 59
Florida	990, 715. 93	81, 888. 00	145, 013. 30	506, 716. 56	9, 731. 06	96, 647. 62
Georgia	28, 007, 359. 71	1, 021, 355. 53	24, 619, 884. 93	39, 933. 69	190, 043. 43	589, 346. 39
Hawaii	704, 015. 89	26, 573. 49	112, 559. 77	8, 800. 08	278. 30	61, 312. 47
Idaho	747, 150. 64	408, 385. 79	54, 783. 82	3, 367. 64	1, 483. 00	256, 177. 89
Illinois	106, 858, 350. 07	12, 138, 588. 28	4, 772, 232. 42	719, 375. 96	1, 179, 436. 72	87, 263, 935. 91
Indiana	11, 014, 821. 02	4, 087, 007. 30	763, 643. 25	158, 020. 93	534, 087. 03	5, 351, 569. 85
Iowa	20, 123, 164. 35	812, 795. 89	402, 072. 51	36, 849. 02	883, 689. 63	17, 878, 334. 50
Kansas	19, 700, 093. 92	18, 211, 925. 07	433, 612. 36	13, 151. 76	29, 881. 51	885, 705. 63
Kentucky	8, 174, 672. 52	2, 521, 873. 78	809, 444. 02	2, 975, 181. 64	365, 301. 58	1, 134, 141. 79
Louisiana	4, 459, 268. 54	135, 847. 25	1, 216, 822. 18	59, 733. 38	73, 681. 01	101, 012. 96
Maine	2, 719, 691. 56	73, 163. 04	2, 402, 982. 54	10, 988. 59	1, 557. 84	120, 727. 17
Maryland, including District of Columbia	8, 129, 837. 18	953, 104. 78	2, 737. 561. 32	117, 701. 93	21, 313. 18	2, 448, 582. 06
Massachusetts	31, 411, 283. 81	494, 854. 17	26, 242, 675. 55	94, 702. 61	24, 376. 08	3, 282, 035. 45
Michigan	7, 633, 765. 63	3, 392, 180. 73	1, 093, 711. 03	525, 904. 46	209, 623. 44	1, 697, 149. 17
Minnesota	39, 833, 026. 98	34, 279, 649. 09	574, 793. 65	50, 077. 29	27, 331. 12	4, 490, 742. 36
Mississippi	1, 149, 406. 29	91, 408. 99	933, 428. 69	14, 885. 49	32, 732. 13	25, 995. 11
Missouri	28, 044, 198. 51	15, 446, 081. 79	3, 438, 244. 52	989, 539. 24	302, 700. 78	6, 544, 120. 98
Montana	2, 872, 907. 87	2, 509, 212. 18	65, 116. 86	6, 242. 27	3, 072. 65	272, 787. 84
Nebraska	7, 380, 777. 95	5, 034, 416. 32	218, 136. 25	12, 465. 82	119, 496. 57	1, 952, 657. 76
Nevada	166, 906. 35	89, 144. 14	8, 871. 20	8, 505. 87	2, 846. 88	41, 072. 92
New Hampshire	2, 719, 230. 86	165, 807. 69	2, 360, 583. 24	62, 750. 97	1, 478. 08	12, 004. 26
New Jersey	5, 798, 246. 98	523, 030. 86	1, 944, 744. 07	1, 379, 952. 82	11, 892. 15	1, 863, 825. 37
New Mexico	207, 508. 14	104, 677. 87	42, 114. 16	3, 191. 54	1, 517. 67	34, 083. 88
New York	69, 306, 272. 06	19, 308, 498. 18	17, 802, 682. 51	7, 342, 480. 10	2, 787, 246. 46	8, 082, 058. 23
North Carolina	47, 935, 773. 30	2, 042, 499. 53	35, 197, 551. 17	9, 923, 500. 88	66, 469. 32	141, 630. 00
North Dakota	1, 628, 189. 33	1, 418, 559. 55	68, 388. 10	2, 116. 06	1, 040. 26	126, 995. 75
Ohio	21, 483, 283. 41	7, 604, 669. 43	2, 464, 525. 62	1, 884, 357. 42	111, 874, 88	8, 713, 700. 27
Oklahoma	5, 666, 101. 87	4, 505, 934. 97	551, 299. 90	15, 097. 35	80, 867. 29	462, 271. 08
Oregon	4, 496. 738. 03	3, 713, 425. 95	168, 824. 04	10, 285. 94	3, 583. 91	495, 443. 95
Pennsylvania	20, 204, 178. 92	4, 104, 683. 06	3, 568, 132. 24	1, 892, 547. 88	165, 125. 21	6, 017, 487. 75
Rhode Island	4, 481. 580. 07	56, 010. 25	4, 244, 191. 77	12, 487. 21	5, 646. 59	158, 150. 81
South Carolina	25, 917, 153. 08	159, 001. 51	25, 265, 031. 50	33, 758. 17	34, 806. 09	189, 505. 48
South Dakota	706, 840. 59	350, 250. 58	72, 038. 05	4, 281. 70	2, 201. 25	267, 735. 83
Tennessee	9, 001, 499. 10	2, 567, 052. 26	3, 469, 622. 42	766, 152. 58	164, 593. 99	1, 603, 055. 09
Texas	16, 998, 970. 32	11, 332, 635. 72	3, 266, 802. 23	78, 809, 49	186, 796. 06	1, 070, 752. 74
Utah	1, 503, 506. 66	373, 313. 17	105, 981. 03	3, 503. 39	1, 310. 54	192, 886. 53
Vermont	419, 092. 67	59, 932. 76	200, 826. 37	3, 832. 73	595. 85	36, 453. 39
Virginia	10, 921, 820. 25	2, 199, 460. 67	3, 532, 992. 08	3, 193, 156. 59	69, 156. 22	633, 651. 34
Washington, including Alaska	6, 646, 848. 98	5, 085, 572. 79	294, 915. 70	18, 500. 30	24, 041. 69	1, 115, 659. 27
West Virginia	1, 579, 025. 25	469, 268. 71	372, 164. 23	388, 190. 23	31, 271. 12	165, 203. 60
Wisconsin	6, 470, 102. 94	713, 672. 68	650, 948. 86	65, 523. 87	194, 672. 27	4, 576, 456. 90
Wyoming	321, 865. 46	215, 093. 02	24, 605. 41	2, 392. 69	667. 28	76, 246. 86
Total	640, 871, 403. 32	181, 328, 649. 63	193, 478, 174. 32	34, 291, 422. 09	8, 182, 113, 63	175, 616, 013. 35

State	Paper and jute	Sugar	Peanuts	Cotton ginning	Tobacco producers' sales	Unclassified
Alabama	$24, 896. 96	$79, 893. 11	$36, 230. 97	$5, 089. 53	....	$208, 844. 61
Arizona	2, 055. 72	9, 028. 80	....	743. 99	....	10. 77
Arkansas	8, 978. 25	13, 152. 53	....	10, 342. 54	....	8, 003. 73
California	1, 015, 340. 88	6, 443, 429. 73	111. 98	757. 84	....	858. 90
Colorado	183, 081. 75	2, 970, 422. 00	....	....	....	10, 383. 16
Connecticut	6, 269. 52	5, 013. 78	....	....	....	1, 482. 10
Delaware	19, 078. 34	1, 193. 98	....	....	....	....
Florida	45, 649. 56	62, 615. 78	11, 595. 74	24, 625. 56	$2, 457. 30	3, 775. 45
Georgia	304, 335. 02	1, 062, 000. 36	80, 301. 81	2, 174. 64	13, 835. 58	84, 148. 33
Hawaii	467, 451. 12	26, 559. 41	420. 12	....	....	61. 13
Idaho	19, 241. 98	3, 080. 93	....	....	....	629. 59
Illinois	540, 092. 93	195, 509. 69	....	1, 760. 50	....	47, 417. 66
Indiana	35, 866. 92	68, 600. 30	....	....	15, 097. 36	928. 08
Iowa	33, 648. 23	65, 423. 34	....	....	....	10, 351. 23
Kansas	63, 451. 43	57, 696. 12	....	....	....	4, 670. 04
Kentucky	38, 597. 24	23, 876. 98	....	....	295, 842. 61	10, 412. 88
Louisiana	299, 179. 03	2, 541, 187. 28	....	31, 673. 14	....	132. 31
Maine	102, 834. 27	7, 438. 11	....	....	....	....

Exhibit 3

Processing and related taxes collected (gross) to Dec. 31, 1934, as reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue—Classified by State and commodity—Continued

State	Paper and jute	Sugar	Peanuts	Cotton ginning	Tobacco producers' sales	Unclassified
Maryland, including District of Columbia	619, 092. 35	1, 205, 858. 60	65. 89			26, 557. 07
Massachusetts	404, 263. 57	802, 817. 08	3. 84			65, 555. 46
Michigan	101, 053. 34	518, 728. 15	2. 82			95, 412. 49
Minnesota	218, 640. 57	91, 632. 07				160. 83
Mississippi	4, 197. 62	9, 903. 70		3, 214. 09		33, 640. 47
Missouri	1, 266, 248. 25	55, 467. 80		809. 62	20. 00	965. 53
Montana	9, 865. 65	6, 277. 98				332. 44
Nebraska	23, 285. 96	20, 302. 20				17. 07
Nevada		16, 465. 34				
New Hampshire	114, 467. 15	2, 031. 23				108. 24
New Jersey	60, 363. 45	14, 300. 54				137. 72
New Mexico	1, 506. 12	7, 620. 78	591. 37	11, 364. 36		840. 39
New York	2, 762, 237. 03	11, 220, 781. 19	235. 26			53. 10
North Carolina	49, 868. 52	24, 443. 49	863. 40	192. 90	373, 800. 06	115, 339. 83
North Dakota	7, 341. 84	3, 642. 96				104. 81
Ohio	536, 996. 00	136, 158. 98			9, 380. 52	21, 620. 29
Oklahoma	20, 775. 27	29, 833. 96		22. 05		
Oregon	84, 427. 51	19, 991. 83				754. 90
Pennsylvania	430, 651. 51	4, 025, 500. 88	1. 05			49. 34
Rhode Island	2, 552. 06	2, 541. 38				
South Carolina	13, 467. 84	100, 792. 49		4, 632. 20	16, 284. 53	99, 873. 27
South Dakota	3, 499. 72	6, 529. 86				303. 60
Tennessee	235, 168. 10	22, 534. 28		11, 637. 97	124, 377. 78	37, 304. 63
Texas	190, 130. 69	616, 880. 44	24, 636. 97	11, 330. 33		220, 195. 65
Utah	31, 113. 20	795, 398. 80				
Vermont	115, 641. 09	1, 802. 75				7. 73
Virginia	448, 081. 52	356, 834. 41	275, 798. 65	1, 520. 49	205, 588. 81	5, 579. 47
Washington, including Alaska	47, 413. 88	60, 684. 82	57. 87			2. 66
West Virginia	132, 017. 87	11, 666. 07			8, 328. 50	914. 92
Wisconsin	189, 831. 04	62, 048. 73				16, 948. 59
Wyoming	735. 37	1, 861. 52				263. 31
Total	11, 334, 983. 24	33, 887, 456. 54	430, 917. 74	121, 505. 95	1, 065, 013. 05	1, 135, 153. 78

Exhibit 4

Tax refunds to Dec. 31, 1934, as reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue—Classified by State and commodity

State	Total	Cotton	Wheat	Tobacco	Corn	Hogs	Paper and jute	Sugar
Alabama	$19, 431. 39	$12, 055. 50	$6, 595. 52	$9. 10	$658. 52	$81. 57	$9. 78	$21. 40
Arizona	7, 383. 91	192. 18	7, 151. 99		39. 74			
Arkansas	1, 255. 68	436. 39	342. 94	107. 22	355. 24	4. 61	9. 28	
California	802, 433. 38	70, 082. 80	722, 929. 75	457. 89	1, 368. 40	937. 16	6, 657. 38	
Colorado	11, 767. 06	8, 282. 33	2, 997. 93	27. 03	165. 18	77. 38	73. 91	143. 30
Connecticut	28, 988. 96	13, 708. 23	13, 172. 71	12. 65	6. 00	2, 052. 39	36. 98	
Delaware	1, 047. 82	1, 047. 82						
Florida	2, 038. 41	1, 389. 61	192. 46	7. 36	3. 70	445. 28		
Georgia	55, 056. 17	48, 995. 64	5, 645. 34	13. 49	279. 79	86. 42	35. 49	
Hawaii	503. 50	363. 30		61. 48	19. 80	22. 31	36. 61	
Idaho	1, 063. 40	382. 06	188. 00	18. 52	162. 73	86. 01	226. 08	
Illinois	5, 761, 743. 91	76, 007. 36	84, 958. 84	70. 78	17, 558. 43	5, 575, 619. 14	7, 529. 36	
Indiana	181, 458. 17	11, 685. 02	36, 684. 31	263. 61	453. 80	132, 038. 32	279. 07	54. 04
Iowa	1, 648, 328. 99	2, 963. 13	26, 722. 67	223. 55	7, 638. 27	1, 610, 656. 52	103. 45	21. 40
Kansas	147, 929. 48	3, 959. 02	106, 894. 51	67. 28	457. 06	36, 405. 01	146. 60	
Kentucky	24, 611. 06	1, 178. 82	21, 456. 32	160. 72	111. 06	1, 701. 14	3. 00	
Louisiana	72, 116. 88	40, 924. 20	15, 893. 73	17. 43		15, 166. 79	114. 73	
Maine	1, 678. 80	401. 79	284. 55	37. 34	186. 06	93. 25	675. 81	
Maryland	4, 140, 414. 97	158, 552. 61	1, 051, 386. 97	50. 55	5. 95	2, 930, 003. 21	415. 68	
Massachusetts	631, 191. 03	374, 570. 57	3, 338. 60	107. 99	1, 353. 55	251, 386. 38	433. 94	
Michigan	107, 640. 21	13, 637. 66	89, 541. 70	165. 04	403. 38	3, 547. 53	344. 90	
Minnesota	393, 277. 14	13, 298. 67	161, 399. 64	15. 29	660. 22	217, 590. 35	218. 38	94. 59
Mississippi	3, 527. 07	2, 551. 05	887. 92	65. 45	7. 12	15. 53		
Missouri	89, 196. 67	7, 437. 35	80, 167. 05	92. 68	675. 97	520. 90	302. 72	
Montana	5, 044. 24	732. 51	3, 809. 42	63. 21	180. 00	250. 39	8. 71	
Nebraska	51, 798. 94	2, 374. 68	3, 980. 19	8. 30	139. 36	45, 210. 32	86. 09	
Nevada	61. 26	17. 47		43. 79				
New Hampshire	30, 553. 00	30, 402. 02	43. 19	. 56	34. 35	36. 31	36. 57	

Tax refunds to Dec. 31, 1934, as reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue—Classified by State and commodity—Continued

State	Total	Cotton	Wheat	Tobacco	Corn	Hogs	Paper and jute	Sugar
New Jersey	$40,033.91	$29,819.27	$3,822.66	$4.34	$4,113.32	$2,149.15	$125.17	
New Mexico	1,478.53	81.01	1,374.83		22.69			
New York	2,227,808.88	1,541,494.64	160,214.85	767.22	64,346.90	445,747.20	15,238.07	
North Carolina	114,536.49	111,184.24	2,066.65		1,035.42		250.18	
North Dakota	1,403.84	237.57	1,091.26	5.75		13.59	55.67	
Ohio	313,032.07	71,598.17	99,840.68	117.34	1,072.16	140,043.81	342.32	$17.59
Oklahoma	31,708.59	848.43	26,686.74	23.27	129.42	4,005.61	15.12	
Oregon	197,806.42	905.70	196,715.09	7.24	85.06	71.94	21.39	
Pennsylvania	178,704.50	137,496.55	28,187.79	190.48	4,411.33	7,208.63	1,115.56	94.16
Rhode Island	15,378.31	15,218.71	114.50	1.77	39.21		4.12	
South Carolina	26,556.93	25,289.26	662.31	300.87	171.08		133.41	
South Dakota	1,917.16	121.55	1,795.61					
Tennessee	62,275.51	37,401.75	23,823.48	29.41	570.07	199.57	251.23	
Texas	109,766.78	12,398.92	95,154.93	262.82	1,030.67	591.15	328.29	
Utah	203.52	187.56	15.96					
Vermont	473.65	349.55	121.72		2.38			
Virginia	115,266.82	33,789.62	3,341.61	103.51	545.94	67,370.87	10,084.88	30.39
Washington	411,422.50	11,585.38	397,244.75	197.30	189.45	744.23	1,461.39	
West Virginia	5,220.67	4,613.43	245.82	200.84	74.87	85.71		
Wisconsin	421,827.97	6,732.11	41,847.80	72.92	1,707.42	370,922.44	331.28	214.00
Wyoming	1,458.29	16.67	1,441.62					
Total	18,499,822.84	2,938,999.88	3,532,476.91	4,453.39	112,471.07	11,863,188.12	47,542.60	690.87

Exhibit 5

Tax collections due United States possessions through Dec. 31, 1934, as reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue—Analyzed by commodity and possession [1]

Commodity	Total	Puerto Rico	Hawaii	Philippine Islands	Virgin Islands	American Samoa	Island of Guam	Canal Zone
Import compensating taxes:								
Wheat	$22.46			$22.46				
Cotton	101,988.54			101,970.94	$11.41			$6.19
Tobacco	259,188.92			236,510.82	56.67	$1,569.99	$10.33	21,041.11
Field corn	119.76			65.05		5.82	41.66	7.23
Hogs	1.48			1.48				
Paper and jute	93,877.89			93,238.23	576.97	38.01		24.68
Sugar	39,563.29			39,536.39	26.90			
Peanuts	3.93			3.93				
	494,766.27			471,349.30	671.95	1,613.82	51.99	21,079.21
Tax under sugar amendment	6,531,408.12	$3,366,779.91	$15,021.46	3,116,997.79	32,608.96			
Total	7,026,174.39	3,366,779.91	15,021.46	3,588,347.09	33,280.91	1,613.82	51.99	21,079.21

[1] These tax receipts are segregated in funds to be used for the benefit of agriculture in island possessions of the United States.

APPENDIX C—RENTAL AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS ACTUALLY DISBURSED

Exhibit 6

Summary statement of rental and benefit payments—all commodities through Dec. 31, 1934—analyzed by State and month

State	Total	July 1933	August 1933	September 1933	October 1933	November 1933	December 1933
Alabama	$18,305,690.64		$12,043.55	$4,113,873.87	$4,766,182.92	$492,097.68	$152,809.23
Arizona	987,399.41			66,397.00	153,277.96	32,461.00	16,058.20
Arkansas	20,281,307.23		105,655.04	3,699,078.13	5,271,162.39	1,129,909.64	461,793.62
California	3,537,661.44			12,001.00	125,463.67	19,287.00	86,601.80
Colorado	4,337,779.31						267,418.40
Connecticut	844,634.44				108,659.34	25,065.95	36,032.70
Delaware	173,983.76						66,431.40
Florida	878,977.86		9,936.00	155,572.00	114,810.20	9,003.09	33,834.85
Georgia	17,650,740.11		7,382.00	2,942,839.45	4,221,802.07	556,279.01	197,918.34
Idaho	5,544,153.19						12,380.80
Illinois	22,812,945.26				156.00	28,721.20	620,690.64
Indiana	16,799,710.26					323,806.06	632,927.16
Iowa	40,040,805.88					90,034.60	91,061.80
Kansas	45,380,040.52				2,475.00	804,876.60	6,632,759.41
Kentucky	5,213,926.68				33,375.00	11,935.40	108,115.40
Louisiana	10,116,560.87			1,831,342.97	2,672,551.00	368,616.61	97,332.36
Maine	2,006.00						
Maryland	1,567,166.69					233,315.90	265,409.40
Massachusetts	547,826.97				56,344.50	8,409.80	13,558.80
Michigan	2,729,252.10					23,225.00	342,525.80
Minnesota	13,099,480.93					54,766.60	474,915.71
Mississippi	19,769,666.47		7,092.66	2,505,451.17	5,726,543.79	1,116,853.64	568,896.31
Missouri	18,808,231.46		12,802.00	665,418.57	947,430.86	337,996.02	586,635.77
Montana	9,265,512.77						
Nebraska	24,509,066.25					102,427.44	909,489.73
Nevada	69,960.81						15,988.80
New Hampshire	25,377.50				906.50	246.80	600.90
New Jersey	182,543.69						6,147.60
New Mexico	1,828,026.01			99,149.00	217,986.50	33,042.40	177,554.44
New York	236,140.14					19,742.18	11,066.45
North Carolina	13,141,978.98		78,903.85	840,644.45	1,671,428.80	168,808.42	70,131.20
North Dakota	24,415,874.23						
Ohio	12,675,393.30				75,504.92	249,735.36	869,363.10
Oklahoma	31,300,311.05		4,414.20	6,129,734.25	4,442,796.12	804,771.49	1,363,805.20
Oregon	4,246,515.29						60,961.80
Pennsylvania	1,618,841.17				217,066.48	78,895.55	122,919.60
Puerto Rico	1,188,639.00						
Rhode Island	2,176.84						
South Carolina	12,432,993.10		123,507.50	1,818,136.37	2,422,830.74	253,444.95	67,010.63
South Dakota	14,997,981.97					24,772.60	674,953.00
Tennessee	8,639,072.29		96,350.57	1,084,908.01	1,720,486.80	283,964.66	171,737.55
Texas	80,341,652.08	$517.00	312,973.25	23,303,095.13	16,200,516.61	2,407,969.25	2,355,806.13
Utah	1,096,736.73						243,930.80
Vermont	40,966.80				1,382.00	35.35	967.10
Virginia	2,675,421.02			27,868.00	91,479.56	276,991.98	63,673.58
Washington	6,462,548.41						16,091.60
West Virginia	299,518.42					12,921.40	30,244.00
Wisconsin	5,052,513.95		924.60		119,663.70	128,387.95	110,797.19
Wyoming	826,086.64						4,025.60
Total	527,501,795.92	517.00	771,985.22	49,295,509.37	51,382,283.43	10,512,818.58	19,113,373.90

State	January 1934	February 1934	March 1934	April 1934	May 1934	June 1934
Alabama	$47,785.29	$15,709.01	$9,245.66	$2,498.76	$1,009,840.69	$2,073,259.86
Arizona	11,326.40	1,136.40	1,376.60	387.10	20.00	132,270.86
Arkansas	107,835.65	36,455.85	17,736.04	4,419.52	789,776.69	2,168,577.23
California	459,279.29	126,566.82	113,228.33	34,425.69	302,358.14	50,466.56
Colorado	873,218.28	180,039.44	111,827.38	39,559.56	21,344.75	21,704.41
Connecticut	18,339.60	8,348.50	2,173.15	199.70	17,726.34	10,898.43
Delaware	1,108.95	6,081.60	2,179.05	1,268.96		668.83
Florida	1,632.60	302.00	42.00	90,995.43	21,437.42	72,150.34
Georgia	41,772.25	21,619.57	15,274.18	778,134.01	2,123,381.68	1,305,873.95
Idaho	1,593,287.40	486,039.39	192,817.23	61,881.98	29,089.02	11,906.55
Illinois	862,423.59	82,171.30	99,061.47	39,388.21	19,223.25	15,787.48
Indiana	256,266.34	67,717.25	43,995.90	17,355.62	8,794.15	91,076.85
Iowa	79,736.43	23,059.90	10,321.87	45,456.36	1,944.461.48	3,013,276.33
Kansas	7,220,689.32	1,330,731.01	610,209.47	214,615.07	133,152.93	114,171.34
Kentucky	50,500.37	4,869.47	6,829.65	2,466.43	726,604.76	1,198,716.54
Louisiana	24,900.05	7,557.62	2,877.81	604.00	643,311.48	1,121,933.05
Maryland	28,711.35	20,784.13	7,275.73	3,045.14	25,982.49	14,078.01
Massachusetts	14,064.00	3,385.20	537.30	168.80	6,611.44	2,705.90
Michigan	155,465.20	40,215.71	15,312.73	10,862.13	5,146.80	2,056.61
Minnesota	537,251.94	146,561.93	69,091.58	29,078.37	61,942.29	953,043.09
Mississippi	134,494.69	22,248.01	15,024.75	2,248.00	480,118.72	2,810,566.18
Missouri	247,661.84	64,822.25	45,353.13	16,950.48	34,282.43	1,099,062.78

Summary statement of rental and benefit payments—all commodities through Dec. 31, 1934—analyzed by State and month—Continued

State	January 1934	February 1934	March 1934	April 1934	May 1934	June 1934
Montana	882,578.50	2,326,927.45	471,480.97	557,295.36	109,516.20	63,662.79
Nebraska	2,421,213.97	287,230.00	241,077.57	79,306.81	45,474.13	44,148.57
Nevada	593.10	4,019.00	81.40	156.00	----------	14,932.30
New Hampshire	534.40	----------	----------	----------	95.36	----------
New Jersey	1,234.34	226.40	412.07	----------	68.40	170.30
New Mexico	157,659.92	12,311.76	7,827.14	3,659.29	63,525.65	148,962.18
New York	18,163.50	3,691.02	1,664.60	1,478.88	1,187.97	289.20
North Carolina	18,639.53	11,578.20	1,802.90	1,544,114.56	2,613,809.33	1,829,098.19
North Dakota	959,374.97	5,416,834.38	2,916,565.01	519,355.93	197,332.57	151,309.04
Ohio	207,971.55	53,092.01	36,247.57	13,128.24	35,113.80	109,900.95
Oklahoma	2,055,268.50	1,296,666.16	245,972.42	75,848.58	26,631.66	513,664.99
Oregon	1,083,122.83	540,624.40	105,186.24	39,352.98	12,453.95	12,511.69
Pennsylvania	184,647.95	11,818.79	12,730.79	34,195.93	24,275.70	9,161.79
South Carolina	26,512.02	5,823.09	1,147.62	849,201.94	1,338,859.98	1,665,485.79
South Dakota	2,145,057.38	423,540.33	157,354.11	97,648.76	54,819.29	94,484.19
Tennessee	41,555.51	10,196.91	6,337.67	1,782.38	65,816.51	834,768.96
Texas	1,667,660.35	551,469.71	187,818.53	56,414.14	1,995,834.84	5,893,694.05
Utah	172,115.97	20,889.55	20,162.55	9,846.74	2,054.53	3,544.69
Vermont	219.60	120.90	----------	----------	108.38	----------
Virginia	36,598.55	10,803.60	6,815.92	317,279.69	165,090.07	126,137.86
Washington	2,791,792.06	808,600.67	300,436.91	62,866.66	23,814.51	96,756.13
West Virginia	3,144.20	3,921.82	1,654.40	857.60	30,291.20	10,425.57
Wisconsin	77,122.77	16,619.54	4,415.58	11,411.60	15,855.01	116,700.16
Wyoming	197,493.15	62,608.10	13,155.86	6,611.78	1,291.69	1,217.05
Total	27,918,025.45	14,576,036.15	6,132,138.84	5,677,823.17	15,227,887.68	28,025,277.62

State	July 1934	August 1934	September 1934	October 1934	November 1934	December 1934
Alabama	$398,042.44	$484,258.39	$96,420.07	$1,807,889.64	$1,597,247.20	$1,226,486.38
Arizona	44,034.81	112,326.26	14,573.89	64,703.30	298,894.13	38,195.50
Arkansas	521,965.55	702,692.85	351,712.83	1,625,341.88	1,937,549.60	1,349,644.72
California	95,558.16	767,169.67	211,553.60	234,023.28	566,436.34	333,242.09
Colorado	35,071.50	82,856.45	67,689.66	707,976.10	1,253,655.75	675,417.63
Connecticut	23,350.83	33,435.12	24,473.63	11,858.56	419,751.62	104,320.97
Delaware	147.40	848.55	12,969.65	16,388.41	56,151.57	9,739.39
Florida	12,833.90	103,255.75	52,513.31	89,779.01	69,707.48	41,172.48
Georgia	523,386.56	249,895.40	233,806.35	1,516,830.04	1,657,383.50	1,257,161.75
Idaho	16,366.41	27,194.64	42,229.77	616,700.32	1,585,739.72	868,519.96
Illinois	50,282.50	1,038,721.63	5,990,497.68	9,690,562.66	2,290,277.65	1,984,980.00
Indiana	672,404.66	4,212,788.36	4,058,085.35	2,422,009.49	955,502.96	3,036,980.11
Iowa	1,606,363.77	8,380,093.56	12,828,659.43	3,657,782.59	999,330.35	7,271,167.41
Kansas	419,710.99	3,464,196.73	3,876,684.77	14,604,667.55	3,497,288.72	2,953,811.61
Kentucky	277,718.26	367,427.70	206,745.57	1,564,114.08	326,066.93	328,441.12
Louisiana	257,238.64	174,164.27	113,602.87	907,333.82	1,088,589.11	804,605.21
Maine	----------	----------	----------	----------	2,006.00	----------
Maryland	7,396.52	52,270.43	217,224.47	531,183.66	75,128.11	85,361.35
Massachusetts	1,735.77	150,376.37	18,390.93	26,530.18	239,326.38	5,681.60
Michigan	2,181.23	45,975.88	462,163.47	1,008,671.75	370,732.01	244,717.78
Minnesota	1,427,231.99	1,362,966.82	3,749,247.32	1,663,821.34	957,563.74	1,611,998.21
Mississippi	672,678.69	459,212.81	223,954.69	465,973.70	3,396,306.14	1,162,002.52
Missouri	2,335,740.20	4,093,960.25	3,491,915.76	1,467,098.85	1,221,589.41	2,139,510.86
Montana	81,075.72	142,377.67	116,020.87	1,992,639.47	1,883,691.47	638,246.30
Nebraska	1,008,079.74	4,836,276.84	4,771,663.07	5,117,357.14	2,200,930.76	2,444,390.48
Nevada	3,138.90	7,391.75	2,009.65	10,331.64	489.87	10,828.40
New Hampshire	----------	1,507.73	7,994.76	1,199.45	7,038.00	5,253.60
New Jersey	656.71	----------	98.96	116,391.18	23,061.52	34,076.21
New Mexico	9,833.17	78,416.20	50,502.20	336,333.09	270,846.64	160,416.43
New York	475.81	6,376.12	22,209.02	76,549.33	55,618.80	17,627.26
North Carolina	1,199,876.31	288,203.07	269,685.30	626,786.48	1,291,230.92	617,237.47
North Dakota	132,224.17	197,036.91	468,579.42	5,055,993.70	6,531,187.06	1,870,081.07
Ohio	1,939,840.84	4,864,696.29	679,930.18	676,555.47	820,021.50	2,044,291.52
Oklahoma	1,008,731.03	1,235,666.52	1,356,341.04	5,958,536.36	2,925,209.20	1,856,253.33
Oregon	9,322.76	5,537.49	29,898.64	855,965.63	666,273.93	825,302.95
Pennsylvania	6,252.16	37,263.52	39,946.93	184,641.72	571,591.97	83,432.29
Puerto Rico	----------	1,158,051.50	----------	----------	----------	30,587.50
Rhode Island	----------	36.84	----------	2,140.00	----------	----------
South Carolina	264,544.05	187,742.78	110,914.66	1,163,898.01	1,251,915.83	882,017.14
South Dakota	165,277.74	3,120,970.29	1,938,958.05	1,582,793.44	3,015,614.43	1,501,738.36
Tennessee	729,623.40	413,915.15	685,167.03	1,021,386.76	949,058.94	522,015.48
Texas	2,821,997.07	2,062,589.01	1,800,251.79	5,549,306.23	9,253,128.08	3,920,610.91
Utah	18,589.73	36,300.41	34,671.60	330,824.08	141,188.13	62,617.95
Vermont	----------	1,600.00	2,236.28	20,661.75	12,247.65	1,387.79
Virginia	153,752.90	579,251.44	121,157.48	255,405.26	201,068.26	242,046.87
Washington	87,850.60	144,127.66	56,482.34	47,151.55	1,179,363.90	847,213.82
West Virginia	17,466.67	36,031.81	24,563.01	42,472.06	46,981.18	38,543.50
Wisconsin	399,144.47	906,586.78	1,801,642.83	168,113.67	320,487.58	854,640.52
Wyoming	968.59	1,686.72	47,878.30	209,229.12	164,365.97	115,554.71
Total	19,460,163.32	46.715,728.39	50,783,918.48	76,103,902.80	58,644,836.01	47,159,570.51

EXHIBIT 7

Cotton rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—Analyzed by State and month

State	Total	July 1933	August 1933	September 1933	October 1933	November 1933	December 1933
Alabama	$18,081,799.81		$12,043.55	$4,113,873.87	$4,766,182.92	$492,097.68	$152,809.23
Arizona	932,205.81			66,397.00	153,277.96	32,461.00	6,246.00
Arkansas	19,701,782.02		105,655.04	3,699,078.13	5,271,162.39	1,129,909.64	461,793.62
California	996,587.47			12,001.00	125,463.67	19,287.00	4,030.00
Florida	489,005.71		9,936.00	124,482.85	114,426.50	9,003.09	2,201.65
Georgia	16,085,856.51		7,382.00	2,932,443.85	4,221,502.37	556,279.01	187,223.04
Kansas	3,731.58				2,475.00		577.00
Kentucky	84,148.31				33,375.00	8,356.00	134.00
Louisiana	10,037,379.97			1,831,342.97	2,672,551.00	368,616.61	97,332.36
Mississippi	19,738,751.87		7,092.66	2,505,451.17	5,726,543.79	1,116,853.64	568,896.31
Missouri	3,051,182.27		12,802.00	665,418.57	947,430.86	160,086.50	51,475.75
New Mexico	872,779.21			99,149.00	217,986.50	33,042.40	10,247.00
North Carolina	7,090,603.16		78,903.85	840,644.45	1,671,428.80	162,953.82	54,714.40
Oklahoma	18,190,129.12		4,414.20	6,129,734.25	4,442,796.12	804,771.49	213,941.40
South Carolina	10,395,156.52		123,507.50	1,818,136.37	2,422,830.74	253,444.95	67,010.63
Tennessee	6,134,841.11		96,350.57	1,084,908.01	1,720,486.80	283,964.66	105,096.15
Texas	70,311,496.05	$517.00	312,973.25	23,303,095.13	16,200,516.61	2,407,969.25	745,575.39
Virginia	349,124.29			27,868.00	91,479.56	7,930.12	1,395.25
Total	202,546,560.79	517.00	771,060.62	49,254,024.62	50,801,916.59	7,847,026.86	2,730,699.18

State	January 1934	February 1934	March 1934	April 1934	May 1934	June 1934
Alabama	$47,785.29	$15,709.01	$9,245.66	$2,498.76	$1,008,634.69	$2,059,879.81
Arizona	9,154.00				55.00	132,042.86
Arkansas	107,835.65	34,726.65	17,736.04	4,264.72	789,776.69	2,167,839.03
California	2,420.00		3.00	600.00	295,925.68	39,616.93
Florida	1,185.00	302.00	42.00	39.00	4,873.60	62,295.68
Georgia	41,127.25	17,609.17	14,623.78	9,957.76	1,792,241.05	1,067,368.28
Kentucky						19,331.20
Louisiana	24,900.05	7,557.62	2,877.81	604.00	643,311.48	1,121,933.05
Mississippi	134,494.69	22,248.01	15,024.75	2,248.00	480,118.72	2,810,566.18
Missouri	5,877.00	151.50	142.52	80.00	160.00	163,082.58
New Mexico	2,883.00		388.00	240.00	62,047.28	147,627.81
North Carolina	10,919.93	5,004.25	967.70	598.07	108,534.47	820,813.66
Oklahoma	66,742.99	18,087.26	14,242.70	5,844.21	3,657.90	488,823.21
South Carolina	26,512.02	5,823.09	1,147.62	245.37	925,797.55	1,335,417.60
Tennessee	25,699.76	6,964.56	3,364.58	1,622.57	37,612.51	531,284.13
Texas	215,813.23	85,122.26	43,639.00	14,490.67	1,966,387.73	5,865,105.84
Virginia	1,023.00	253.00	49.00	22.67	21,637.96	35,803.35
Total	724,372.86	219,558.38	123,494.16	43,195.80	8,140,662.31	18,868,831.20

State	July 1934	August 1934	September 1934	October 1934	November 1934	December 1934
Alabama	$357,674.09	$351,609.85	$93,074.72	$1,795,878.96	$1,595,213.70	$1,207,588.02
Arizona	28,464.06	110,543.76	14,573.89	55,259.00	293,178.55	30,662.73
Arkansas	447,484.05	546,435.16	166,262.75	1,564,308.48	1,894,867.63	1,292,646.35
California	69,580.66	38,100.54	17,986.06	11,688.55	279,447.56	80,436.82
Florida	9,602.79	22,814.63	4,298.12	30,106.96	62,420.74	30,975.10
Georgia	467,423.74	230,938.79	136,469.18	1,505,283.04	1,647,090.42	1,250,893.78
Kansas					36.00	643.58
Kentucky		3,254.56	1,856.38		17,704.67	136.50
Louisiana	257,238.64	174,164.27	113,602.87	907,333.82	1,059,109.31	754,904.11
Mississippi	672,678.69	459,212.81	223,954.69	437,006.20	3,394,632.79	1,161,728.77
Missouri	382,697.60	82,524.63	29,513.55	18,642.98	421,517.08	109,739.15
New Mexico	6,987.57	22,873.59	5,477.16	4,039.79	188,242.50	71,547.61
North Carolina	898,907.86	190,666.67	49,426.08	428,215.01	1,199,298.20	568,605.94
Oklahoma	969,400.32	1,069,379.77	317,979.70	1,084,991.48	1,445,250.10	1,110,072.02
South Carolina	147,066.51	122,272.87	52,130.97	1,052,531.20	1,180,050.07	861,231.46
Tennessee	558,738.42	227,167.50	45,895.11	227,479.59	794,967.76	383,238.43
Texas	2,793,888.92	1,612,576.61	495,027.05	2,988,641.30	8,069,894.55	3,190,262.26
Virginia	4,376.31	41,410.44	3,715.20	213.60	71,701.38	40,245.45
Total	8,072,210.23	5,305,946.45	1,771,243.48	12,111,619.96	23,614,623.01	12,145,558.08

EXHIBIT 8

Wheat rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—Analyzed by State and Month

State	Total	November 1933	December 1933	January 1934	February 1934
Arizona	$27,549.60		$9,812.20	$2,172.40	$1,136.40
Arkansas	2,462.51				1,729.20
California	1,551,179.84		82,571.80	456,859.29	126,566.82
Colorado	3,086,089.10		267,418.40	873,218.28	180,039.44
Delaware	155,059.47		66,431.40	1,108.95	6,081.60
Georgia	9,015.80				4,010.40
Idaho	4,975,165.19		12,380.80	1,593,287.40	486,039.39
Illinois	3,756,181.14	$28,721.20	620,663.09	862,339.19	82,171.30
Indiana	2,895,857.25	322,911.56	632,471.46	256,086.59	67,717.25
Iowa	627,759.83	90,034.60	91,061.80	79,736.43	23,059.90
Kansas	37,834,690.29	804,876.60	6,632,182.41	7,220,689.32	1,330,731.01
Kentucky	324,066.86	3,579.40	107,981.40	50,500.37	4,869.47
Maryland	1,271,325.05	233,315.90	265,409.40	28,711.35	20,784.13
Michigan	1,205,298.95	23,225.00	342,525.80	155,465.20	40,215.71
Minnesota	2,769,522.19	54,766.60	463,079.20	531,027.04	142,405.01
Missouri	2,301,535.92	177,909.52	535,160.02	241,784.84	64,670.75
Montana	8,981,267.05			882,578.50	2,326,927.45
Nebraska	9,260,498.16	102,427.44	909,489.73	2,421,213.97	287,230.00
Nevada	42,873.17		15,988.80	593.10	4,019.00
New Jersey	17,476.96		6,147.60	1,234.34	226.40
New Mexico	749,225.08		167,307.44	154,776.92	12,311.76
New York	51,418.25	5,412.60	4,747.40	15,431.60	3,062.92
North Carolina	70,195.79	5,854.60	15,416.80	7,719.60	6,573.95
North Dakota	22,960,318.33			959,374.97	5,416,834.38
Ohio	2,464,252.81	134,501.40	819,887.60	165,570.30	50,114.21
Oklahoma	10,716,573.01		1,149,863.80	1,988,525.51	1,278,578.90
Oregon	3,880,348.65		60,961.80	1,083,122.83	540,624.40
Pennsylvania	362,632.68		98,705.60	70,365.00	4,491.49
South Dakota	7,796,311.04	24,772.60	674,953.00	2,145,057.38	423,540.33
Tennessee	161,327.12		66.641.40	15,855.75	3,232.35
Texas	7,825,667.71		1,610,230.74	1,451,847.12	466,347.45
Utah	988,989.78		243,930.80	172,115.97	20,889.55
Virginia	788,921.47	269,061.86	62,278.33	35,575.55	10,550.60
Washington	6,074,196.93		16,091.60	2,791,792.06	808,600.67
West Virginia	108,943.32	12,921.40	30,244.00	3,144.20	3,921.82
Wisconsin	56,559.52		16,441.00	5,551.15	3,582.80
Wyoming	599,198.05		4,025.60	197,493.15	62,608.10
Total	146,749,953.87	2,294,292.28	16,102,502.22	26,921,925.62	14,316,496.31

State	March 1934	April 1934	May 1934	June 1934	July 1934
Arizona	$1,376.60	$387.10	$35.00	$228.00	$164.75
Arkansas		154.80		61.00	
California	113,225.33	33,825.69	6,432.46	10,849.63	6,735.34
Colorado	111,827.38	39,559.56	21,344.75	21,704.41	15,480.45
Delaware	2,179.05	1,268.96		668.83	147.40
Georgia	650.40	503.00			168.99
Idaho	192,817.23	61,881.98	29,089.02	11,906.55	16,366.41
Illinois	99,061.47	39,388.21	19,223.25	15,787.48	12,969.80
Indiana	43,995.90	17,355.62	6,634.15	4,600.42	10,046.94
Iowa	10,321.87	5,076.11	1,096.46	1,815.88	874.40
Kansas	610,209.47	214,615.07	133,152.93	113,325.34	91,093.66
Kentucky	6,829.65	2,466.43	2,310.36	1,359.82	3,744.98
Maryland	7,275.73	3,045.14	1,592.44	3,452.21	3,623.19
Michigan	15,312.73	10,862.13	4,466.80	2,056.61	2,181.23
Minnesota	66,661.38	28,728.97	15,473.14	7,923.94	15,400.82
Missouri	45,210.61	17,030.48	6,509.75	6,980.00	11,780.79
Montana	471,480.97	557,295.36	109,516.20	63,662.79	69,612.52
Nebraska	241,077.57	79,306.81	45,474.13	44,148.57	39,873.07
Nevada	81.40	156.00		296.30	
New Jersey	412.07		68.40	170.30	656.71
New Mexico	7,439.14	3,419.29	1,478.37	1,334.37	281.85
New York	1,664.60	285.88	152.00	70.80	475.81
North Carolina	835.20	636.60	208.80	214.03	615.45
North Dakota	2,916,565.01	519,355.93	197,332.57	151,309.04	132,224.17
Ohio	35,586.22	12,891.44	4,718.44	4,460.47	5,332.32
Oklahoma	231,729.72	70,004.37	22,973.76	24,841.78	39,330.71
Oregon	105,186.24	39,352.98	12,453.95	12,511.69	9,322.76
Pennsylvania	10,307.24	2,125.67	801.41	1,736.35	1,310.76
South Dakota	157,354.11	97,648.76	54,819.29	27,290.14	19,778.01
Tennessee	2,973.09	159.81	64.00	338.43	418.90
Texas	144,179.53	41,923.47	29,447.11	28,588.21	28,108.15
Utah	20,162.55	9,846.74	2,054.53	3,544.69	2,016.33
Virginia	6,766.92	3,257.43	1,319.43	2,050.84	4,437.63
Washington	300,436.91	62,866.66	23,814.51	21,258.13	23,213.96
West Virginia	1,654.40	857.60	357.10	88.30	96.40
Wisconsin	1,508.83	605.90	233.43	154.60	141.88
Wyoming	13,155.86	6,611.78	1,291.69	1,217.05	968.59
Total	5,997,512.38	1,984,757.73	755,939.63	592,007.00	568,995.13

Wheat rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—Analyzed by State and Month—Continued

State	August 1934	September 1934	October 1934	November 1934	December 1934
Arizona	$20.50		$5,259.71	$735.30	$6,221.64
Arkansas				345.80	171.71
California	78,050.10	$75,802.11	181,353.54	253,450.70	125,457.03
Colorado	8,314.66	6,840.59	64,573.71	956,198.46	519,569.01
Delaware	290.40	85.80	14,606.51	53,575.83	8,614.74
Georgia		453.78	2,577.97		651.26
Idaho	16,132.14	15,548.50	428,729.52	1,295,466.14	815,520.11
Illinois	25,201.74	44,404.44	542,766.39	916,521.21	446,962.37
Indiana	47,647.05	79,865.96	645,672.52	476,416.79	284,435.04
Iowa	2,816.02	3,834.61	132,062.81	105,257.14	80,711.80
Kansas	257,941.58	877,106.94	13,960,273.49	3,170,029.62	2,418.462.85
Kentucky	2,905.80	3,682.33	45,432.70	44,051.39	44,352.76
Maryland	8,591.00	71,139.47	498,573.92	56,351.34	69,459.83
Michigan	5,319.43	10,990.14	215,214.05	240,207.44	137,256.68
Minnesota	10,922.31	13,069.87	273,109.92	511,724.44	635,229.55
Missouri	24,662.17	75,134.57	646,403.40	313,782.18	134,516.84
Montana	83,414.84	50,440.08	1,901,795.93	1,843,442.85	621,099.56
Nebraska	72,199.88	124,934.13	2,993,098.30	1,377,764.49	522,260.07
Nevada		1,495.81	9,655.49	69.97	10,517.30
New Jersey			3,979.62	1,187.32	3,394.20
New Mexico	1,993.61	8,902.93	265,249.95	50,217.22	74,512.23
New York	686.65	1,417.81	9,081.03	2,100.91	6,828.24
North Carolina	847.63	2,541.58	14,977.76	4,118.92	9,634.87
North Dakota	124,510.77	83,165.75	4,329,066.21	6,407,933.54	1,722,645.99
Ohio	20,570.14	34,681.62	487,400.49	466,452.66	222,085.50
Oklahoma	74,604.84	175,729.98	3,844,478.41	1,281,053.16	534,858.07
Oregon	5,537.49	13,003.14	628,076.65	595,176.80	775,017.92
Pennsylvania	7,110.86	9,547.20	86,334.32	30,320.54	39,476.24
South Dakota	15,330.36	21,875.31	964,367.67	2,636,507.91	533,116.17
Tennessee	1,265.02	2,178.09	38,667.00	15,849.77	13,683.51
Texas	35,472.72	269,455.33	2,137,592.52	1,033,528.50	548,946.86
Utah	3,771.21	12,479.03	316,502.66	132,143.10	49,532.62
Virginia	6,545.83	14,246.89	224,289.31	90,714.65	57,826.20
Washington	25,407.05	16,252.73	27,514.24	1,167,747.48	789,200.93
West Virginia	560.98	45.80	12,954.12	25,043.37	17,053.83
Wisconsin	934.38	293.35	1,868.99	5,276.38	19,966.83
Wyoming	1,686.72	4,859.23	84,897.53	127,673.23	92,709.52
Tota.	971,165.88	2,125,504.90	36,038,458.36	25,688,436.55	12,391,959.88

Exhibit 9

Tobacco rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—Analyzed by State and month

State	Total	August 1933	September 1933	October 1933	November 1933	December 1933
Alabama	$1,566.00					
Arkansas	180.00					
Connecticut	822,350.09			$108,659.34	$25,065.95	$36,032.70
Florida	244,923.04		$31,089.15	383.70		31,633.20
Georgia	1,480,144.68		10,395.60	299.70		10,695.30
Illinois	888.85			156.00		27.55
Indiana	80,419.80				894.50	455.70
Kansas	3,725.71					
Kentucky	2,783,875.29					
Maryland	38,510.37					
Massachusetts	360,319.10			56,344.50	8,409.80	13,558.80
Minnesota	50,161.14					11,836.51
Missouri	55,740.42					
New Hampshire	7,736.20			906.50	246.80	600.90
New York	57,427.21				14,329.58	6,319.05
North Carolina	5,658,055.02					
Ohio	751,703.30			75,504.92	115,233.96	49,475.50
Pennsylvania	1,006,961.39			217,066.48	78,895.55	24,214.00
Puerto Rico	1,188,639.00					
South Carolina	1,860,774.64					
Tennessee	701,730.42					
Vermont	9,162.63			1,382.00	35.35	967.10
Virginia	708,250.70					
West Virginia	36,262.76					
Wisconsin	1,086,156.72	$924.60		119,663.70	128,387.95	94,356.19
Total	18,995,664.48	924.60	41,484.75	580,366.84	371,499.44	280,172.50

Tobacco rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—Analyzed by State and month—Continued

State	January 1934	February 1934	March 1934	April 1934	May 1934	June 1934
Alabama					$1,206.00	$30.00
Arkansas						
Connecticut	$18,339.60	$8,348.50	$2,173.15	$199.70	17,726.34	10,898.43
Florida	447.60			90,956.43	16,563.82	9,854.66
Georgia	645.00			767,673.25	331,140.63	238,505.67
Illinois	84.40					
Indiana	179.75				2,160.00	42,425.83
Kansas						846.00
Kentucky					724,294.40	1,178,025.52
Maryland					24,390.05	7,989.80
Massachusetts	14,064.00	3,385.20	537.30	168.80	6,611.44	2,705.90
Minnesota	6,224.90	4,156.92	2,430.20	349.40	569.55	132.45
Missouri					2,704.00	28,866.00
New Hampshire	534.40				95.36	
New York	2,731.90	628.10		1,193.00	1,035.97	218.40
North Carolina				1,542,879.89	2,505,066.06	1,008,070.50
Ohio	42,401.25	2,977.80	661.35	236.80	30,395.36	76,813.43
Pennsylvania	114,282.95	7,327.30	2,423.55	32,070.26	23,474.29	7,425.44
Puerto Rico						
South Carolina				848,956.57	413,062.43	330,068.19
Tennessee					28,140.00	303,146.40
Vermont	219.60	120.90			108.38	
Virginia				313,999.59	142,132.68	86,053.32
West Virginia					29,934.10	1,360.96
Wisconsin	71,571.62	13,036.74	2,906.75	10,805.70	15,621.58	4,984.76
Total	271,726.97	39,981.46	11,132.30	3,609,489.39	4,316,432.44	3,338,421.66

State	July 1934	August 1934	September 1934	October 1934	November 1934	December 1934
Alabama	$330.00					
Arkansas		$180.00				
Connecticut	23,350.83	33,435.12	$12,295.88	$3,115.06	$418,910.52	$103,798.97
Florida	3,231.11	644.05	4,358.86	54,107.06	1,103.14	550.26
Georgia	55,793.83	17,671.06	28,524.32	8,899.03	7,095.88	2,805.41
Illinois					216.00	404.90
Indiana	21,682.07	4,448.18	638.20	2,161.24	4,572.55	801.78
Kansas	562.00	1,550.00	234.00	419.55	114.16	
Kentucky	273,973.28	360,957.88	105,914.75	62,163.41	44,031.53	34,514.52
Maryland	2,254.65	1,600.50	760.32	1,293.55	57.50	164.00
Massachusetts	1,735.77	1,400.37	8,433.98		237,720.74	5,242.50
Minnesota	1,733.45	374.56	52.20	4.80		22,296.20
Missouri	10,387.20	7,983.85	4,068.18	623.31	529.50	578.38
New Hampshire		39.73	170.61		3,224.30	1,917.60
New York		101.98	262.03		30,456.00	151.20
North Carolina	300,353.00	96,042.11	109,653.21	28,302.86	50,321.32	17,366.07
Ohio	46,781.60	36,742.09	5,208.24	5,793.10	202,173.42	61,304.48
Pennsylvania	4,941.40	30,152.66	3,569.83	2,194.97	448,031.71	10,891.00
Puerto Rico		1,158,051.50				30,587.50
South Carolina	117,477.54	65,469.91	40,778.49	25,582.33	13,723.83	5,655.35
Tennessee	170,466.08	122,540.86	20,272.84	18,077.10	19,122.67	19,964.47
Vermont					6,329.30	
Virginia	49,941.99	47,183.51	6,352.39	12,564.48	17,391.18	32,631.56
West Virginia	1,184.32	907.50	285.30	113.33	648.12	1,829.13
Wisconsin	5,655.70	37,788.11	11,725.80	4,944.23	185,013.35	378,769.94
Total	1,091,835.82	2,025,265.53	363,559.43	230,359.41	1,690,786.72	732,225.22

Exhibit 10

Corn-hog rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—Analyzed by State and month

State	Total	April 1934	May 1934	June 1934	July 1934
Alabama	$222, 324. 83			$13, 350. 05	$40, 038. 35
Arizona	27, 644. 00				15, 406. 00
Arkansas	576, 882. 70			677. 20	74, 481. 50
California	989, 894. 13				19, 242. 16
Colorado	1, 251, 690. 21				19, 591. 05
Connecticut	22, 284. 35				
Delaware	18, 924. 29				
Florida	145, 049. 11				
Georgia	75, 723. 12				
Idaho	568, 988. 00				
Illinois	19, 055, 875. 27				37, 312. 70
Indiana	13, 823, 433. 21			44, 050. 60	640, 675. 65
Iowa	39, 413, 046. 05	$40, 380. 25	$1, 943, 365. 02	3, 011, 460. 45	1, 605, 489. 37
Kansas	8, 037, 892. 94				328, 055. 33
Kentucky	2, 021, 836. 22				
Louisiana	32, 431. 60				
Maine	2, 006. 00				
Maryland	257, 331. 27			2, 636. 00	1, 518. 68
Massachusetts	187, 507. 87				
Michigan	1, 523, 953. 15		680. 00		
Minnesota	10, 279, 797. 60		45, 899. 60	944, 986. 70	1, 410, 097. 72
Mississippi	30, 914. 60				
Missouri	13, 399, 772. 85		24, 908. 68	900, 134. 20	1, 930, 874. 61
Montana	284, 245. 72				11, 463. 20
Nebraska	15, 248, 568. 09				968, 206. 67
Nevada	27, 087. 64			14, 636. 00	3, 138. 90
New Hampshire	17, 641. 30				
New Jersey	165, 066. 73				
New Mexico	206, 021. 72				2, 563. 75
New York	127, 294. 68				
North Carolina	323, 125. 01				
North Dakota	1, 455, 555. 90				
Ohio	9, 459, 437. 19			28, 627. 05	1, 887, 726. 92
Oklahoma	2, 393, 608. 92				
Oregon	366, 166. 64				
Pennsylvania	249, 247. 10				
Rhode Island	2, 176. 84				
South Carolina	177, 061. 94				
South Dakota	7, 201, 670. 93			67, 194. 05	145, 499. 73
Tennessee	1, 641, 173. 64				
Texas	2, 204, 488. 32				
Utah	98, 954. 95				16, 573. 40
Vermont	31, 804. 17				
Virginia	829, 124. 56			2, 230. 35	94, 996. 97
Washington	388, 351. 48			75, 498. 00	64, 636. 64
West Virginia	154, 312. 34			8, 976. 31	16, 185. 95
Wisconsin	3, 909, 797. 71			111, 560. 80	393, 346. 89
Wyoming	226, 888. 59				
Total	159, 154, 075. 48	40, 380. 25	2, 014, 853. 30	5, 226, 017. 76	9, 727, 122. 14

Corn-hog rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—Analyzed by State and month—Continued

State	August 1934	September 1934	October 1934	November 1934	December 1934
Alabama	$132, 648. 54	$3, 345. 35	$12, 010. 68	$2, 033. 50	$18, 898. 36
Arizona	1, 762. 00	----	4, 184. 59	4, 980. 28	1, 311. 13
Arkansas	156, 077. 69	185, 450. 08	61, 033. 40	42, 336. 17	56, 826. 66
California	651, 019. 03	117, 765. 43	40, 981. 19	33, 538. 08	127, 348. 24
Colorado	74, 541. 79	60, 849. 07	643, 402. 39	297, 457. 29	155, 848. 62
Connecticut	----	12, 177. 75	8, 743. 50	841. 10	522. 00
Delaware	558. 15	12, 883. 85	1, 781. 90	2, 575. 74	1, 124. 65
Florida	79, 797. 07	43, 856. 33	5, 564. 99	6, 183. 60	9, 647. 12
Georgia	1, 285. 55	68, 359. 07	70. 00	3, 197. 20	2, 811. 30
Idaho	11, 062. 50	26, 681. 27	187, 970. 80	290, 273. 58	52, 999. 85
Illinois	1, 013, 519. 89	5, 946, 093. 24	9, 147, 796. 27	1, 373, 540. 44	1, 537, 612. 73
Indiana	4, 160, 693. 13	3, 977, 581. 19	1, 774, 175. 73	474, 513. 62	2, 751, 743. 29
Iowa	8, 377, 277. 54	12, 824, 824. 82	3, 525, 719. 78	894, 073. 21	7, 190, 455. 61
Kansas	3, 204, 705. 15	2, 999, 343. 83	643, 974. 51	327, 108. 94	534, 705. 18
Kentucky	309. 46	95, 292. 11	1, 456. 517. 97	220, 279. 34	249, 437. 34
Louisiana	----	----	----	29, 479. 80	2, 951. 80
Maine	----	----	----	2, 006. 00	----
Maryland	42, 078. 93	145, 324. 68	31, 316. 19	18, 719. 27	15, 737. 52
Massachusetts	148, 976. 00	9, 956. 95	26, 530. 18	1, 605. 64	439. 10
Michigan	40, 656. 45	451, 173. 33	793, 457. 70	130, 524. 57	107, 461. 10
Minnesota	1, 351, 669. 95	3, 736, 125. 25	1, 390, 706. 62	445, 839. 30	954, 472. 46
Mississippi	----	----	28, 967. 50	1, 673. 35	273. 75
Missouri	3, 978, 789. 60	3, 383, 199. 46	801, 429. 16	485, 760. 65	1, 894, 676. 49
Montana	58, 962. 83	65, 580. 79	90, 843. 54	40, 248. 62	17, 146. 74
Nebraska	4, 764, 076. 96	4, 646, 728. 94	2, 124, 258. 84	823, 166. 27	1, 922, 130. 41
Nevada	7, 391. 75	513. 84	676. 15	419. 90	311. 10
New Hampshire	1, 468. 00	7, 824. 15	1, 199. 45	3, 813. 70	3, 336. 00
New Jersey	----	98. 96	112, 411. 56	21, 874. 20	30, 682. 01
New Mexico	53, 549. 00	36, 122. 11	67, 043. 35	32, 386. 92	14, 356. 59
New York	5, 587. 49	20, 529. 18	67, 468. 30	23, 061. 89	10, 647. 82
North Carolina	646. 66	108, 064. 43	155, 290. 85	37, 492. 48	21, 630. 59
North Dakota	72, 526. 14	385, 413. 67	726, 927. 49	123, 253. 52	147, 435. 08
Ohio	4, 807, 384. 06	640, 040. 32	183, 361. 88	151, 395. 42	1, 760, 901. 54
Oklahoma	91, 681. 91	862, 631. 36	1, 029, 066. 47	198, 905. 94	211, 323. 24
Oregon	----	16, 895. 50	227, 888. 98	71, 097. 13	50, 285. 03
Pennsylvania	----	26, 829. 90	96, 112. 43	93, 239. 72	33, 065. 05
Rhode Island	36. 84	----	2, 140. 00	----	----
South Carolina	----	18, 005. 20	85, 784. 48	58, 141. 93	15, 130. 33
South Dakota	3, 105, 739. 93	1, 917, 082. 74	618, 425. 77	379, 106. 52	968, 622. 19
Tennessee	62, 941. 77	616, 820. 99	737, 163. 07	119, 118. 74	105, 129. 07
Texas	414, 539. 68	1, 035, 769. 41	423, 072. 41	149, 705. 03	181, 401. 79
Utah	32, 529. 20	22, 192. 57	14, 321. 42	9, 045. 03	4, 293. 33
Vermont	1, 600. 00	2, 236. 28	20, 661. 75	5, 918. 35	1, 387. 79
Virginia	484, 111. 66	96, 843. 00	18, 337. 87	21, 261. 05	111, 343. 66
Washington	118, 720. 61	40, 229. 61	19, 637. 31	11, 616. 42	58, 012. 89
West Virginia	34, 563. 33	24, 231. 91	29, 404. 61	21, 289. 69	19, 660. 54
Wisconsin	867, 864. 29	1, 789, 623. 68	161, 300. 45	130, 197. 85	455, 903. 75
Wyoming	----	43, 019. 07	124, 331. 59	36, 692. 74	22, 845. 19
Total	38, 413, 350. 53	46, 523, 610. 67	27, 723, 465. 07	7, 650, 989. 73	21, 834, 286. 03

Exhibit 11.

Sugar rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—Analyzed by State and Month

State	Total	December 1934
Louisiana	$46, 749. 30	$46, 749. 30
Utah	8, 792. 00	8, 792. 00
Total	55, 541. 30	55, 541. 30

EXHIBIT 12

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—By States and counties

ALABAMA

County	Cotton			Tobacco, 1934	Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total			1933	1934	Total
Autauga	$137,597.15	$107,628.43	$245,225.58		$3,923.75	$137,597.15	$111,552.18	$249,149.33
Baldwin	13,849.52	12,511.56	26,361.08		2,187.10	13,849.52	14,698.66	28,548.18
Barbour	114,590.75	104,552.11	219,142.86		13,752.93	114,590.75	118,305.04	232,895.79
Bibb	56,118.17	46,298.36	102,416.53		2,514.70	56,118.17	48,813.06	104,931.23
Blount	146,274.67	159,777.01	306,051.68			146,274.67	159,777.01	306,051.68
Bullock	76,656.50	59,441.56	136,098.06		2,059.20	76,656.50	61,500.76	138,157.26
Butler	174,080.96	130,986.47	305,067.43		11,506.18	174,080.96	142,492.65	316,573.61
Calhoun	107,858.13	122,883.48	230,741.61			107,858.13	122,883.48	230,741.61
Chambers	159,964.85	157,314.11	317,278.96		1,759.20	159,964.85	159,073.31	319,038.16
Cherokee	199,225.60	196,530.75	395,756.35			199,225.60	196,530.75	395,756.35
Chilton	177,595.85	138,739.38	316,335.23		1,003.70	177,595.85	139,743.08	317,338.93
Choctaw	77,560.50	48,307.05	125,867.55			77,560.50	48,307.05	125,867.55
Clarke	70,449.25	45,878.89	116,328.14		2,365.00	70,449.25	48,243.89	118,693.14
Clay	98,705.10	74,757.74	173,462.84		626.60	98,705.10	75,384.34	174,089.44
Cleburne	60,049.50	43,166.76	103,216.26		602.20	60,049.50	43,768.96	103,818.46
Coffee	177,772.50	160,313.30	338,085.80		17,496.63	177,772.50	177,809.93	355,582.43
Colbert	149,094.81	134,186.18	283,280.99		1,027.00	149,094.81	135,213.18	284,307.99
Conecuh	103,276.63	108,528.01	211,804.64		5,452.05	103,276.63	113,980.06	217,256.69
Coosa	56,560.50	41,128.62	97,689.12		4,217.10	56,560.50	45,345.72	101,906.22
Covington	207,557.00	137,365.61	344,922.61		8,424.05	207,557.00	145,789.66	353,346.66
Crenshaw	139,777.00	104,397.07	244,174.07		9,811.45	139,777.00	114,208.52	253,985.52
Cullman	301,055.64	326,702.22	627,757.86			301,055.64	326,702.22	627,757.86
Dale	83,289.34	80,537.00	163,826.34		24,482.78	83,289.34	105,019.78	188,309.12
Dallas	181,032.57	193,350.52	374,383.09		3,699.90	181,032.57	197,050.42	378,082.99
De Kalb	278,123.50	204,775.60	482,899.10		1,692.80	278,123.50	206,468.40	484,591.90
Elmore	199,034.55	170,610.44	369,644.99		4,274.25	199,034.55	174,884.69	373,919.24
Escambia	102,576.35	100,854.32	203,430.67		775.90	102,576.35	101,630.22	204,206.57
Etowah	165,931.69	158,465.31	324,397.00		1,857.70	165,931.69	160,323.01	326,254.70
Fayette	74,776.22	81,482.34	156,258.56		1,786.20	74,776.22	83,268.54	158,044.76
Franklin	131,407.24	114,451.63	245,858.87		405.25	131,407.24	114,856.88	246,264.12
Geneva	167,428.29	117,961.91	285,390.20		4,850.65	167,428.29	122,812.56	290,240.85
Greene	96,344.04	79,800.74	176,144.78		1,205.50	96,344.04	81,006.24	177,350.28
Hale	150,072.70	136,608.94	286,681.64			150,072.70	136,608.94	286,681.64
Henry	144,346.84	110,182.82	254,529.66		1,829.00	144,346.84	112,011.82	256,358.66
Houston	236,259.50	240,485.70	476,745.20		1,819.73	236,259.50	242,305.43	478,564.93
Jackson	151,174.90	144,061.04	295,235.94		17,116.80	151,174.90	161,177.84	312,352.74
Jefferson	50,403.20	15,421.90	65,825.10		807.65	50,403.20	16,229.55	66,632.75
Lamar	119,963.47	132,525.48	252,488.95			119,963.47	132,525.48	252,488.95
Lauderdale	240,418.80	228,474.91	468,893.71		69.25	240,418.80	228,544.16	468,962.96
Lawrence	243,934.50	207,930.61	451,865.11		1,062.65	243,934.50	208,993.26	452,927.76
Lee	160,876.31	141,542.44	302,418.75		2,227.00	160,876.31	143,769.44	304,645.75

Limestone	326, 679. 55	326, 544. 54	653, 224. 09	$30. 00	3, 980. 70	326, 679. 55	330, 555. 24	657, 234. 79
Lowndes	85, 528. 25	77, 272. 63	162, 800. 88		5, 765. 65	85, 528. 25	83, 038. 28	168, 566. 53
Macon	117, 196. 00	142, 103. 26	259, 299. 26		802. 40	117, 196. 00	142, 905. 66	260, 101. 66
Madison	420, 065. 96	349, 162. 59	769, 228. 55	1, 536. 00	2, 641. 20	420, 065. 96	353, 339. 79	773, 405. 75
Marengo	215, 399. 10	150, 989. 74	366, 388. 84			215, 399. 10	150, 989. 74	366, 388. 84
Marion	116, 242. 65	77, 623. 45	193, 866. 10		865. 85	116, 242. 65	78, 489. 30	194, 731. 95
Marshall	242, 535. 08	346, 296. 00	588, 831. 08			242, 535. 08	346, 296. 00	588, 831. 08
Mobile	17, 191. 83	15, 012. 12	32, 203. 95		436. 70	17, 191. 83	15, 448. 82	32, 640. 65
Monroe	166, 189. 62	170, 285. 37	336, 474. 99		622. 96	166, 189. 62	170, 908. 33	337, 097. 95
Montgomery	110, 501. 77	83, 248. 57	193, 750. 34		4, 566. 25	110, 501. 77	87, 814. 82	198, 316. 59
Morgan	216, 761. 27	203, 295. 37	420, 056. 64		1, 550. 50	216, 761. 27	204, 845. 87	421, 607. 14
Perry	158, 191. 56	137, 970. 62	296, 162. 18		1, 868. 10	158, 191. 56	139, 838. 72	298, 030. 28
Pickens	136, 031. 75	130, 972. 58	267, 004. 33		267. 45	136, 031. 75	131, 240. 03	267, 271. 78
Pike	155, 049. 26	142, 312. 63	297, 361. 89		18, 404. 84	155, 049. 26	160, 717. 47	315, 766. 73
Randolph	157, 960. 35	132, 342. 01	290, 302. 36			157, 960. 35	132, 342. 01	290, 302. 36
Russell	96, 682. 75	49, 584. 64	146, 267. 39		1, 212. 50	96, 682. 75	50, 797. 14	147, 479. 89
St. Clair	73, 749. 07	77, 967. 05	151, 716. 12		1, 026. 55	73, 749. 07	78, 993. 60	152, 742. 67
Shelby	76, 953. 46	69, 284. 32	146, 237. 78		937. 50	76, 953. 46	70, 221. 82	147, 175. 28
Sumter	102, 427. 73	106, 831. 06	209, 258. 79		3, 379. 55	102, 427. 73	110, 210. 61	212, 638. 34
Talladega	165, 188. 62	146, 964. 07	312, 152. 69			165, 188. 62	146, 964. 07	312, 152. 69
Tallapoosa	155, 049. 32	104, 741. 67	259, 790. 99		4, 181. 00	155, 049. 32	108, 922. 67	263, 971. 99
Tuscaloosa	127, 670. 39	143, 213. 85	270, 884. 24		4, 840. 00	127, 670. 39	148, 053. 85	275, 724. 24
Walker	88, 296. 09	57, 623. 18	145, 919. 27		4, 395. 25	88, 296. 09	62, 018. 43	150, 314. 52
Washington	21, 248. 01	14, 446. 19	35, 694. 20		406. 50	21, 248. 01	14, 852. 69	36, 100. 70
Wilcox	106, 560. 79	89, 520. 84	196, 081. 63		328. 68	106, 560. 79	89, 849. 52	196, 410. 31
Winston	98, 592. 43	78, 265. 89	176, 858. 32		1, 152. 85	98, 592. 43	79, 418. 74	178, 011. 17
Total	9, 537, 007. 25	8, 544, 792. 56	18, 081, 799. 81	1, 566. 00	222, 324. 83	9, 537, 007. 25	8, 768, 683. 39	18, 305, 690. 64

ARIZONA

County	Cotton			Wheat			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Apache					$205. 55	$205. 55			$205. 55	$205. 55
Coconino					806. 15	806. 15	$36. 00		842. 15	842. 15
Gila							36. 00		36. 00	36. 00
Graham	$24, 571. 00	$72, 048. 18	$96, 619. 18	$2, 655. 80	3, 681. 78	6, 337. 58	4, 834. 16	$27, 226. 80	80, 564. 12	107, 790. 92
Greenlee		2, 298. 88	2, 298. 88	154. 20	272. 90	427. 10	819. 40	154. 20	3, 391. 18	3, 545. 38
Maricopa	114, 647. 00	395, 738. 90	510, 385. 90	7, 002. 20	10, 707. 84	17, 710. 04	16, 705. 34	121, 649. 20	423, 152. 08	544, 801. 28
Navajo					55. 35	55. 35	811. 05		866. 40	866. 40
Pima		3, 739. 32	3, 739. 32				646. 00		4, 385. 32	4, 385. 32
Pinal	89, 769. 00	97, 877. 60	187, 646. 60		1, 876. 08	1, 876. 08		89, 769. 00	99, 753. 68	189, 522. 68
Santa Cruz							177. 60		177. 60	177. 60
Yavapai					131. 75	131. 75	1, 638. 45		1, 770. 20	1, 770. 20
Yuma	29, 394. 96	102, 120. 97	131, 515. 93				1, 940. 00	29, 394. 96	104, 060. 97	133, 455. 93
Total	258, 381. 96	673, 823. 85	932, 205. 81	9, 812. 20	17, 737. 40	27, 549. 60	27, 644. 00	268, 194. 16	719, 205. 25	987, 399. 41

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—By States and counties—Continued

ARKANSAS

County	Cotton 1933	Cotton 1934	Cotton Total	Wheat, 1934	Tobacco, 1934	Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities 1933	All commodities 1934	All commodities Total
Arkansas	$82, 116. 78	$43, 286. 97	$125, 403. 75			$14. 00	$82, 116. 78	$43, 300. 97	$125, 417. 75
Ashley	182, 218. 76	176, 389. 32	358, 608. 08				182, 218. 76	176, 389. 32	358, 608. 08
Baxter	23, 398. 13	9, 582. 73	32, 980. 86			25, 723. 21	23, 398. 13	35, 305. 94	58, 704. 07
Benton						34, 321. 47		34, 321. 47	34, 321. 47
Boone	6, 612. 25	3, 031. 79	9, 644. 04			24, 162. 63	6, 612. 25	27, 194. 42	33, 806. 67
Bradley	71, 604. 61	77, 322. 48	148, 927. 09			484. 00	71, 604. 61	77, 806. 48	149, 411. 09
Calhoun	56, 218. 00	54, 705. 70	110, 923. 70				56, 218. 00	54, 705. 70	110, 923. 70
Carroll				$123. 53	$180. 00	24, 799. 37		25, 102. 90	25, 102. 90
Chicot	208, 626. 50	177, 048. 38	385, 674. 88				208, 626. 50	177, 048. 38	385, 674. 88
Clark	111, 375. 96	108, 782. 93	220, 158. 89				111, 375. 96	108, 782. 93	220, 158. 89
Clay	280, 776. 04	143, 234. 67	424, 010. 71			26, 466. 51	280, 776. 04	169, 701. 18	450, 477. 22
Cleburne	69, 809. 10	53, 243. 75	123, 052. 85			4, 383. 48	69, 809. 10	57, 627. 23	127, 436. 33
Cleveland	101, 790. 75	91, 592. 87	193, 383. 62				101, 790. 75	91, 592. 87	193, 383. 62
Columbia	219, 754. 50	191, 673. 12	411, 427. 62			122. 50	219, 754. 50	191, 795. 62	411, 550. 12
Conway	134, 554. 31	148, 749. 04	283, 303. 35			840. 30	134, 554. 31	149, 589. 34	284, 143. 65
Craighead	506, 559. 50	326, 202. 91	832, 762. 41			14, 460. 09	506, 559. 50	340, 663. 00	847, 222. 50
Crawford	35, 842. 50	24, 876. 58	60, 719. 08			11, 116. 30	35, 842. 50	35, 992. 88	71, 835. 38
Crittenden	576, 552. 36	458, 700. 36	1, 035, 252. 72				576, 552. 36	458, 700. 36	1, 035, 252. 72
Cross	198, 184. 38	162, 652. 64	360, 837. 02			665. 90	198, 184. 38	163, 318. 54	361, 502. 92
Dallas	48, 013. 12	38, 485. 02	86, 498. 14				48, 013. 12	38, 485. 02	86, 498. 14
Desha	216, 606. 25	107, 394. 57	324, 000. 82				216, 606. 25	107, 394. 57	324, 000. 82
Drew	134, 403. 81	95, 032. 14	229, 435. 95				134, 403. 81	95, 032. 14	229, 435. 95
Faulkner	223, 990. 42	199, 054. 51	423, 044. 93			375. 25	223, 990. 42	199, 429. 76	423, 420. 18
Franklin	33, 609. 78	18, 253. 10	51, 862. 88			6, 842. 24	33, 609. 78	25, 095. 34	58, 705. 12
Fulton	52, 958. 22	23, 315. 37	76, 273. 59			29, 084. 35	52, 958. 22	52, 399. 72	105, 357. 94
Garland	16, 730. 57	8, 144. 29	24, 874. 86			1, 271. 00	16, 730. 57	9, 415. 29	26, 145. 86
Grant	40, 024. 94	32, 521. 29	72, 546. 23			190. 20	40, 024. 94	32, 711. 49	72, 736. 43
Greene	209, 266. 79	135, 227. 57	344, 494. 36			22, 938. 17	209, 266. 79	158, 165. 74	367, 432. 53
Hempstead	176, 226. 42	148, 627. 30	324, 853. 72			225. 55	176, 226. 42	148, 852. 85	325, 079. 27
Hot Spring	52, 767. 46	37, 286. 22	90, 053. 68			196. 00	52, 767. 46	37, 482. 22	90, 249. 68
Howard	71, 812. 40	55, 144. 67	126, 957. 07			4, 756. 15	71, 812. 40	59, 900. 82	131, 713. 22
Independence	159, 096. 27	85, 446. 44	244, 542. 71			23, 227. 91	159, 096. 27	108, 674. 35	267, 770. 62
Izard	63, 859. 00	63, 159. 04	127, 018. 04			8, 941. 53	63, 859. 00	72, 100. 57	135, 959. 57
Jackson	280, 773. 05	286, 868. 43	567, 641. 48			5, 270. 73	280, 773. 05	292, 139. 16	572, 912. 21
Jefferson	413, 971. 31	328, 580. 15	742, 551. 46				413, 971. 31	328, 580. 15	742, 551. 46
Johnson	39, 494. 25	25, 480. 75	64, 975. 00			8, 464. 95	39, 494. 25	33, 945. 70	73, 439. 95
Lafayette	138, 137. 10	143, 834. 46	281, 971. 56				138, 137. 10	143, 834. 46	281, 971. 56
Lawrence	175, 429. 30	172, 758. 01	348, 187. 31			40, 274. 33	175, 429. 30	213, 032. 34	388, 461. 64

Lee	263,071.05	267,908.32	530,979.37			442.80	263,071.05	268,351.12	531,422.17
Lincoln	240,876.50	206,464.99	447,341.49				240,876.50	206,464.99	447,341.49
Little River	137,045.21	89,725.83	226,771.04			546.46	137,045.21	90,272.29	227,317.50
Logan	93,249.57	64,993.93	158,243.50			637.50	93,249.57	65,631.43	158,881.00
Lonoke	365,828.16	329,130.39	694,958.55			2,196.25	365,828.16	331,326.64	697,154.80
Madison						16,692.90		16,692.90	16,692.90
Marion	18,160.67	9,306.49	27,467.16			19,905.68	18,160.67	29,212.17	47,372.84
Miller	208,031.76	162,991.22	371,022.98			224.50	208,031.76	163,215.72	371,247.48
Mississippi	863,889.00	1,088,365.33	1,952,254.33			7,475.24	863,889.00	1,095,840.57	1,959,729.57
Monroe	112,843.75	178,980.74	291,824.49			359.10	112,843.75	179,339.84	292,183.59
Montgomery	32,628.46	16,067.98	48,696.44			766.61	32,628.46	16,834.59	49,463.05
Nevada	123,621.70	101,460.73	225,082.43			1,005.75	123,621.70	102,466.48	226,088.18
Newton	5,198.25	2,715.46	7,913.71			17,420.15	5,198.25	20,135.61	25,333.86
Ouachita	69,792.61	51,421.47	121,214.08				69,792.61	51,421.47	121,214.08
Perry	35,389.09	31,438.86	66,827.95			1,100.90	35,389.09	32,539.76	67,928.85
Phillips	333,590.80	245,610.92	579,201.72				333,590.80	245,610.92	579,201.72
Pike	62,687.13	40,010.60	102,697.73			1,283.16	62,687.13	41,293.76	103,980.89
Poinsett	304,369.00	217,566.20	521,935.20			4,603.05	304,369.00	222,169.25	526,538.25
Polk	23,292.17	16,852.16	40,144.33			994.65	23,292.17	17,846.81	41,138.98
Pope	122,952.25	130,307.05	253,259.30			4,824.45	122,952.25	135,131.50	258,083.75
Prairie	74,238.23	74,928.12	149,166.35			2,930.54	74,238.23	77,858.66	152,096.89
Pulaski	255,102.14	222,503.95	477,606.09			6,829.30	255,102.14	229,333.25	484,435.39
Randolph	148,517.25	93,566.18	242,083.43			46,586.83	148,517.25	140,153.01	288,670.26
St. Francis	364,117.21	303,076.63	667,193.84			405.75	364,117.21	303,482.38	667,599.59
Saline	15,598.22	9,983.24	25,581.46			25.00	15,598.22	10,008.24	25,606.46
Scott	37,861.38	25,093.44	62,954.82			24.90	37,861.38	25,118.34	62,979.72
Searcy	13,450.46	9,640.94	23,091.40			21,364.45	13,450.46	31,005.39	44,455.85
Sebastian	38,506.05	27,305.89	65,811.94			1,897.45	38,506.05	29,203.34	67,709.39
Sevier	35,033.48	37,875.75	72,909.23			1,905.81	35,033.48	39,781.56	74,815.04
Sharp	61,647.29	59,939.09	121,586.38			18,334.28	61,647.29	78,273.37	139,920.66
Stone	21,298.20	11,470.81	32,769.01			10,492.71	21,298.20	21,963.52	43,261.72
Union	87,893.60	101,836.05	189,729.65			304.55	87,893.60	102,140.60	190,034.20
Van Buren	76,084.48	39,333.00	115,417.48			7,651.25	76,084.48	46,984.25	123,068.73
Washington				2,338.98		36,684.95		39,023.93	39,023.93
White	242,527.14	224,363.40	466,890.54			18,339.84	242,527.14	242,703.24	485,230.38
Woodruff	206,463.25	167,686.44	374,149.69			114.25	206,463.25	167,800.69	374,263.94
Yell	159,578.42	118,572.03	278,150.45			2,893.57	159,578.42	121,465.60	281,044.02
Total	10,667,598.82	9,034,183.20	19,701,782.02	2,462.51	180.00	576,882.70	10,667.598.82	9,613.708.41	20,281,307.23

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

CALIFORNIA

County	Cotton			Wheat			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Alameda							$10,698.66		$10,698.66	$10,698.66
Amador					$771.98	$771.98	3,975.58		4,747.56	4,747.56
Butte				$27,081.60	51,753.13	78,834.73	47,745.85	$27,081.60	99,498.98	126,580.58
Calaveras							1,689.22		1,689.22	1,689.22
Colusa					36,142.86	36,142.86	40,081.79		76,224.65	76,224.65
Contra Costa					5,238.41	5,238.41	9,147.57		14,385.98	14,385.98
Del Norte							262.00		262.00	262.00
Eldorado							383.58		383.58	383.58
Fresno	$43,178.00	$235,014.19	$278,192.19		91,979.46	91,979.46	51,246.37	43,178.00	378,240.02	421,418.02
Glenn					44,044.96	44,044.96	29,137.48		73,182.44	73,182.44
Humboldt							1,115.88		1,115.88	1,115.88
Imperial	6,120.67	8,572.24	14,692.91		222.66	222.66	46,542.33	6,120.67	55,337.23	61,457.90
Kern	15,248.00	162,283.94	177,531.94		23,399.91	23,399.91	29,265.28	15,248.00	214,949.13	230,197.13
Kings	28,453.00	66,997.24	95,450.24		321,746.77	321,746.77	18,885.05	28,453.00	407,629.06	436,082.06
Lake					277.48	277.48	2,450.33		2,727.81	2,727.81
Lassen				7,294.00	10,756.84	18,050.84	3,465.52	7,294.00	14,222.36	21,516.36
Los Angeles					11,040.44	11,040.44	62,486.32		73,526.76	73,526.76
Madera	21,091.00	98,577.28	119,668.28		66,449.71	66,449.71	19,923.06	21,091.00	184,950.05	206,041.05
Marin					215.93	215.93	4,333.07		4,549.00	4,549.00
Mariposa							5,090.50		5,090.50	5,090.50
Mendocino					2,811.77	2,811.77	7,859.09		10,670.86	10,670.86
Merced	6,130.00	48,759.64	54,889.64		7,451.89	7,451.89	29,126.50	6,130.00	85,338.03	91,468.03
Modoc				403.60	6,311.61	6,715.21	5,663.70	403.60	11,975.31	12,378.91
Monterey					55,337.18	55,337.18	30,229.25		85,566.43	85,566.43
Napa					4,796.93	4,796.93	5,427.49		10,224.42	10,224.42
Nevada							2,122.74		2,122.74	2,122.74
Orange					261.32	261.32	7,023.20		7,284.52	7,284.52
Placer				3,923.80	4,913.13	8,836.93	7,435.74	3,923.80	12,348.87	16,272.67
Plumas				658.00	1,427.28	2,085.28	1,585.53	658.00	3,012.81	3,670.81
Riverside	11,696.00	14,594.63	26,290.63		23,357.63	23,357.63	14,136.95	11,696.00	52,089.21	63,785.21
Sacramento					89,019.37	89,019.37	23,542.53		112,561.90	112,561.90
San Benito					5,594.33	5,594.33	3,732.31		9,326.64	9,326.64
San Bernardino					3,333.28	3,333.28	69,801.36		73,134.64	73,134.64
San Diego					1,204.01	1,204.01	10,422.26		11,626.27	11,626.27
San Francisco							508.86		508.86	508.86
San Joaquin					69,893.32	69,893.32	33,729.28		103,622.60	103,622.60
San Luis Obispo					122,066.24	122,066.24	28,082.61		150,148.85	150,148.85
San Mateo							50,794.87		50,794.87	50,794.87

Santa Barbara					9,019.12	9,019.12	8,211.99		17,231.11	17,231.11
Santa Clara							6,001.41		6,001.41	6,001.41
Santa Cruz							2,852.71		2,852.71	2,852.71
Shasta				8,755.40	12,885.06	21,640.46	36,983.97	8,755.40	49,869.03	58,624.43
Sierra							429.53		429.53	429.53
Siskiyou					92,604.66	92,604.66	26,362.85		118,967.51	118,967.51
Solano					32,849.12	32,849.12	3,757.44		36,606.56	36,606.56
Sonoma					1,168.28	1,168.28	9,571.53		10,739.81	10,739.81
Stanislaus	1,040.00	1,297.74	2,337.74		29,811.22	29,811.22	21,098.62	1,040.00	52,207.58	53,247.58
Sutter					98,278.35	98,278.35	32,300.76		130,579.11	130,579.11
Tehama				5,237.40	11,132.19	16,369.59	30,823.56	5,237.40	41,955.75	47,193.15
Trinity					445.86	445.86	946.98		1,392.84	1,392.84
Tulare	27,825.00	199,708.90	227,533.90		75,110.10	75,110.10	46,473.01	27,825.00	321,292.01	349,117.01
Tuolumne					1,684.26	1,684.26	2,963.53		4,647.79	4,647.79
Ventura					989.80	989.80	5,647.09		6,636.89	6,636.89
Yolo				26,834.80	31,383.70	58,218.50	27,844.70	26,834.80	59,228.40	86,063.20
Yuba				2,383.20	9,426.49	11,809.69	8,474.74	2,383.20	17,901.23	20,284.43
Total	160,781.67	835,805.80	996,587.47	82,571.80	1,468,608.04	1,551,179.84	989,894.13	243,353.47	3,294,307.97	3,537,661.44

COLORADO

County	Wheat			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Adams	$55,252.20	$86,654.32	$141,906.52	$44,361.16	$55,252.20	$131,015.48	$186,267.68
Alamosa	1,909.20	942.65	2,851.85	8,079.64	1,909.20	9,022.29	10,931.49
Arapahoe		110,367.70	110,367.70	21,152.57		131,520.27	131,520.27
Archuleta		577.30	577.30			577.30	577.30
Baca		406,028.89	406,028.89	48,863.65		454,892.54	454,892.54
Bent	3,957.80	8,527.98	12,485.78	25,551.91	3,957.80	34,079.89	38,037.69
Boulder		52,778.58	52,778.58	7,673.17		60,451.75	60,451.75
Chaffee		2,283.84	2,283.84	5,079.91		7,363.75	7,363.75
Cheyenne	6,638.00	14,182.34	20,820.34	32,794.21	6,638.00	46,976.55	53,614.55
Conejos	8,437.60	2,911.55	11,349.15	14,485.30	8,437.60	17,396.85	25,834.45
Costilla		2,754.20	2,754.20	6,800.64		9,554.84	9,554.84
Crowley	82.40	389.53	471.93	10,794.74	82.40	11,184.27	11,266.67
Custer		678.90	678.90			678.90	678.90
Delta	4,010.80	5,468.64	9,479.44	7,694.00	4,010.80	13,162.64	17,173.44
Dolores	1,609.80	1,000.01	2,609.81	164.00	1,609.80	1,164.01	2,773.81
Douglas	5,854.40	8,047.79	13,902.19	9,495.65	5,854.40	17,543.44	23,397.84
Eagle		442.54	442.54	622.38		1,064.92	1,064.92
Elbert		51,463.91	51,463.91	31,510.47		82,974.38	82,974.38
El Paso		3,373.36	3,373.36	22,595.45		25,968.81	25,968.81
Fremont		572.34	572.34	4,199.75		4,772.09	4,772.09
Garfield		5,785.54	5,785.54	10,993.30		16,778.84	16,778.84

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

COLORADO—Continued

County	Wheat			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Gunnison				$48.00		$48.00	$48.00
Huerfano		$6,213.10	$6,213.10	2,362.03		8,575.13	8,575.13
Jefferson	$14,018.40	25,231.59	39,249.99	5,858.39	$14,018.40	31,089.98	45,108.38
Kiowa		13,490.91	13,490.91	25,992.28		39,483.19	39,483.19
Kit Carson		129,316.27	129,316.27	96,332.68		225,648.95	225,648.95
La Plata		7,679.10	7,679.10	3,786.69		11,465.79	11,465.79
Larimer		99,478.73	99,478.73	12,484.75		111,963.48	111,963.48
Las Animas	5,087.40	6,615.31	11,702.71	15,331.31	5,087.40	21,946.62	27,034.02
Lincoln	20,180.80	65,869.67	86,050.47	43,808.91	20,180.80	109,678.58	129,859.38
Logan		283,682.52	283,682.52	67,444.64		351,127.16	351,127.16
Mesa	5,805.20	7,304.19	13,109.39	11,828.17	5,805.20	19,132.36	24,937.56
Moffat	11,756.00	15,136.68	26,892.68	2,506.81	11,756.00	17,643.49	29,399.49
Montezuma		13,728.66	13,728.66	5,328.88		19,057.54	19,057.54
Montrose		20,666.41	20,666.41	11,090.26		31,756.67	31,756.67
Morgan	32,860.60	49,776.99	82,637.59	79,356.67	32,860.60	129,133.66	161,994.26
Otero	1,104.20	951.73	2,055.93	22,450.60	1,104.20	23,402.33	24,506.53
Ouray		1,203.05	1,203.05	298.00		1,501.05	1,501.05
Phillips		258,457.69	258,457.69	77,523.94		335,981.63	335,981.63
Pitkin		336.55	336.55	776.00		1,112.55	1,112.55
Prowers		77,002.82	77,002.82	52,917.75		129,920.57	129,920.57
Pueblo	7,390.00	4,898.78	12,288.78	11,520.75	7,390.00	16,419.53	23,809.53
Rio Blanco	3,886.80	1,105.97	4,992.77	806.49	3,886.80	1,912.46	5,799.26
Rio Grande		3,255.39	3,255.39	14,715.58		17,970.97	17,970.97
Routt	11,052.80	4,838.83	15,891.63	2,979.06	11,052.80	7,817.89	18,870.69
Saguache	1,310.00	2,177.32	3,487.32	7,011.30	1,310.00	9,188.62	10,498.62
San Miguel		1,262.89	1,262.89	400.00		1,662.89	1,662.89
Sedgwick	65,214.00	114,221.15	179,435.15	41,142.41	65,214.00	155,363.56	220,577.56
Washington		132,344.78	132,344.78	98,326.08		230,670.86	230,670.86
Weld		469,312.15	469,312.15	65,860.76		535,172.91	535,172.91
Yuma		237,879.56	237,879.56	158,489.12		396,368.68	396,368.68
Total	267,418.40	2,818,670.70	3,086,089.10	1,251,690.21	267,418.40	4,070,360.91	4,337,779.31

CONNECTICUT

County	Tobacco			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Fairfield	$851.20	$5,046.52	$5,897.72	$2,011.75	$851.20	$7,058.27	$7,909.47
Hartford	145,059.04	558,304.00	703,363.04	11,635.10	145,059.04	569,939.10	714,998.14
Litchfield	2,053.50	32,268.53	34,322.03	1,494.00	2,053.50	33,762.53	35,816.03
Middlesex	4,345.50	8,257.38	12,602.88		4,345.50	8,257.38	12,602.88
New Haven	66.40		66.40	3,011.00	66.40	3,011.00	3,077.40
New London				2,222.00		2,222.00	2,222.00
Tolland	17,382.35	48,715.67	66,098.02	1,452.50	17,382.35	50,168.17	67,550.52
Windham				458.00		458.00	458.00
Total	169,757.99	652,592.10	822,350.09	22,284.35	169,757.99	674,876.45	844,634.44

DELAWARE

County	Wheat			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Kent	$27,856.20	$31,608.14	$59,464.34	$6,424.63	$27,856.20	$38,032.77	$65,888.97
New Castle	38,575.20	53,749.69	92,324.89	2,958.08	38,575.20	56,707.77	95,282.97
Sussex		3,270.24	3,270.24	9,541.58		12,811.82	12,811.82
Total	66,431.40	88,628.07	155,059.47	18,924.29	66,431.40	107,552.36	173,983.76

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

FLORIDA

County	Cotton			Tobacco			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Alachua	$3,244.50	$1,387.10	$4,631.60		$24,579.38	$24,579.38	$13,804.13	$3,244.50	$39,770.61	$43,015.11
Baker		57.83	57.83		541.34	541.34	599.59		1,198.76	1,198.76
Bay		90.00	90.00						90.00	90.00
Bradford					1,702.28	1,702.28	3,027.95		4,730.23	4,730.23
Calhoun	2,074.00	2,595.15	4,669.15				1,839.18	2,074.00	4,434.33	6,508.33
Citrus							759.95		759.95	759.95
Clay							146.85		146.85	146.85
Columbia	6,419.50	7,412.16	13,831.66		8,213.71	8,213.71	14,358.30	6,419.50	29,984.17	36,403.67
Dixie							1,130.20		1,130.20	1,130.20
Escambia	13,844.22	10,630.12	24,474.34				973.80	13,844.22	11,603.92	25,448.14
Gadsden	2,389.50	977.11	3,366.61	$51,248.25	46,334.59	97,582.84	3,153.25	53,637.75	50,464.95	104,102.70
Gilchrist	531.00	234.86	765.86				5,567.86	531.00	5,802.72	6,333.72
Hamilton	7,366.00	12,620.79	19,986.79		34,730.13	34,730.13	1,253.26	7,366.00	48,604.18	55,970.18
Hernando							133.50		133.50	133.50
Holmes	19,587.03	21,663.68	41,250.71		172.15	172.15	1,829.58	19,587.03	23,665.41	43,252.44
Jackson	40,455.75	47,987.43	88,443.18		1,530.69	1,530.69	11,375.00	40,455.75	60,893.12	101,348.87
Jefferson	8,619.50	6,109.93	14,729.43		831.58	831.58	8,891.14	8,619.50	15,832.65	24,452.15
Lafayette	5,320.00	2,060.93	7,380.93		6,955.89	6,955.89	3,110.70	5,320.00	12,127.52	17,447.52
Leon	14,829.25	11,686.37	26,515.62	231.60	530.26	761.86	2,283.80	15,060.85	14,500.43	29,561.28
Levy	3,029.50	670.33	3,699.83		148.05	148.05	17,949.18	3,029.50	18,767.56	21,797.06
Madison	13,500.11	17,287.71	30,787.82	11,626.20	23,742.21	35,368.41	4,149.40	25,126.31	45,179.32	70,305.63
Marion	260.00	52.00	312.00				10,354.56	260.00	10,406.56	10,666.56
Okaloosa	29,299.00	20,361.01	49,660.01				1,681.42	29,299.00	22,042.43	51,341.43
Orange							146.25		146.25	146.25
Polk							736.60		736.60	736.60
Putnam							717.10		717.10	717.10
St. Johns							2,308.45		2,308.45	2,308.45
Santa Rosa	52,197.50	33,119.64	85,317.14				272.65	52,197.50	33,392.29	85,589.79
Sumter							378.42		378.42	378.42
Suwannee	16,991.60	13,133.07	30,124.67		30,070.96	30,070.96	15,956.30	16,991.60	59,160.33	76,151.93
Taylor	782.75	412.92	1,195.67				492.55	782.75	905.47	1,688.22
Union	175.00	114.17	289.17		1,733.77	1,733.77	8,855.13	175.00	10,703.07	10,878.07
Wakulla	593.25	141.65	734.90				591.35	593.25	733.00	1,326.25
Walton	15,118.68	13,047.35	28,166.03				5,488.11	15,118.68	18,535.46	33,654.14
Washington	3,422.45	5,102.31	8,524.76				733.60	3,422.45	5,835.91	9,258.36
Total	260,050.09	228,955.62	489,005.71	63,106.05	181,816.99	244,923.04	145,049.11	323,156.14	555,821.72	878,977.86

GEORGIA

County	Cotton			Wheat, 1934	Tobacco			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Appling	$23,606.71	$28,265.62	$51,872.33			$47,731.08	$47,731.08		$23,606.71	$75,996.70	$99,603.41
Atkinson	7,092.00	8,551.71	15,643.71			27,343.40	27,343.40		7,092.00	35,895.11	42,987.11
Bacon	12,070.70	22,825.48	34,896.18			46,980.72	46,980.72		12,070.70	69,806.20	81,876.90
Baker	27,959.03	23,471.39	51,430.42						27,959.03	23,471.39	51,430.42
Baldwin	23,911.25	34,191.01	58,102.26						23,911.25	34,191.01	58,102.26
Banks	38,922.50	45,716.96	84,639.46						38,922.50	45,716.96	84.639.46
Barrow	48,806.13	61,899.52	110,705.65						48,806.13	61,899.52	110,705.65
Bartow	113,406.25	158,603.50	272,009.75						113,406.25	158,603.50	272,009.75
Ben Hill	41,424.50	42,025.76	83,450.26			7,558.43	7,558.43		41,424.50	49,584.19	91,008.69
Berrien	24,379.75	28,063.60	52,443.35			159,671.11	159,671.11		24,379.75	187,734.71	212,114.46
Bibb	13,554.00	12,859.06	26,413.06					$576.12	13,554.00	13,435.18	26,989.18
Bleckley	62,251.50	39,280.20	101,531.70						62,251.50	39,280.20	101,531.70
Brantley	160.00	238.47	398.47			19,450.33	19,450.33		160.00	19,688.80	19,848.80
Brooks	32,419.44	55,198.31	87,617.75			26,736.83	26,736.83	3,978.52	32,419.44	85,913.66	118,333.10
Bryan	794.00	2,721.03	3,515.03			465.54	465.54	647.27	794.00	3,833.84	4,627.84
Bulloch	115,488.25	135,213.97	250,702.22			44,747.49	44,747.49	5,569.42	115,488.25	185,530.88	301,019.13
Burke	257,352.75	234,121.57	491,474.32			75.45	75.45		257,352.75	234,197.02	491,549.77
Butts	36,664.00	45,083.33	81,747.33						36,664.00	45,083.33	81,747.33
Calhoun	28,145.30	51,005.45	79,150.75					257.32	28,145.30	51,262.77	79,408.07
Candler	45,179.75	34,709.34	79,889.09			29,557.61	29,557.61	88.82	45,179.75	64,355.77	109,535.52
Carroll	150,855.34	210,759.82	361,615.16						150,855.34	210,759.82	361,615.16
Catoosa	12,551.67	15,773.53	28,325.20					368.22	12,551.67	16,141.75	28,693.42
Charlton	33.00		33.00			2,069.13	2,069.13		33.00	2,069.13	2,102.13
Chatham	276.00		276.00			17.50	17.50	2,426.62	276.00	2,444.12	2,720.12
Chattahoochee	11,101.00	11,543.38	22,644.38					275.32	11,101.00	11,818.70	22,919.70
Chattooga	42,130.75	62,745.75	104,876.50						42,130.75	62,745.75	104,876.50
Cherokee	43,286.75	60,124.34	103,411.09						43,286.75	60,124.34	103,411.09
Clarke	31,157.20	45,224.53	76,381.73						31,157.20	45,224.53	76,381.73
Clay	23,696.00	37,548.25	61,244.25					580.92	23,696.00	38,129.17	61,825.17
Clayton	36,996.75	26,265.55	63,262.30						36,996.75	26,265.55	63,262.30
Clinch		578.33	578.33			2,663.41	2,663.41			3,241.74	3,241.74
Cobb	81,186.72	107,959.47	189,146.19						81,186.72	107,959.47	189,146.19
Coffee	58,071.72	40,755.17	98,826.89			126,241.41	126,241.41	236.82	58,071.72	167,233.40	225,305.12
Colquitt	114,951.00	89,120.78	204,071.78			124,169.08	124,169.08	1,356.02	114,951.00	214,645.88	329,596.88
Columbia	54,007.17	43,633.10	97,640.27						54,007.17	43.633.10	97.640.27
Cook	22,425.30	26,966.18	49,391.48			81,737.81	81,737.81	1,313.87	22,425.30	110,017.86	132,443.16
Coweta	99,020.75	89,032.35	188,053.10						99,020.75	89,032.35	188,053.10
Crawford	19,847.00	11,773.83	31,620.83	$425.34					19,847.00	12,199.17	32,046.17
Crisp	55,628.75	83,762.17	139,390.92			65.23	65.23		55,628.75	83,827.40	139,456.15
Dade	2,769.75	4,082.26	6,852.01					460.32	2,769.75	4,542.58	7,312.33
Dawson	4,691.00	4,996.58	9,687.58						4,691.00	4,996.58	9,687.58
Decatur	34,343.50	29,137.08	63,480.58		$18,960.60	5,115.70	24,076.30	56.10	53,304.10	34,308.88	87,612.98
De Kalb	30,412.54	24,237.45	54,649.99						30,412.54	24,237.45	54,649.99

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

GEORGIA—Contihued

County	Cotton 1933	Cotton 1934	Cotton Total	Wheat, 1934	Tobacco 1933	Tobacco 1934	Tobacco Total	Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities 1933	All commodities 1934	All commodities Total
Dodge	$135,004.28	$140,673.50	$275,677.78						$135,004.28	$140,673.50	$275,677.78
Dooly	131,372.50	124,247.82	255,620.32						131,372.50	124,247.82	255,620.32
Dougherty	6,130.10	9,068.77	15,198.87			$163.69	$163.69		6,130.10	9,232.46	15,362.56
Douglas	34,285.63	38,233.86	72,519.49						34,285.63	38,233.86	72,519.49
Early	78,076.01	105,653.34	183,729.35					$1,628.82	78,076.01	107,282.16	185,358.17
Echols		833.37	833.37			4,546.31	4,546.31			5,379.68	5,379.68
Effingham	4,218.50	6,019.57	10,238.07			572.06	572.06	77.82	4,218.50	6,669.45	10,887.95
Elbert	66,204.43	95,364.96	161,569.39					28.32	66,204.43	95,393.28	161,597.71
Emanuel	149,237.75	165,226.09	314,463.84			12,114.84	12,114.84	7,055.82	149,237.75	184,396.75	333,634.50
Evans	20,293.50	20,590.39	40,883.89			8,196.46	8,196.46	394.72	20,293.50	29,181.57	49,475.07
Fayette	68,778.00	49,129.83	117,907.83						68,778.00	49,129.83	117,907.83
Floyd	100,666.17	98,218.99	198,885.16						100,666.17	98,218.99	198,885.16
Forsyth	56,243.61	79,502.20	135,745.81						56,243.61	79,502.20	135,745.81
Franklin	93,766.92	126,379.49	220,146.41						93,766.92	126,379.49	220,146.41
Fulton	53,563.35	77,803.35	131,366.70						53,563.35	77,803.35	131,366.70
Gilmer	1,448.00	756.15	2,204.15						1,448.00	756.15	2,204.15
Glascock	34,822.92	40,655.08	75,478.00						34,822.92	40,655.08	75,478.00
Gordon	75,034.87	106,661.28	181,696.15					138.25	75,034.87	106,799.53	181,834.40
Grady	23,516.03	19,795.36	43,311.39		$2,430.00	12,450.91	14,880.91		25,946.03	32,246.27	58,192.30
Greene	41,632.50	46,265.28	87,897.78						41,632.50	46,265.28	87,897.78
Gwinnett	93,315.75	140,677.04	233,992.79						93,315.75	140,677.04	233,992.79
Habersham	8,961.00	10,277.87	19,238.87					184.47	8,961.00	10,462.34	19,423.34
Hall	59,618.50	74,925.88	134,544.38						59,618.50	74,925.88	134,544.38
Hancock	68,111.50	51,677.74	119,789.24						68,111.50	51,677.74	119,789.24
Haralson	46,382.05	58,470.04	104,852.09						46,382.05	58,470.04	104,852.09
Harris	49,003.54	32,398.52	81,402.06						49,003.54	32,398.52	81,402.06
Hart	108,857.75	142,858.72	251,716.47						108,857.75	142,858.72	251,716.47
Heard	65,519.75	60,741.64	126,261.39						65,519.75	60,741.64	126,261.39
Henry	97,723.50	128,163.39	225,886.89						97,723.50	128,163.39	225,886.89
Houston	35,152.75	39,060.69	74,213.44	$1,193.33		71.75	71.75	1,479.42	35,152.75	41,805.19	76,957.94
Irwin	101,657.75	55,072.15	156,729.90			37,792.45	37,792.45		101,657.75	92,864.60	194,522.35
Jackson	113,856.45	119,580.01	233,436.46						113,856.45	119,580.01	233,436.46
Jasper	24,664.71	23,791.03	48,455.74						24,664.71	23,791.03	48,455.74
Jeff Davis	12,547.50	9,702.71	22,250.21			41,603.70	41,603.70		12,547.50	51,306.41	63,853.91
Jefferson	162,424.72	94,761.20	257,185.92			687.75	687.75		162,424.72	95,448.95	257,873.67
Jenkins	96,184.12	94,911.61	191,095.73			313.25	313.25	28.32	96,184.12	95,253.18	191,437.30
Johnson	108,425.50	87,898.26	196,323.76			338.94	338.94		108,425.50	88,237.20	196,662.70
Jones	18,705.00	10,564.63	29,269.63						18,705.00	10,564.63	29,269.63

Lamar	31, 896. 00	36, 439. 77	68, 335. 77						31, 896. 00	36, 439. 77	68, 335. 77
Lanier	3, 068. 44	4, 834. 48	7, 902. 92			43, 916. 85	43, 916. 85	28. 32	3, 068. 44	48, 779. 65	51, 848. 09
Laurens	204, 032. 55	154, 322. 47	358, 355. 02			1, 028. 45	1, 028. 45		204, 032. 55	155, 350. 92	359, 383. 47
Lee	7, 848. 00	16, 656. 65	24, 504. 65					652. 57	7, 848. 00	17, 309. 22	25, 157. 22
Liberty	1, 462. 50	2, 547. 45	4, 009. 95			1, 907. 79	1, 907. 79	1, 918. 67	1, 462. 50	6, 373. 91	7, 836. 41
Lincoln	38, 767. 00	35, 070. 75	73, 837. 75						38, 767. 00	35, 070. 75	73, 837. 75
Long	5, 193. 50	2, 438. 20	7, 631. 70			2, 435. 08	2, 435. 08		5, 193. 50	4, 873. 28	10, 066. 78
Lowndes	26, 034. 23	36, 131. 46	62, 165. 69			111, 692. 49	111, 692. 49	5, 003. 52	26, 034. 23	152, 827. 47	178, 861. 70
Lumpkin	2, 849. 25	2, 422. 13	5, 271. 38						2, 849. 25	2, 422. 13	5, 271. 38
McDuffie	54, 876. 35	67, 109. 41	121, 985. 76						54, 876. 35	67, 109. 41	121, 985. 76
Macon	84, 587. 25	105, 300. 30	189, 887. 55	3, 017. 61					84, 587. 25	108, 317. 91	192, 905. 16
Madison	110, 409. 08	98, 458. 95	208, 868. 03	9. 20					110, 409. 08	98, 468. 15	208, 877. 23
Marion	22, 614. 00	29, 106. 81	51, 720. 81					73. 82	22, 614. 00	29, 180. 63	51, 794. 63
Meriwether	110, 343. 42	95, 243. 94	205, 587. 36						110, 343. 42	95, 243. 94	205, 587. 36
Miller	40, 753. 50	33, 060. 97	73, 814. 47						40, 753. 50	33, 060. 97	73, 814. 47
Mitchell	119, 932. 38	106, 708. 21	226, 640. 59			24, 270. 12	24, 270. 12	9, 738. 77	119, 932. 38	140, 717. 10	260, 649. 48
Monroe	28, 122. 50	18, 384. 11	46, 506. 61						28, 122. 50	18, 384. 11	46, 506. 61
Montgomery	56, 470. 64	38, 998. 39	95, 469. 03			10, 170. 07	10, 170. 07		56, 470. 64	49, 168. 46	105, 639. 10
Morgan	85, 405. 66	80, 319. 85	165, 725. 51						85, 405. 66	80, 319. 85	165, 725. 51
Murray	34, 561. 00	30, 901. 29	65, 462. 29					1, 644. 12	34, 561. 00	32, 545. 41	67, 106. 41
Muscogee	11, 233. 00	7, 821. 20	19, 054. 20						11, 233. 00	7, 821. 20	19, 054. 20
Newton	66, 443. 64	60, 503. 29	126, 946. 93						66, 443. 64	60, 503. 29	126, 946. 93
Oconee	47, 808. 00	54, 631. 67	102, 439. 67						47, 808. 00	54, 631. 67	102, 439. 67
Oglethorpe	67, 869. 25	67, 197. 72	135, 066. 97			45. 42	45. 42		67, 869. 25	67, 243. 14	135, 112. 39
Paulding	44, 963. 67	56, 154. 62	101, 118. 29						44, 963. 67	56, 154. 62	101, 118. 29
Peach	26, 934. 50	23, 019. 29	49, 953. 79	4, 370. 32					26, 934. 50	27, 389. 61	54, 324. 11
Pickens	17, 195. 50	12, 898. 45	30, 093. 95						17, 195. 50	12, 898. 45	30, 093. 95
Pierce	6, 627. 88	15, 540. 85	22, 168. 73			92, 446. 75	92, 446. 75		6, 627. 88	107, 987. 60	114, 615. 48
Pike	53, 509. 50	50, 359. 27	103, 868. 77						53, 509. 50	50, 359. 27	103, 868. 77
Polk	73, 093. 45	108, 065. 35	181, 158. 80						73, 093. 45	108, 065. 35	181, 158. 80
Pulaski	58, 511. 50	46, 998. 51	105, 510. 01						58, 511. 50	46, 998. 51	105, 510. 01
Putnam	13, 070. 75	17, 953. 03	31, 023. 78						13, 070. 75	17, 953. 03	31, 023. 78
Quitman	10, 518. 50	11, 275. 54	21, 794. 04					1, 055. 87	10, 518. 50	12, 331. 41	22, 849. 91
Randolph	55, 450. 00	71, 265. 36	126, 715. 36						55, 450. 00	71, 265. 36	126, 715. 36
Richmond	42, 103. 40	36, 628. 66	78, 732. 06			68. 25	68. 25	652. 82	42, 103. 40	37, 349. 73	79, 453. 13
Rockdale	32, 450. 75	25, 328. 84	57, 779. 59						32, 450. 75	25, 328. 84	57, 779. 59
Schley	23, 999. 50	28, 589. 28	52, 588. 78						23, 999. 50	28, 589. 28	52, 588. 78
Screven	140, 067. 75	148, 293. 21	288, 360. 96			1, 418. 52	1, 418. 52	1, 637. 42	140, 067. 75	151, 349. 15	291, 416. 90
Seminole	38, 866. 00	17, 105. 81	55, 971. 81						38, 866. 00	17, 105. 81	55, 971. 81
Spalding	50, 393. 00	39, 911. 58	90, 304. 58						50, 393. 00	39, 911. 58	90, 304. 58
Stephens	20, 706. 07	29, 648. 92	50, 354. 99						20, 706. 07	29, 648. 92	50, 354. 99
Stewart	30, 936. 50	27, 283. 24	58, 219. 74			107. 75	107. 75	1, 723. 92	30, 936. 50	29, 114. 91	60, 051. 41
Sumter	102, 825. 00	104, 123. 55	206, 948. 55					543. 82	102, 825. 00	104, 667. 37	207, 492. 37
Talbot	23, 090. 41	21, 020. 94	44, 111. 35					285. 32	23, 090. 41	21, 306. 26	44, 396. 67
Taliaferro	26, 764. 86	25, 733. 11	52, 497. 97						26, 764. 86	25, 733. 11	52, 497. 97
Tattnall	39, 334. 43	29, 759. 25	69, 093. 68			55, 590. 94	55, 590. 94	855. 77	39, 334. 43	86, 205. 96	125, 540. 39
Taylor	59, 312. 75	50, 943. 72	110, 256. 47						59, 312. 75	50, 943. 72	110, 256. 47
Telfair	63, 390. 00	53, 112. 03	116, 502. 03			1, 091. 51	1, 091. 51		63, 390. 00	54, 203. 54	117, 593. 54
Terrell	44, 462. 25	95, 339. 00	139, 801. 25			75. 00	75. 00	364. 32	44, 462. 25	95, 778. 32	140, 240. 57
Thomas	24, 100. 00	53, 231. 26	77, 331. 26			22, 711. 62	22, 711. 62	3, 731. 52	24, 100. 00	79, 674. 40	103, 774. 40
Tift	48, 977. 00	65, 412. 31	114, 389. 31			92, 082. 65	92, 082. 65	2, 856. 07	48, 977. 00	160, 351. 03	209, 328. 03
Toombs	54, 676. 95	73, 156. 85	127, 833. 80			26, 997. 84	26, 997. 84		54, 676. 95	100, 154. 69	154, 831. 64
Treutlen	57, 389. 75	39, 298. 18	96, 687. 93			8, 991. 39	8, 991. 39		57, 389. 75	48, 289. 57	105, 679. 32

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

GEORGIA—Continued

County	Cotton			Wheat, 1934	Tobacco			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Troup	$61, 973. 00	$47, 237. 92	$109, 210. 92						$61, 973. 00	$47, 237. 92	$109, 210. 92
Turner	39, 238. 75	40, 165. 70	79, 404. 45			$354. 75	$354. 75		39, 238. 75	40, 520. 45	79, 759. 20
Twiggs	30, 828. 14	15, 580. 51	46, 408. 65						30, 828. 14	15, 580. 51	46, 408. 65
Upson	17, 912. 00	19, 629. 59	37, 541. 59						17, 912. 00	19, 629. 59	37, 541. 59
Walker	35, 413. 00	44, 376. 52	79, 789. 52					$98. 32	35, 413. 00	44, 474. 84	79, 887. 84
Walton	143, 325. 10	190, 905. 54	334, 230. 64						143, 325. 10	190, 905. 54	334, 230. 64
Ware	947. 36	5, 682. 39	6, 629. 75			29, 746. 11	29, 746. 11		947. 36	35, 428. 50	36, 375. 86
Warren	90, 604. 00	94, 151. 25	184, 755. 25						90, 604. 00	94, 151. 25	184, 755. 25
Washington	167, 541. 00	90, 662. 57	258, 203. 57						167, 541. 00	90, 662. 57	258, 203. 57
Wayne	18, 602. 25	23, 400. 53	42, 002. 78			20, 427. 53	20, 427. 53	4, 283. 82	18, 602. 25	48, 111. 88	66, 714. 13
Webster	12, 269. 00	12, 698. 14	24, 967. 14					5, 442. 72	12, 269. 00	18, 140. 86	30, 409. 86
Wheeler	64, 386. 50	50, 181. 36	114, 567. 86			6, 044. 29	6, 044. 29		64, 386. 50	56, 225. 65	120, 612. 15
White	5, 642. 19	7, 252. 26	12, 894. 45						5, 642. 19	7, 252. 26	12, 894. 45
Whitfield	39, 132. 41	33, 525. 58	72, 657. 99						39, 132. 41	33, 525. 58	72, 657. 99
Wilcox	112, 553. 81	85, 536. 35	198, 090. 16			684. 61	684. 61	126. 60	112, 553. 81	86, 347. 56	198, 901. 37
Wilkes	87, 887. 50	82, 464. 45	170, 351. 95						87, 887. 50	82, 464. 45	170, 351. 95
Wilkinson	38, 257. 50	20, 354. 86	58, 612. 36					3, 797. 38	38, 257. 50	24, 152. 24	62, 409. 74
Worth	63, 579. 62	78, 484. 25	142, 063. 87			33, 198. 93	33, 198. 93		63, 579. 62	111, 683. 18	175, 262. 80
Total	7, 904, 830. 27	8, 181, 026. 24	16,085,856.51	$9, 015. 80	$21, 390. 60	1, 458, 754. 08	1, 480, 144. 68	75, 723. 12	7, 926, 220. 87	9, 724, 519. 24	17, 650, 740. 11

IDAHO

County	Wheat			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Ada		$66, 154. 09	$66, 154. 09	$30, 489. 40		$96, 643. 49	$96, 643. 49
Adams		3, 772. 78	3, 772. 78	4, 442. 26		8, 215. 04	8, 215. 04
Bannock		290, 018. 02	290, 018. 02	16, 514. 62		306, 532. 64	306, 532. 64
Bear Lake		69, 270. 77	69, 270. 77	4, 679. 97		73, 950. 74	73, 950. 74
Benewah		109, 207. 64	109, 207. 64	4, 992. 50		114, 200. 14	114, 200. 14
Bingham		37, 408. 42	37, 408. 42	19, 882. 70		57, 291. 12	57, 291. 12
Blaine		12, 028. 94	12, 028. 94	7, 967. 85		19, 996. 79	19, 996. 79

Boise		5, 529. 96	5, 529. 96	2, 254. 75		7, 784. 71	7, 784. 71
Bonner		3, 238. 44	3, 238. 44	2, 032. 60		5, 271. 04	5, 271. 04
Bonneville		243, 538. 35	243, 538. 35	28, 440. 19		271, 978. 54	271, 978. 54
Boundary		132, 390. 87	132, 390. 87	4, 615. 90		137, 006. 77	137, 006. 77
Butte	$4, 262. 00	5, 901. 51	10, 163. 51	5, 950. 65	$4, 262. 00	11, 852. 16	16, 114. 16
Camas		68, 944. 09	68, 944. 09	1, 318. 00		70, 262. 09	70, 262. 09
Canyon		74, 821. 39	74, 821. 39	67, 371. 75		142, 193. 14	142, 193. 14
Caribou		32, 109. 65	32, 109. 65	2, 226. 95		34, 336. 60	34, 336. 60
Cassia		123, 643. 76	123, 643. 76	20, 592. 06		144, 235. 82	144, 235. 82
Clark	684. 40	1, 709. 43	2, 393. 83	1, 629. 57	684. 40	3, 339. 00	4, 023. 40
Clearwater		21, 657. 14	21, 657. 14	2, 632. 60		24, 289. 74	24, 289. 74
Custer	531. 00	1, 408. 75	1, 939. 75	2, 456. 65	531. 00	3, 865. 40	4, 396. 40
Elmore		8, 366. 90	8, 366. 90	3, 417. 05		11, 783. 95	11, 783. 95
Franklin		137, 276. 01	137, 276. 01	10, 346. 00		147, 622. 01	147, 622. 01
Fremont		238, 393. 65	238, 393. 65	9, 278. 73		247, 672. 38	247, 672. 38
Gem		14, 293. 17	14, 293. 17	11, 327. 40		25, 620. 57	25, 620. 57
Gooding		10, 365. 47	10, 365. 47	18, 406. 25		28, 771. 72	28, 771. 72
Idaho		434, 865. 97	434, 865. 97	45, 753. 90		480, 619. 87	480, 619. 87
Jefferson		44, 477. 14	44, 477. 14	18, 949. 57		63, 426. 71	63, 426. 71
Jerome		98, 859. 00	98, 859. 00	21, 652. 71		120, 511. 71	120, 511. 71
Kootenai		95, 294. 41	95, 294. 41	4, 832. 31		100, 126. 72	100, 126. 72
Latah		374, 323. 65	374, 323. 65	25, 983. 84		400, 307. 49	400, 307. 49
Lemhi	1, 858. 20	5, 202. 71	7, 060. 91	4, 154. 41	1, 858. 20	9, 357. 12	11, 215. 32
Lewis		363, 515. 81	363, 515. 81	12, 398. 05		375, 913. 86	375, 913. 86
Lincoln	5, 045. 20	6, 486. 82	11, 532. 02	9, 582. 44	5, 045. 20	16, 069. 26	21, 114. 46
Madison		239, 171. 14	239, 171. 14	10, 504. 76		249, 675. 90	249, 675. 90
Minidoka		25, 821. 30	25, 821. 30	11, 569. 09		37, 390. 39	37, 390. 39
Nez Perce		498, 324. 48	498, 324. 48	27, 848. 65		526, 173. 13	526, 173. 13
Oneida		393, 339. 82	393, 339. 82	10, 332. 08		403, 671. 90	403, 671. 90
Owyhee		27, 828. 62	27, 828. 62	10, 644. 35		38, 472. 97	38, 472. 97
Payette		12, 186. 77	12, 186. 77	10, 737. 71		22, 924. 48	22, 924. 48
Power		303, 853. 26	303, 853. 26	3, 496. 68		307, 349. 94	307, 349. 94
Teton		72, 171. 10	72, 171. 10	4, 124. 85		76, 295. 95	76, 295. 95
Twin Falls		212, 738. 38	212, 738. 38	36, 433. 61		249, 171. 99	249, 171. 99
Valley		2, 182. 59	2, 182. 59	930. 27		3, 112. 86	3, 112. 86
Washington		40, 692. 22	40, 692. 22	15, 792. 32		56, 484. 54	56, 481. 54
Total	12, 380. 80	4, 962, 784. 39	4, 975, 165. 19	568, 988. 00	12, 380. 80	5, 531, 772. 39	5, 544, 153. 19

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

ILLINOIS

County	Wheat			Tobacco			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Adams	$27,247.60	$60,845.17	$88,092.77				$322,279.57	$27,247.60	$383,124.74	$410,372.34
Alexander	1,490.40	2,188.17	3,678.57				23,021.39	1,490.40	25,209.56	26,699.96
Bond	6,552.80	10,867.70	17,420.50				64,615.64	6,552.80	75,483.34	82,036.14
Boone	1,028.40	1,495.04	2,523.44	$183.55	$300.40	$483.95	76,367.11	1,211.95	78,162.55	79,374.50
Brown	3,234.80	7,420.27	10,655.07				128,439.75	3,234.80	135,860.02	139,094.82
Bureau	8,320.60	12,833.94	21,154.54				507,096.08	8,320.60	519,930.02	528,250.62
Calhoun		10,832.96	10,832.96				55,407.43		66,240.39	66,240.39
Carroll		1,988.31	1,988.31				210,326.81		212,315.12	212,315.12
Cass		126,572.23	126,572.23				201,940.86		328,513.09	328,513.09
Champaign	16,025.80	34,447.20	50,473.00				434,839.51	16,025.80	469,286.71	485,312.51
Christian	18,756.38	30,252.70	49,009.08				286,549.34	18,756.38	316,802.04	335,558.42
Clark	3,443.00	5,678.11	9,121.11				104,190.09	3,443.00	109,868.20	113,311.20
Clay		1,917.23	1,917.23				49,184.62		51,101.85	51,101.85
Clinton	32,301.64	38,500.55	70,802.19				44,547.40	32,301.64	83,047.95	115,349.59
Coles		42,365.64	42,365.64				214,897.47		257,263.11	257,263.11
Cook	2,181.60	4,226.64	6,408.24				41,951.87	2,181.60	46,178.51	48,360.11
Crawford		12,502.27	12,502.27				97,964.02		110,466.29	110,466.29
Cumberland		3,180.29	3,180.29				83,600.60		86,780.89	86,780.89
De Kalb	4,414.40	5,504.13	9,918.53				386,853.11	4,414.40	392,357.24	396,771.64
De Witt	3,435.60	3,718.44	7,154.04				191,920.18	3,435.60	195,638.62	199,074.22
Douglas		22,006.21	22,006.21				214,540.37		236,546.58	236,546.58
Du Page	3,315.14	2,670.40	5,985.54				57,852.96	3,315.14	60,523.36	63,838.50
Edgar	21,682.20	35,593.97	57,276.17				277,448.46	21,682.20	313,042.43	334,724.63
Edwards	5,678.19	10,254.58	15,932.77				44,991.99	5,678.19	55,246.57	60,924.76
Effingham		10,869.07	10,869.07				53,830.42		64,699.49	64,699.49
Fayette		7,753.06	7,753.06				160,635.30		168,388.36	168,388.36
Ford	1,244.80	4,016.81	5,261.61				200,867.35	1,244.80	204,884.16	206,128.96
Franklin	1,347.40	2,212.40	3,559.80				23,203.05	1,347.40	25,415.45	26,762.85
Fulton	29,090.60	46,894.21	75,984.81				406,290.20	29,090.60	453,184.41	482,275.01
Gallatin		30,082.64	30,082.64				67,813.27		97,895.91	97,895.91
Greene	19,430.60	38,731.11	58,161.71				245,025.71	19,430.60	283,756.82	303,187.42
Grundy	1,181.60	4,161.10	5,342.70				149,016.12	1,181.60	153,177.22	154,358.82
Hamilton	1,690.00	2,203.81	3,893.81				26,450.35	1,690.00	28,654.16	30,344.16
Hancock	6,022.00	11,560.29	17,582.29				470,500.11	6,022.00	482,060.40	488,082.40
Hardin							10,021.05		10,021.05	10,021.05
Henderson	3,812.80	10,625.41	14,438.21				255,988.76	3,812.80	266,614.17	270,426.97
Henry	6,230.60	12,386.21	18,616.81				538,379.96	6,230.60	550,766.17	556,996.77
Iroquois	5,347.40	9,984.47	15,331.87				422,464.76	5,347.40	432,449.23	437,796.63
Jackson	22,476.40	25,051.48	47,527.88				49,987.86	22,476.40	75,039.34	97,515.74

Jasper	1,506.00	1,970.41	3,476.41				80,962.48	1,506.00	82,932.89	84,438.89
Jefferson	1,428.40	2,332.03	3,760.43				36,775.69	1,428.40	39,107.72	40,536.12
Jersey		46,243.05	46,243.05				127,337.47		173,580.52	173,580.52
Jo Daviess	318.00	456.63	774.63		306.00	306.00	204,772.31	318.00	205,534.94	205,852.94
Johnson		265.82	265.82				31,818.01		32,083.83	32,083.83
Kane	4,006.20	3,500.87	7,507.07				120,770.25	4,006.20	124,271.12	128,277.32
Kankakee	12,122.00	18,809.11	30,931.11				173,426.28	12,122.00	192,235.39	204,357.39
Kendall	2,444.00	3,549.90	5,993.90				146,949.63	2,444.00	150,499.53	152,943.53
Knox	6,947.00	14,814.05	21,761.05				429,455.09	6,947.00	444,269.14	451,216.14
Lake	847.40	771.83	1,619.23				21,492.41	847.40	22,264.24	23,111.64
La Salle	9,184.40	15,912.14	25,126.54				499,970.56	9,184.40	515,912.70	525,097.10
Lawrence		29,025.22	29,025.22				65,608.14		94,633.36	94,633.36
Lee	9,300.00	13,840.69	23,140.69				313,472.00	9,300.00	327,312.69	336,612.69
Livingston	1,926.40	4,462.83	6,389.23				426,047.34	1,926.40	430,510.17	432,436.57
Logan		184,607.92	184,607.92				332,470.71		517,078.63	517,078.63
McDonough	12,804.20	27,619.74	40,423.94				331,013.87	12,804.20	358,633.61	371,437.81
McHenry	1,750.80	2,217.06	3,967.86				70,671.29	1,750.80	72,888.35	74,639.15
McLean	7,832.80	16,611.04	24,443.84				608,669.04	7,832.80	625,280.08	633,112.88
Macon	15,599.20	28,787.19	44,386.39				243,496.60	15,599.20	272,283.79	287,882.99
Macoupin		49,868.02	49,868.02				279,224.56		329,092.58	329,092.58
Madison	62,398.66	95,799.45	158,198.11				108,878.82	62,398.66	204,678.27	267,076.93
Marion		3,207.09	3,207.09				38,019.34		41,226.43	41,226.43
Marshall	3,539.04	6,689.01	10,228.05				173,975.15	3,539.04	180,664.16	184,203.20
Mason		190,257.34	190,257.34				131,906.51		322,163.85	322,163.85
Massac	638.00	1,089.24	1,727.24				49,695.85	638.00	50,785.09	51,423.09
Menard		94,421.98	94,421.98				150,497.29		244,919.27	244,919.27
Mercer	1,143.20	3,644.27	4,787.47				380,052.58	1,143.20	383,696.85	384,840.05
Monroe		174,417.05	174,417.05				53,399.77		227,816.82	227,816.82
Montgomery	12,532.40	21,194.35	33,726.75				180,867.02	12,532.40	202,061.37	214,593.77
Morgan		168,354.70	168,354.70				294,358.72		462,713.42	462,713.42
Moultrie		11,372.11	11,372.11				178,719.40		190,091.51	190,091.51
Ogle	2,000.20	2,395.55	4,395.75				319,850.81	2,000.20	322,246.36	324,246.56
Peoria	7,886.40	13,824.94	21,711.34				415,476.17	7,886.40	429,301.11	437,187.51
Perry	4,158.40	6,277.87	10,436.27				23,516.59	4,158.40	29,794.46	33,952.86
Piatt	21,632.60	29,019.45	50,652.05				200,178.31	21,632.60	229,197.76	250,830.36
Pike		89,007.84	89,007.84				336,278.48		425,286.32	425,286.32
Pope	226.00	705.52	931.52				13,521.51	226.00	14,227.03	14,453.03
Pulaski	1,095.80	1,223.21	2,319.01				27,796.19	1,095.80	29,019.40	30,115.20
Putnam	2,517.20	7,283.87	9,801.07				77,697.20	2,517.20	84,981.07	87,498.27
Randolph		148,336.01	148,336.01				55,814.53		204,150.54	204,150.54
Richland		5,817.52	5,817.52				54,474.50		60,292.02	60,292.02
Rock Island	1,800.00	3,243.12	5,043.12				202,621.51	1,800.00	205,864.63	207,664.63
St. Clair		227,285.57	227,285.57				74,860.39		302,145.96	302,145.96
Saline	5,483.80	6,924.63	12,408.43				42,191.00	5,483.80	49,115.63	54,599.43
Sangamon		164,693.49	164,693.49				395,620.07		560,313.56	560,313.56
Schuyler	21,124.20	30,506.42	51,630.62				162,124.10	21,124.20	192,630.52	213,754.72
Scott		81,967.32	81,967.32				124,737.37		206,704.69	206,704.69
Shelby		7,474.02	7,474.02				255,012.37		262,486.39	262,486.39
Stark	440.40	1,207.22	1,647.62				196,695.15	440.40	197,902.37	198,342.77
Stephenson	707.80	1,060.03	1,767.83				273,010.77	707.80	274,070.80	274,778.60
Tazewell	57,791.20	83,752.67	141,543.87				239,271.86	57,791.20	323,024.53	380,815.73
Union	6,579.40	9,179.91	15,759.31				27,381.24	6,579.40	36,561.15	43,140.55

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

ILLINOIS—Continued

County	Wheat			Tobacco			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Vermilion	$14, 454. 80	$32, 059. 51	$46, 514. 31				$374, 257. 45	$14, 454. 80	$406, 316. 96	$420, 771. 76
Wabash	12, 137. 64	18, 566. 16	30, 703. 80				61, 215. 79	12, 137. 64	79, 781. 95	91, 919. 59
Warren	986. 60	3, 396. 22	4, 382. 82				401, 923. 96	986. 60	405, 320. 18	406, 306. 78
Washington		90, 706. 87	90, 706. 87				35, 697. 29		126, 404. 16	126, 404. 16
Wayne	1, 141. 60	2, 409. 43	3, 551. 03				54, 062. 16	1, 141. 60	56, 471. 59	57, 613. 19
White	18, 531. 20	22, 936. 38	41, 467. 58				97, 764. 53	18, 531. 20	120, 700. 91	139, 232. 11
Whiteside	19, 305. 60	33, 040. 03	52, 345. 63				380, 825. 22	19, 305. 60	413, 865. 25	433, 170. 85
Will	17, 566. 00	31, 946. 68	49, 512. 68				179, 858. 27	17, 566. 00	211, 804. 95	229, 370. 95
Williamson	1, 746. 20	2, 237. 26	3, 983. 46				22, 093. 65	1, 746. 20	24, 330. 91	26, 077. 11
Winnebago	280. 40	466. 29	746. 69		$98. 90	$98. 90	187, 160. 08	280. 40	187, 725. 27	188, 005. 67
Woodford	4, 540. 00	7, 309. 48	11, 849. 48				256, 811. 67	4, 540. 00	264, 121. 15	268, 661. 15
Total	649, 384. 29	3, 106, 796. 85	3, 756, 181. 14	$183. 55	705. 30	888. 85	19, 055, 875. 27	649, 567. 84	22, 163, 377. 42	22, 812, 945. 26

INDIANA

County	Wheat			Tobacco			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Adams	$7, 332. 60	$10, 304. 36	$17, 636. 96				$128, 066. 78	$7, 332. 60	$138, 371. 14	$145, 703. 74
Allen	8, 802. 60	13, 215. 49	22, 018. 09				292, 489. 72	8, 802. 60	305, 705. 21	314, 507. 81
Bartholomew	27, 277. 60	49, 783. 06	77, 060. 66		$2, 930. 76	$2, 930. 76	156, 544. 40	27, 277. 60	209, 258. 22	236, 535. 82
Benton	3, 033. 20	6, 435. 05	9, 468. 25				276, 347. 75	3, 033. 20	282, 782. 80	285, 816. 00
Blackford		1, 623. 25	1, 623. 25				95, 806. 02		97, 429. 27	97, 429. 27
Boone	7, 449. 40	14, 153. 69	21, 603. 09				372, 080. 78	7, 449. 40	386, 234. 47	393, 683. 87
Brown		174. 53	174. 53		1, 436. 74	1, 436. 74	14, 291. 89		15, 903. 16	15, 903. 16
Carroll	13, 612. 80	23, 115. 57	36, 728. 37				222, 564. 95	13, 612. 80	245, 680. 52	259, 293. 32
Cass	11, 426. 00	21, 438. 87	32, 864. 87				311, 479. 10	11, 426. 00	332, 917. 97	344, 343. 97
Clark		25, 025. 41	25, 025. 41		8, 462. 31	8, 462. 31	61, 724. 05		95, 211. 77	95, 211. 77
Clay	5, 545. 40	8, 932. 58	14, 477. 98				74, 968. 62	5, 545. 40	83, 901. 20	89, 446. 60
Clinton	30, 439. 40	55, 235. 16	85, 674. 56				247, 786. 65	30, 439. 40	303, 021. 81	333, 461. 21
Crawford		1, 677. 98	1, 677. 98				12, 573. 53		14, 251. 51	14, 251. 51
Daviess	11, 776. 20	16, 402. 10	28, 178. 30		14. 00	14. 00	103, 404. 61	11, 776. 20	119, 820. 71	131, 596. 91

Dearborn	2, 850. 40	4, 128. 22	6, 978. 62		5, 520. 06	5, 520. 06	17, 202. 53	2, 850. 40	26, 850. 81	29, 701. 21
Decatur	28, 959. 40	41, 399. 89	70, 359. 29		418. 76	418. 76	246, 358. 58	28, 959. 40	288, 177. 23	317, 136. 63
De Kalb	15, 968. 84	26, 668. 09	42, 636. 93				119, 480. 03	15, 968. 84	146, 148. 12	162, 116. 96
Delaware	6, 890. 00	13, 115. 51	20, 005. 51				227, 352. 84	6, 890. 00	240, 468. 35	247, 358. 35
Dubois	33, 327. 60	45, 304. 63	78, 632. 23				125, 147. 10	33, 327. 60	170, 451. 73	203, 779. 33
Elkhart	15, 537. 20	23, 843. 49	39, 380. 69				113, 002. 90	15, 537. 20	136, 846. 39	152, 383. 59
Fayette	19, 016. 40	27, 662. 81	46, 679. 21				154, 765. 47	19, 016. 40	182, 428, 28	201, 444. 68
Floyd		1, 608. 55	1, 608. 55		385. 00	385. 00	7, 337. 73		9, 331. 28	9, 331. 28
Fountain	14, 640. 40	32, 749. 47	47, 389. 87				163, 955. 28	14, 640. 40	196, 704. 75	211, 345. 15
Franklin	19, 526. 20	28, 213. 34	47, 739. 54		4, 576. 43	4, 576. 43	107, 674. 30	19, 526. 20	140, 464. 07	159, 990. 27
Fulton	6, 804. 00	10, 637. 09	17, 441. 09				242, 550. 96	6, 804. 00	253, 188. 05	259, 992. 05
Gibson	22, 866. 40	31, 087. 63	53, 954. 03				155, 371. 24	22, 866. 40	186, 458. 87	209, 325. 27
Grant	9, 755. 20	14, 177. 58	23, 932. 78		70. 00	70. 00	249, 540. 79	9, 755. 20	263, 788. 37	273, 543. 57
Greene	6, 955. 60	9, 826. 48	16, 782. 08		556. 00	556. 00	94, 597. 62	6, 955. 60	104, 980. 10	111, 935. 70
Hamilton	13, 539. 80	24, 860. 34	38, 400. 14				243, 815. 21	13, 539. 80	268, 675. 55	282, 215. 35
Hancock	9, 777. 60	15, 684. 97	25, 462. 57				161, 297. 61	9, 777. 60	176, 982. 58	186, 760. 18
Harrison	6, 669. 20	11, 824. 25	18, 493. 45		3, 215. 90	3, 215. 90	43, 606. 31	6, 669. 20	58, 646. 46	65, 315. 66
Hendricks	6, 740. 80	11, 457. 22	18, 198. 02		18. 00	18. 00	261, 564. 84	6, 740. 80	273, 040. 06	279, 780. 86
Henry	15, 344. 20	26, 260. 06	41, 604. 26				244, 531. 03	15, 344. 20	270, 791. 09	286, 135. 29
Howard		30, 530. 63	30, 530. 63				205, 728. 33		236, 258. 96	236, 258. 96
Huntington		18, 791. 34	18, 791. 34				160, 032. 48		178, 823. 82	178, 823. 82
Jackson		28, 788. 00	28, 788. 00		332. 02	332. 02	52, 885. 66		82. 005. 68	82, 005. 68
Jasper	5, 884. 00	22, 163. 01	28, 047. 01				157, 685. 68	5, 884. 00	179, 848. 69	185, 732. 69
Jay	4, 616. 80	9, 042. 24	13, 659. 04				191, 669. 15	4, 616. 80	200, 711. 39	205, 328. 19
Jefferson	5, 829. 70	8, 151. 72	13, 981. 42		13, 913. 97	13, 913. 97	19, 554. 75	5, 829. 70	41, 620. 44	47, 450. 14
Jennings	3, 629. 80	5, 116. 43	8, 746. 23		608. 02	608. 02	54, 175. 84	3, 629. 80	59, 900. 29	63, 530. 09
Johnson	18, 166. 40	42, 123. 37	60, 289. 77		134. 77	134. 77	166, 452. 42	18, 166. 40	208, 710. 56	226, 876. 96
Knox		121, 852. 90	121, 852. 90				253, 269. 53		375, 122. 43	375, 122. 43
Kosciusko	10, 697. 72	15, 729. 78	26, 427. 50				192, 347. 96	10, 697. 72	208, 077. 74	218, 775. 46
Lagrange	17, 811. 90	30, 580. 67	48, 392. 57				98, 396. 06	17, 811. 90	128, 976. 73	146, 788. 63
Lake	7, 292. 40	12, 388. 55	19, 680. 95				87, 387. 80	7, 292. 40	99, 776. 35	107, 068. 75
LaPorte	25, 543. 30	42, 492. 47	68, 035. 77				200, 896. 89	25, 543. 30	243, 389. 36	268, 932. 66
Lawrence	3, 732. 40	5, 368. 13	9, 100. 53		334. 03	334. 03	89, 351. 06	3, 732. 40	95, 053. 22	98, 785. 62
Madison	16, 030. 40	22, 582. 32	38, 612. 72				359, 491. 71	16, 030. 40	382, 074. 03	398, 104. 43
Marion		13, 879. 76	13, 879. 76				67, 953. 80		81, 833. 56	81, 833. 56
Marshall	13, 283. 06	19, 910. 20	33, 193. 26				240, 306. 27	13, 283. 06	260, 216. 47	273, 499. 53
Martin	2, 768. 60	4, 109. 24	6, 877. 84				44, 402. 62	2, 768. 60	48, 511. 86	51, 280. 46
Miami	16, 994. 50	29, 915. 30	46, 909. 80				186, 590. 80	16, 994. 50	216, 506. 10	233, 500. 60
Monroe		372. 45	372. 45		440. 74	440. 74	32, 970. 66		33, 783. 85	33, 783. 85
Montgomery	17, 537. 60	41, 602. 95	59, 140. 55				272, 333. 90	17, 537. 60	313, 936. 85	331, 474. 45
Morgan	6, 579. 40	12, 896. 03	19, 475. 43		60. 74	60. 74	133, 375. 87	6, 579. 40	146, 332. 64	152, 912. 04
Newton	4, 229. 80	4, 614. 20	8, 844. 00				126, 910. 64	4, 229. 80	131, 524. 84	135, 754. 64
Noble	10, 744. 40	18, 330. 50	29, 074. 90				135, 607. 59	10, 744. 40	153, 938. 09	164, 682. 49
Ohio	1, 190. 20	2, 276. 56	3, 466. 76		3, 942. 06	3, 942. 06	7, 869. 39	1, 190. 20	14, 088. 01	15, 278. 21
Orange	3, 752. 40	5, 043. 86	8, 796. 26		390. 68	390. 68	66, 976. 95	3, 752. 40	72, 411. 49	76, 163. 89
Owen	860. 00	1, 991. 62	2, 851. 62		140. 00	140. 00	35, 040. 05	860. 00	37, 171. 67	38, 031. 67
Parke	9, 748. 80	17, 202. 32	26, 951. 12				203, 681. 24	9, 748. 80	220, 883. 56	230, 632. 36
Perry	3, 753. 80	8, 290. 55	12, 044. 35				34, 826. 63	3, 753. 80	43, 117. 18	46, 870. 98
Pike	3, 472. 20	6, 026. 45	9, 498. 65				59, 969. 25	3, 472. 20	65, 995. 70	69, 467. 90
Porter		22, 136. 76	22, 136. 76				78, 520. 01		100, 656. 77	100, 656. 77
Posey	26, 461. 00	43, 686. 86	70, 147. 86				118, 243. 07	26, 461. 00	161, 929. 93	188, 390. 93
Pulaski		23, 508. 40	23, 508. 40				123, 030. 87		146, 539. 27	146, 539. 27

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

INDIANA—Continued

County	Wheat			Tobacco			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Putnam	$6, 894.80	$15, 247.93	$22, 142.73		$36.00	$36.00	$236, 502.17	$6, 894.80	$251, 786.10	$258, 680.90
Randolph	9, 599.50	18, 597.61	28, 197.11	$1, 324.70	2, 050.43	3, 375.13	250, 167.48	10, 924.20	270, 815.52	281, 739.72
Ripley	8, 695.40	15, 215.77	23, 911.17		904.03	904.03	46, 714.31	8, 695.40	62, 834.11	71, 529.51
Rush	44, 614.20	77, 172.14	121, 786.34		584.77	584.77	488, 894.63	44, 614.20	566, 651.54	611, 265.74
St. Joseph	18, 405.00	28, 946.92	47, 351.92				94, 571.44	18, 405.00	123, 518.36	141, 923.36
Scott	2, 427.40	3, 539.33	5, 966.73		456.50	456.50	29, 323.49	2, 427.40	33, 319.32	35, 746.72
Shelby	30, 765.70	49, 966.60	80, 732.30		44.77	44.77	275, 913.41	30, 765.70	325, 924.78	356, 690.48
Spencer	13, 758.80	18, 781.15	32, 539.95		1, 657.98	1, 657.98	46, 052.79	13, 758.80	66, 491.92	80, 250.72
Starke		14, 410.96	14, 410.96				79, 612.40		94, 023.36	94, 023.36
Steuben	9, 271.20	13, 598.50	22, 869.70				133, 972.64	9, 271.20	147, 571.14	156, 842.34
Sullivan	14, 254.20	26, 937.06	41, 191.26				177, 049.27	14, 254.20	203, 986.33	218, 240.53
Switzerland	2, 113.40	2, 710.60	4, 824.00		23, 241.95	23, 241.95	17, 396.51	2, 113.40	43, 349.06	45, 462.46
Tippecanoe	27, 132.00	47, 293.60	74, 425.60				301, 945.09	27, 132.00	349, 238.69	376, 370.69
Tipton	11, 853.60	12, 395.86	24, 249.46				294, 910.13	11, 853.60	307, 305.99	319, 159.59
Union	25, 421.60	37, 324.85	62, 746.45				119, 254.74	25, 421.60	156, 579.59	182, 001.19
Vanderburgh	15, 212.80	25, 578.81	40, 791.61				39, 964.03	15, 212.80	65, 542.84	80, 755.64
Vermillion	4, 671.40	7, 304.05	11.975.45				99, 487.34	4, 671.40	106, 791.39	111, 462.79
Vigo	12, 083.60	23, 262.63	35, 346.23				100, 164.96	12, 083.60	123, 427.59	135, 511.19
Wabash		33, 279.03	33, 279.03				185, 283.40		218, 562.43	218, 562.43
Warren	8, 622.40	13, 807.09	22, 429.49				219, 837.79	8, 622.40	233, 644.88	242, 267.28
Warrick	11, 251.80	20, 371.40	31, 623.20				53, 689.11	11, 251.80	74, 060.51	85, 312.31
Washington	3, 663.80	6, 855.06	10, 518.86		2, 136.69	2, 136.69	69, 360.33	3, 663.80	78, 352.08	82, 015.88
Wayne	34, 807.00	54, 770.02	89, 577.02	25.50	55.49	80.99	266, 822.08	34, 832.50	321, 647.59	356, 480.09
Wells		8, 913.78	8, 913.78				275, 788.74		284, 702.52	284, 702.52
White	8, 592.60	11, 728.46	20.321.06				207, 537.43	8, 592.60	219, 265.89	227, 858.49
Whitley	8, 795.80	12, 942.73	21, 738.53				106, 001.35	8, 795.80	118, 944.08	127, 739.88
Total	955, 383.02	1, 940, 474.23	2, 895, 857.25	1, 350.20	79, 069.60	80, 419.80	13, 823, 433.21	956, 733.22	15, 842, 977.04	16, 799, 710.26

IOWA

County	Wheat 1933	Wheat 1934	Wheat Total	Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities 1933	All commodities 1934	All commodities Total
Adair	$943.20	$1,798.22	$2,741.42	$373,829.54	$943.20	$375,627.76	$376,570.96
Adams	428.60	486.59	915.19	369,901.46	428.60	370,388.05	370,816.65
Allamakee	561.20	615.32	1,176.52	179,282.72	561.20	179,898.04	180,459.24
Appanoose		1,095.60	1,095.60	124,080.35		125,175.95	125,175.95
Audubon		260.40	260.40	505,418.27		505,678.67	505,678.67
Benton	456.20	1,227.17	1,683.37	432,515.08	456.20	433,742.25	434,198.45
Black Hawk		216.48	216.48	537,393.38		537,609.86	537,609.86
Boone		1,104.30	1,104.30	319,843.61		320,947.91	320,947.91
Bremer		177.00	177.00	215,499.95		215,676.95	215,676.95
Buchanan	215.60	238.98	454.58	439,751.47	215.60	439,990.45	440,206.05
Buena Vista		54.97	54.97	431,146.21		431,201.18	431,201.18
Butler		24.40	24.40	338,333.24		338,357.64	338,357.64
Calhoun		672.37	672.37	353,760.93		354,433.30	354,433.30
Carroll		452.40	452.40	421,415.49		421,867.89	421,867.89
Cass	3,177.20	4,344.56	7,521.76	613,472.81	3,177.20	617,817.37	620,994.57
Cedar		1,437.61	1,437.61	418,156.23		419,593.84	419,593.84
Cerro Gordo		123.44	123.44	311,338.46		311,461.90	311,461.90
Cherokee		54.98	54.98	438,634.55		438,689.53	438,689.53
Chickasaw		2.40	2.40	324,734.48		324,736.88	324,736.88
Clarke		233.63	233.63	175,263.62		175,497.25	175,497.25
Clay		42.80	42.80	347,448.28		347,491.08	347,491.08
Clayton	431.80	168.80	600.60	540,184.14	431.80	540,352.94	540,784.74
Clinton	1,593.20	2,583.36	4,176.56	440,270.34	1,593.20	442,853.70	444,446.90
Crawford	2,365.00	4,352.78	6,717.78	773,986.01	2,365.00	778,338.79	780,703.79
Dallas	6,764.80	11,641.76	18,406.56	399,212.66	6,764.80	410,854.42	417,619.22
Davis	414.00	813.84	1,227.84	153,848.13	414.00	154,661.97	155,075.97
Decatur		2,327.51	2,327.51	193,378.23		195,705.74	195,705.74
Delaware				431,944.94		431,944.94	431,944.94
Des Moines		14,927.33	14,927.33	274,044.50		288,971.83	288,971.83
Dickinson	38.20		38.20	207,852.91	38.20	207,852.91	207,891.11
Dubuque	271.00	352.77	623.77	416,248.59	271.00	416,601.36	416,872.36
Emmet	577.00	793.37	1,370.37	239,192.79	577.00	239,986.16	240,563.16
Fayette				452,970.53		452,970.53	452,970.53
Floyd		1,005.74	1,005.74	244,684.33		245,690.07	245,690.07
Franklin		479.65	479.65	495,370.36		495,850.01	495,850.01
Fremont		34,640.24	34,640.24	360,950.97		395,591.21	395,591.21
Greene		226.20	226.20	340,697.57		340,923.77	340,923.77
Grundy		84.29	84.29	447,456.80		447,541.09	447,541.09
Guthrie		939.40	939.40	334,821.75		335,761.15	335,761.15
Hamilton		347.60	347.60	614,333.98		614,681.58	614,681.58
Hancock		94.61	94.61	394,535.06		394,629.67	394,629.67
Hardin		113.00	113.00	535,346.99		535,459.99	535,459.99
Harrison	14,984.80	18,138.39	33,123.19	645,776.12	14,984.80	663,914.51	678,899.31

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

IOWA—Continued

County	Wheat			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Henry		$1,233.20	$1,233.20	$333,839.03		$335,072.23	$335,072.23
Howard		95.98	95.98	170,401.26		170,497.24	170,497.24
Humboldt		206.14	206.14	309,046.52		309,252.66	309,252.66
Ida		94.45	94.45	519,747.89		519,842.34	519,842.34
Iowa	$881.40	1,610.77	2,492.17	420,524.61	$881.40	422,135.38	423,016.78
Jackson		1,016.28	1,016.28	386,905.89		387,922.17	387,922.17
Jasper	4,477.40	6,184.30	10,661.70	645,911.97	4,477.40	652,096.27	656,573.67
Jefferson	692.00	1,076.72	1,768.72	243,334.22	692.00	244,410.94	245,102.94
Johnson		668.40	668.40	428,953.16		429,621.56	429,621.56
Jones	184.40	164.42	348.82	340,241.14	184.40	340,405.56	340,589.96
Keokuk	812.20	1,348.13	2,160.33	393,707.09	812.20	395,055.22	395,867.42
Kossuth		146.91	146.91	925,354.95		925,501.86	925,501.86
Lee		6,405.19	6,405.19	211,945.87		218,351.06	218,351.06
Linn	138.00	363.27	501.27	401,791.57	138.00	402,154.84	402,292.84
Louisa	4,898.60	9,499.16	14,397.76	222,854.72	4,898.60	232,353.88	237,252.48
Lucas		399.10	399.10	157,553.29		157,952.39	157,952.39
Lyon		170.00	170.00	330,058.48		330,228.48	330,228.48
Madison	5,717.20	16,004.73	21,721.93	352,257.70	5,717.20	368,262.43	373,979.63
Mahaska		4,416.19	4,416.19	417,584.29		422,000.48	422,000.48
Marion	2,471.60	3,958.59	6,430.19	511,983.83	2,471.60	515,942.42	518,414.02
Marshall	845.60	329.10	1,174.70	492,251.61	845.60	492,580.71	493,426.31
Mills	8,707.40	11,054.66	19,762.06	472,093.77	8,707.40	483,148.43	491,855.83
Mitchell		456.52	456.52	336,010.94		336,467.46	336,467.46
Monona	52,147.60	117,065.87	169,213.47	681,650.77	52,147.60	798,716.64	850,864.24
Monroe	713.00	1,552.30	2,265.30	141,694.21	713.00	143,246.51	143,959.51
Montgomery	4,885.20	1,621.22	6,506.42	333,167.86	4,885.20	334,789.08	339,674.28
Muscatine	2,434.20	1,109.20	3,543.40	225.543.77	2,434.20	226,652.97	229,087.17
O'Brien	121.40	24.36	145.76	571,852.74	121.40	571,877.10	571,998.50
Osceola				224,978.90		224,978.90	224,978.90
Page		32,570.10	32,570.10	574,103.19		606,673.29	606,673.29
Palo Alto	116.40	156.89	273.29	351,900.49	116.40	352,057.38	352,173.78
Plymouth	1,942.20	2,779.51	4,721.71	511,709.72	1,942.20	514,489.23	516,431.43
Pocahontas		787.55	787.55	385,232.75		386,020.30	386,020.30
Polk	13,291.40	25,801.32	39,092.72	338,658.11	13,291.40	364,459.43	377,750.83
Pottawattamie		13,575.75	13,575.75	710,904.74		724,480.49	724,480.49
Poweshiek	252.00	353.37	605.37	579,346.10	252.00	579,699.47	579,951.47
Ringgold		1,773.39	1,773.39	330,521.81		332,295.20	332,295.20
Sac		188.60	188.60	422,078.52		422,267.12	422,267.12

Scott	7, 203. 60	10, 588. 84	17, 792. 44	301, 127. 85	7, 203. 60	311, 716. 69	318, 920. 29
Shelby		1, 055. 11	1, 055. 11	463, 168. 97		464, 224. 08	464, 224. 08
Sioux		838. 64	838. 64	701, 190. 31		702, 028. 95	702, 028. 95
Story	768. 60	685. 31	1, 453. 91	620, 470. 56	768. 60	621, 155. 87	621, 924. 47
Tama	454. 80	207. 10	661. 90	471, 041. 18	454. 80	471, 248. 28	471, 703. 08
Taylor		4, 469. 79	4, 469. 79	471, 760. 33		476, 230. 12	476, 230. 12
Union	491. 00	735. 94	1, 226. 94	290, 424. 19	491. 00	291, 160. 13	291, 651. 13
Van Buren	760. 80	1, 534. 29	2, 295. 09	168, 783. 24	760. 80	170, 317. 53	171, 078. 33
Wapello	4, 834. 80	7, 469. 34	12, 304. 14	186, 808. 29	4, 834. 80	194, 277. 63	199, 112. 43
Warren	9, 373. 80	17, 110. 45	26, 484. 25	342, 145. 27	9, 373. 80	359, 255. 72	368, 629. 52
Washington		1, 466. 33	1, 466. 33	595, 975. 62		597, 441. 95	597, 441. 95
Wayne		775. 38	775. 38	192, 177. 09		192, 952. 47	192, 952. 47
Webster		889. 61	889. 61	552, 683. 81		553, 573. 42	553, 573. 42
Winnebago				241, 801. 39		241, 801. 39	241, 801. 39
Winneshiek		525. 31	525. 31	321, 187. 21		321, 712. 52	321, 712. 52
Woodbury	18, 258. 00	23, 102. 51	41, 360. 51	756, 627. 80	18, 258. 00	779, 730. 31	797, 988. 31
Worth		53. 62	53. 62	198, 446. 46		198, 500. 08	198, 500. 08
Wright		199. 96	199. 96	521, 201. 17		521, 401. 13	521, 401. 13
Total	181, 096. 40	446, 663. 43	627, 759. 83	39, 413, 046. 05	181, 096. 40	39, 859, 709. 48	40, 040, 805. 88

KANSAS

County	Cotton			Wheat			Tobacco, 1934	Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total			1933	1934	Total
Allen				$5, 841. 40	$6, 000. 67	$11, 842. 07		$60, 977. 77	$5, 841. 40	$66, 978. 44	$72, 819. 84
Anderson				3, 615. 20	7, 218. 87	10, 834. 07		92, 626. 41	3, 615. 20	99, 845. 28	103, 460. 48
Atchison				25, 138. 80	49, 063. 15	74, 201. 95	$202. 00	120, 097. 71	25, 138. 80	169, 362. 86	194, 501. 66
Barber					508, 753. 56	508, 753. 56		44, 813. 34		553, 566. 90	553, 566. 90
Barton				452, 698. 40	667, 110. 09	1, 119, 808. 49		26, 671. 78	452, 698. 40	693, 781. 87	1, 146, 480. 27
Bourbon				1, 490. 20	1, 764. 68	3, 254. 88		80, 355. 21	1, 490. 20	82, 119. 89	83, 610. 09
Brown				35, 627. 80	63, 677. 86	99, 305. 66		206, 119. 57	35, 627. 80	269, 797. 43	305, 425. 23
Butler					70, 315. 89	70, 315. 89		108, 713. 30		179, 029. 19	179, 029. 19
Chase				11, 526. 20	18, 224. 50	29, 750. 70		41, 194. 78	11, 526. 20	59, 419. 28	70, 945. 48
Chautauqua		$36. 00	$36. 00		5, 525. 84	5, 525. 84		31, 859. 82		37, 421. 66	37, 421. 66
Cherokee				42, 907. 20	88, 328. 61	131, 235. 81		56, 263. 89	42, 907. 20	144, 592. 50	187, 499. 70
Cheyenne					262, 205. 58	262, 205. 58		128, 809. 78		391, 015. 36	391, 015. 36
Clark					547, 377. 56	547, 377. 56		10, 841. 06		558, 218. 62	558, 218. 62
Clay					347, 167. 93	347, 167. 93		108, 848. 11		456, 016. 04	456, 016. 04
Cloud					367, 400. 78	367, 400. 78		104, 665. 09		472, 065. 87	472, 065. 87
Coffey				10, 467. 20	13, 957. 89	24, 425. 09		95, 933. 50	10, 467. 20	109, 891. 39	120, 358. 59
Comanche				181, 177. 60	276, 202. 44	457, 380. 04		16, 981. 48	181, 177. 60	293, 183. 92	474, 361. 52
Cowley				40, 099. 20	75, 526. 16	115, 625. 36		122, 558. 18	40, 099. 20	198, 084. 34	238, 183. 54
Crawford				23, 293. 00	46, 030. 79	69, 323. 79		95, 186. 89	23, 293. 00	141, 217. 68	164, 510. 68
Decatur					437, 183. 75	437, 183. 75		118, 792. 47		555, 976. 22	555, 976. 22

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

KANSAS—Continued

County	Cotton			Wheat			Tobacco, 1934	Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total			1933	1934	Total
Dickinson				$38, 380. 20	$537, 554. 51	$575, 934. 71		$115, 629. 56	$38, 380. 20	$653, 184. 07	$691, 564. 27
Doniphan				12, 592. 00	15, 495. 76	28, 087. 76	$1, 376. 00	141, 327. 60	12, 592. 00	158, 199. 36	170, 791. 36
Douglas				16, 115. 40	26, 565. 77	42, 681. 17		104, 980. 70	16, 115. 40	131, 546. 47	147, 661. 87
Edwards				291, 342. 77	456, 565. 23	747, 908. 00		24, 442. 30	291, 342. 77	481, 007. 53	772, 350. 30
Elk				2, 851. 20	4, 156. 95	7, 008. 15		50, 603. 08	2, 851. 20	54, 760. 03	57, 611. 23
Ellis				355, 927. 00	547, 495. 78	903, 422. 78		23, 246. 62	355, 927. 00	570, 742. 40	926, 669. 40
Ellsworth					393, 364. 92	393, 364. 92		29, 881. 75		423, 246. 67	423, 246. 67
Finney				262, 729. 00	408, 075. 26	670, 804. 26		27, 019. 86	262, 729. 00	435, 095. 12	697, 824. 12
Ford				523, 494. 91	783, 704. 44	1, 307, 199. 35		13, 002. 44	523, 494. 91	796, 706. 88	1, 320, 201. 79
Franklin				6, 054. 60	11, 305. 24	17, 359. 84		134, 225. 00	6, 054. 60	145, 530. 24	151, 584. 84
Geary					81, 219. 81	81, 219. 81		47, 657. 57		128, 877. 38	128, 877. 38
Gove					498, 979. 12	498, 979. 12		24, 464. 59		523, 443. 71	523, 443. 71
Graham					406, 944. 72	406, 944. 72		73, 868. 05		480, 812. 77	480, 812. 77
Grant				223, 261. 80	367, 652. 26	590, 914. 06		20, 276. 49	223, 261. 80	387, 928. 75	611, 190. 55
Gray				362, 539. 60	624, 929. 02	987, 468. 62		24, 975. 80	362, 539. 60	649, 904. 82	1, 012, 444. 42
Greeley					186, 461. 18	186, 461. 18		15, 773. 71		202, 234. 89	202, 234. 89
Greenwood					3, 386. 81	3, 386. 81		84, 484. 15		87, 870. 96	87, 870. 96
Hamilton				90, 073. 60	139, 621. 47	229, 695. 07		13, 160. 05	90, 073. 60	152, 781. 52	242, 855. 12
Harper					652, 417. 38	652, 417. 38		53, 355. 91		705, 773. 29	705, 773. 29
Harvey					326, 525. 77	326, 525. 77		49, 111. 23		375, 637. 00	375, 637. 00
Haskell				285, 776. 20	490, 800. 27	776, 576. 47		7, 252. 19	285, 776. 20	498, 052. 46	783, 828. 66
Hodgeman				267, 513. 40	399, 741. 54	667, 254. 94		9, 001. 62	267, 513. 40	408, 743. 16	676, 256. 56
Jackson				13, 148. 40	24, 236. 30	37, 384. 70		183, 296. 64	13, 148. 40	207, 532. 94	220, 681. 34
Jefferson					63, 465. 25	63, 465. 25	530. 85	153, 078. 44		217, 074. 54	217, 074. 54
Jewell					194, 243. 61	194, 243. 61		187, 875. 54		382, 119. 15	382, 119. 15
Johnson				9, 992. 20	16, 291. 64	26, 283. 84		116, 950. 86	9, 992. 20	133, 242. 50	143, 234. 70
Kearny					209, 466. 92	209, 466. 92		14 012. 44		223, 479. 36	223, 479. 36
Kingman					678, 844. 75	678, 844. 75		43, 355. 63		722, 200. 38	722, 200. 38
Kiowa				235, 340. 60	406, 715. 10	642, 055. 70		26, 795. 69	235, 340. 60	433, 510. 79	668, 851. 39
Labette				22, 572. 00	44, 159. 49	66, 731. 49		76, 460. 53	22, 572. 00	120, 620. 02	143, 192. 02
Lane				198, 112. 00	352, 278. 04	550, 390. 04		15, 721. 30	198, 112. 00	367, 999. 34	566, 111. 34
Leavenworth					56, 359. 88	56, 359. 88	892. 86	91, 396. 86		148, 649. 60	148, 649. 60
Lincoln					464, 544. 06	464, 544. 06		32, 777. 13		497, 321. 19	497, 321. 19
Linn				4, 816. 60	12, 095. 91	16, 912. 51	724. 00	99, 746. 03	4, 816. 60	112, 565. 94	117, 382. 54
Logan					162, 752. 62	162, 752. 62		30, 251. 75		193, 004. 37	193, 004. 37
Lyon				11, 891. 00	24, 422. 17	36, 313. 17		157, 157. 40	11, 891. 00	181, 579. 57	193, 470. 57
McPherson				274, 802. 90	486, 343. 71	761, 146. 61		63, 522. 13	274, 802. 90	549, 865. 84	824, 668. 74
Marion					389, 196. 23	389, 196. 23		69, 951. 78		459, 148. 01	459, 148. 01

Marshall				51, 151. 00	87, 095. 05	138, 246. 05		282, 902. 06	51, 151. 00	369, 997. 11	421, 148. 11
Meade				279, 491. 80	460, 201. 99	739, 693. 79		12, 680. 32	279, 491. 80	472, 882. 31	752, 374. 11
Miami				4, 301. 60	10, 447. 35	14, 748. 95		152, 999. 77	4, 301. 60	163, 447. 12	167, 748. 72
Mitchell				237, 880. 40	374, 293. 93	612, 174. 33		54, 383. 04	237, 880. 40	428, 676. 97	666, 557. 37
Montgomery	$3, 052. 00	$643. 58	$3, 695. 58	22, 711. 53	35, 634. 68	58, 346. 21		57, 120. 93	25, 763. 53	93, 399. 19	119, 162. 72
Morris				24, 879. 00	46, 939. 91	71, 818. 91		116, 143. 83	24, 879. 00	163, 083. 74	187, 962. 74
Morton					369, 796. 36	369, 796. 36		7, 355. 38		377, 151. 74	377, 151. 74
Nemaha					33, 045. 17	33, 045. 17		251, 706. 01		284, 751. 18	284, 751. 18
Neosho				17, 668. 60	29, 304. 57	46, 973. 17		79, 105. 54	17, 668. 60	108, 410. 11	126, 078. 71
Ness				335, 792. 00	497, 460. 67	833, 252. 67		15, 262. 15	335, 792. 00	512, 722. 82	848, 514. 82
Norton					245, 198. 82	245, 198. 82		132, 927. 59		378, 126. 41	378, 126. 41
Osage				3, 961. 60	8, 687. 34	12, 648. 94		153, 140. 60	3, 961. 60	161, 827. 94	165, 789. 54
Osborne					554, 475. 63	554, 475. 63		66, 891. 64		621, 367. 27	621, 367. 27
Ottawa					461, 643. 53	461, 643. 53		49, 335. 33		510, 978. 86	510, 978. 86
Pawnee				401, 914. 80	652, 536. 23	1, 054, 451. 03		21, 273. 25	401, 914. 80	673, 809. 48	1, 075, 724. 28
Phillips					165, 205. 81	165, 205. 81		134, 936. 90		300, 142. 71	300, 142. 71
Pottawatomie					44, 829. 44	44, 829. 44		252, 151. 37		296, 980. 81	296, 980. 81
Pratt					901, 624. 18	901, 624. 18		36, 504. 68		938, 128. 86	938, 128. 86
Rawlins					630, 875. 61	630, 875. 61		83, 358. 03		714, 233. 64	714, 233. 64
Reno				486, 255. 90	782, 215. 98	1, 268, 471. 88		92, 264. 18	486, 255. 90	874, 480. 16	1, 360, 736. 06
Republic				39, 789. 80	61, 984. 90	101, 774. 70		187, 749. 66	39, 789. 80	249, 734. 56	289, 524. 36
Rice					601, 351. 95	601, 351. 95		62, 031. 12		663, 383. 07	663, 383. 07
Riley				24, 283. 20	35, 776. 68	60, 059. 88		104, 274. 92	24, 283. 20	140, 051. 60	164, 334. 80
Rooks					486, 113. 18	486, 113. 18		58, 581. 24		544, 694. 42	544, 694. 42
Rush					1, 053, 852. 91	1, 053, 852. 91		12, 868. 61		1, 066, 721. 52	1, 066, 721. 52
Russell					762, 713. 19	762, 713. 19		32, 282. 65		794, 995. 84	794, 995. 84
Saline				217, 328. 80	365, 077. 85	582, 406. 65		52, 731. 37	217, 328. 80	417, 809. 22	635, 138. 02
Scott				113, 562. 80	173, 834. 76	287, 397. 56		17, 729. 20	113, 562. 80	191, 563. 96	305, 126. 76
Sedgwick					679, 780. 34	679, 780. 34		134, 502. 32		814, 282. 66	814, 282. 66
Seward				173, 315. 00	286, 873. 95	460, 188. 95		11, 102. 53	173, 315. 00	297, 976. 48	471, 291. 48
Shawnee					30, 373. 62	30, 373. 62		130, 618. 30		160, 991. 92	160, 991. 92
Sheridan					532, 045. 98	532, 045. 98		58, 727. 91		590, 773. 89	590, 773. 89
Sherman					320, 051. 99	320, 051. 99		93, 251. 32		413, 303. 31	413, 303. 31
Smith					203, 715. 67	203, 715. 67		169, 240. 32		372, 955. 99	372, 955. 99
Stafford				289, 704. 40	558, 025. 78	847, 730. 18		49, 333. 00	289, 704. 40	607, 358. 78	897, 063. 18
Stanton				156, 854. 20	286, 505. 89	443, 360. 09		10, 599. 03	156, 854. 20	297, 104. 92	453, 959. 12
Stevens				174, 236. 80	245, 620. 00	419, 856. 80		8, 632. 95	174, 236. 80	254, 252. 95	428, 489. 75
Sumner					679, 513. 47	679, 513. 47		105, 908. 54		785, 422. 01	785, 422. 01
Thomas					742, 266. 96	742, 266. 96		67, 952. 22		810, 219. 18	810, 219. 18
Trego					646, 972. 20	646, 972. 20		27, 989. 20		674, 961. 40	674, 961. 40
Wabaunsee				17, 952. 60	26, 586. 20	44, 538. 80		89, 667. 87	17, 952. 60	116, 254. 07	134, 206. 67
Wallace					55, 913. 72	55, 913. 72		28, 582. 70		84, 496. 42	84, 496. 42
Washington					157, 978. 81	157, 978. 81		210, 199. 49		368, 178. 30	368, 178. 30
Wichita					175, 410. 68	175, 410. 68		22, 753. 83		198, 164. 51	198, 164. 51
Wilson				13, 352. 00	19, 504. 20	32, 856. 20		58, 343. 88	13, 352. 00	77, 848. 08	91, 200. 08
Woodson				6, 015. 40	6, 479. 95	12, 495. 35		42, 581. 38	6, 015. 40	49, 061. 33	55, 076. 73
Wyandotte				1, 446. 20	4, 378. 71	5, 824. 91		14, 814. 22	1, 446. 20	19, 192. 93	20, 639. 13
Total	3, 052. 00	679. 58	3, 731. 58	7, 437, 059. 01	30, 397, 631. 28	37, 834, 690. 29	3, 725. 71	8, 037, 892. 94	7, 440, 111. 01	38, 439, 929. 51	45, 880, 040. 52

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

KENTUCKY

County	Cotton 1933	Cotton 1934	Cotton Total	Wheat 1933	Wheat 1934	Wheat Total	Tobacco, 1934	Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities 1933	All commodities 1934	All commodities Total
Adair					$2,368.11	$2,368.11	$15,713.40	$33,389.92		$51,471.43	$51,471.43
Allen				$75.40	275.88	351.28	12,612.28	22,929.84	$75.40	35,818.00	35,893.40
Anderson				397.60	648.59	1,046.19	24,860.58	3,625.08	397.60	29,134.25	29,531.85
Ballard				1,397.20	1,522.50	2,919.70	14,689.99	37,132.41	1,397.20	53,344.90	54,742.10
Barren					2,363.94	2,363.94	80,372.68	40,939,23		123,675.85	123,675.85
Bath				549.40	194.65	744.05	46,863.92	9,864.58	549.40	56,923.15	57,472.55
Bell								851.35		851.35	851.35
Boone				290.00	671.88	961.88	23,254.37	16,533.41	290.00	40,459.66	40,749.66
Bourbon				3,946.20	7,241.23	11,187.43	81,844.05	45,589.43	3,946.20	134,674.71	138,620.91
Boyd							26.00	3,106.45		3,132.45	3,132.45
Boyle				3,425.80	4,320.70	7,746.50	35,969.35	16,395.68	3,425.80	56,685.73	60,111.53
Bracken				968.00	1,180.68	2,148.68	57,594.85	1,309.06	968.00	60,084.59	61,052.59
Breathitt							180.00			180.00	180.00
Breckenridge					3,048.71	3,048.71	43,286.35	36,376.55		82,711.61	82,711.61
Bullitt				1,126.20	1,744.40	2,870.60	8,260.62	17,558.87	1,126.20	27,563.89	28,690.09
Butler					377.80	377.80	1,518.16	24,476.09		26,372.05	26,372.05
Caldwell				433.80	638.20	1,072.00	6,344.44	7,947.48	433.80	14,930.12	15,363.92
Calloway	$14.00		$14.00	314.80	556.07	870.87	24,418.52	15,214.26	328.80	40,188.85	40,517.65
Campbell				171.60	268.59	440.19	3,323.79	1,525.06	171.60	5,117.44	5,289.04
Carlisle				316.80	227.66	544.46	4,039.20	46,791.27	316.80	51,058.13	51,374.93
Carroll				660.20	919.82	1,580.02	28,202.55	7,264.33	660.20	36,386.70	37,046.90
Carter							18,851.17	269.20		19,120.37	19,120.37
Casey				53.00	50.50	103.50	22,694.15	8,953.20	53.00	31,697.85	31,750.85
Christian					20,725.62	20,725.62	58,535.81	36,015.20		115,276.63	115,276.63
Clark					6,215.09	6,215.09	57,289.70	20 103.46		83,608.25	83,608.25
Clay							7,638.09	4,281.20		11,919.29	11,919.29
Clinton				133.20	50.50	183.70	4,841.72	10,299.40	133.20	15,191.62	15,324.82
Crittenden				78.60	223.98	302.58	823.85	26,466.41	78.60	27,514.24	27,592.84
Cumberland							11,937.02	22,457.50		34,394.52	34,394.52
Daviess				8,897.20	9,358.84	18,256.04	79,949.46	52,496.75	8,897.20	141,805.05	150,702.25
Edmonson							4,922.57	14,978.31		19,900.88	19,900.88
Elliott							3,985.31	113.25		4,098.56	4,098.56
Estill							2,832.26	1,430.39		4,262.65	4,262.65
Fayette				2,645.80	3,169.77	5,815.57	86,872.00	20,001.76	2,645.80	110,043.53	112,689.33
Fleming				1,416.80	1,750.08	3,166.88	62,648.78	12,914.87	1,416.80	77,313.73	78,730.53
Floyd								3,768.20		3,768.20	3,768.20
Franklin				1,134.60	1,508.39	2,642.99	44,871.53	8,798.38	1,134.60	55,178.30	56,312.90
Fulton	41,851.00	$36,499.87	78,350.87	3,479.40	3,366.30	6,845.70	1,558.41	38,333.65	45,330.40	79,758.23	125,088.63

Gallatin				134.00	244.70	378.70	17,525.30	4,499.03	134.00	22,269.03	22,403.03
Garrard				933.00	2,060.80	2,993.80	43,776.12	20,155.76	933.00	65,992.68	66,925.68
Grant				486.60	554.12	1,040.72	42,893.54	7,626.75	486.60	51,074.41	51,561.01
Graves				747.80	736.35	1,484.15	35,772.27	43,601.01	747.80	80,109.63	80,857.43
Grayson					4,384.70	4,384.70	17,075.21	19,682.38		41,142.29	41,142.29
Green					1,746.10	1,746.10	23,481.64	11,447.06		36,674.80	36,674.80
Greenup							10,244.17	2,001.20		12,245.37	12,245.37
Hancock				1,175.40	1,487.37	2,662.77	15,560.43	8,216.12	1,175.40	25,263.92	26,439.32
Hardin				1,481.80	1,909.91	3,391.71	19,297.12	37,653.75	1,481.80	58,860.78	60,342.58
Harrison					4,377.95	4,377.95	85,544.37	15,767.76		105,690.08	105,690.08
Hart							44,143,98	9,214.60		53,358.58	53,358.58
Henderson				1,540.20	2,226.28	3,766.48	19,975.81	93,496.60	1,540.20	115,698.69	117,238.89
Henry					2,703.46	2,703.46	56,731.67	21,386.65		80,821.78	80,821.78
Hickman		5,783.44	5,783.44	1,502.60	1,843.31	3,345.91	4,543.79	65,658.01	1,502.60	77,828.55	79,331.15
Hopkins				765.60	2,663.45	3,429.05	7,499.57	19,103.07	765.60	29,266.09	30,031.69
Jackson							7,366.06			7,366.06	7,366.06
Jefferson				4,297.40	4,969.18	9,266.58	3,000.51	7,546.36	4,297.40	15,516.05	19,813.45
Jessamine				4,909.40	5,209.31	10,118.71	56,163.55	16,912.18	4,909.40	78,285.04	83,194.44
Johnson							292.00	1,383.80		1,675.80	1,675.80
Kenton				119.60	216.46	336.06	10,554.88	2,923.41	119.60	13,694.75	13,814.35
Knott								1,025.85		1,025.85	1,025.85
Knox							2,344.96			2,344.96	2,344.96
Larue				692.00	1,063.97	1,755.97	15,591.54	22,467.51	692.00	39,123.02	39,815.02
Laurel							7,974.19	132.75		8,106.94	8,106.94
Lawrence							530.00	2,213.70		2,743.70	2,743.70
Lee							538.00	4,393.96		4,931.96	4,931.96
Lewis				14.80	301.39	316.19	26,794.13	3,118.30	14.80	30,213.82	30,228.62
Lincoln				1,954.80	365.30	2,320.10	41,601.94	21,179.27	1,954.80	63,146.51	65,101.31
Livingston				173.40	243.53	416.93	863.85	45,458.91	173.40	46,566.29	46,739.69
Logan				7,954.20	8,347.42	16,301.62	53,666.30	35,291.28	7,954.20	97,305.00	105,259.20
Lyon					733.37	733.37	6,129.56	20,418.95		27,281.88	27,281.88
McCracken				142.80	250.80	393.60	5,506.70	13,103.29	142.80	18,860.79	19,003.59
McLean				1,252.40	1,440.94	2,693.34	20,781.61	23,146.43	1,252.40	45,368.98	46,621.38
Madison				515.80	604.25	1,120.05	54,584.60	25,094.53	515.80	80,283.38	80,799.18
Magoffin							2,241.43	2,778.35		5,019.78	5,019.78
Marion					3,007.28	3,007.28	28,037.06	24,990.69		56,035.03	56,035.03
Marshall				705.00	217.04	922.04	10,101.98	13,000.28	705.00	23,319.30	24,024.30
Mason					10,552.78	10,552.78	61,992.95	16,021.95		88,567.68	88,567.68
Meade				2,041.80	3,699.23	5,741.03	8,764.96	15,995.62	2,041.80	28,459.81	30,501.61
Menifee							4,127.78			4,127.78	4,127.78
Mercer				5,905.20	4,976.65	10,881.85	50,999.00	21,676.68	5,905.20	77,652.33	83,557.53
Metcalfe				250.20	258.94	509.14	29,205.40	11,377.91	250.20	40,842.25	41,092.45
Monroe				529.60	135.34	664.94	18,654.07	21,880.39	529.60	40,669.80	41,199.40
Montgomery				582.20	358.65	940.85	47,290.10	8,579.40	582.20	56,228.15	56,810.35
Morgan							15,812.00	1,264.00		17,076.00	17,076.00
Muhlenberg				665.80	269.48	935.28	8,826.75	11,475.46	665.80	20,571.69	21,237.49
Nelson				4,559.00	4,782.25	9,341.25	27,925.65	49,327.50	4,559.00	82,035.40	86,594.40
Nicholas					1,680.89	1,680.89	51,672.58	10,012.74		63,366.21	63,366.21
Ohio				424.40	808.57	1,232.97	16,173.76	21,772.60	424.40	38,754.93	39,179.33
Oldham				2,428.00	2,635.17	5,063.17	8,706.03	18,850.62	2,428.00	30,191.82	32,619.82
Owen				326.40	417.46	743.86	56,571.50	4,168.55	326.40	61,157.51	61,483.91
Owsley							1,998.02	1,704.04		3,702.06	3,702.06

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

KENTUCKY—Continued

County	Cotton			Wheat			Tobacco, 1934	Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total			1933	1934	Total
Pendleton				$631.80	$781.61	$1,413.41	$42,742.01	$6,081.83	$631.80	$49,605.45	$50,237.25
Perry							40.00			40.00	40.00
Pike								1,343.55		1,343.55	1,343.55
Powell							4,262.04	4,905.27		9,167.31	9,167.31
Pulaski				805.80	816.69	1,622.49	22,640.69	11,216.50	805.80	34,673.88	35,479.68
Robertson				78.40	301.39	379.79	24,035.60	2,025.91	78.40	26,362.90	26,441.30
Rockcastle							8,452.44	1,819.77		10,272.21	10,272.21
Rowan							4,044.95	2,086.70		6,131.65	6,131.65
Russell							12,019.10	9,918.65		21,937.75	21,937.75
Scott				3,699.40	4,619.78	8,319.18	70,879.92	17,581.41	3,699.40	93,081.11	96,780.51
Shelby				5,632.00	4,557.86	10,189.86	83,702.89	39,709.27	5,632.00	127,970.02	133,602.02
Simpson				3,558.40	3,087.66	6,646.06	23,781.89	25,814.04	3,558.40	52,683.59	56,241.99
Spencer					1,995.45	1,995.45	29,897.30	14,282.50		46,175.25	46,175.25
Taylor					4,630.79	4,630.79	22,796.79	22,088.29		49,515.87	49,515.87
Todd				1,825.40	3,255.00	5,080.40	27,685.12	14,859.45	1,825.40	45,799.57	47,624.97
Trigg				1,598.80	599.73	2,198.53	20,718.13	22,530.01	1,598.80	43,847.87	45,446.67
Trimble					4,071.33	4,071.33	18,133.42	5,542.37		27,747.12	27,747.12
Union				9,473.80	12,092.93	21,566.73	6,792.41	123,090.95	9,473.80	141,976.29	151,450.09
Warren					4,537.33	4,537.33	30,756.57	52,629.31		87,923.21	87,923.21
Washington				1,938.60	603.39	2,541.99	39,060.69	19,080.73	1,938.60	58,744.81	60,683.41
Wayne				578.40	765.87	1,344.27	8,070.00	25,511.18	578.40	34,347.05	34,925.45
Webster				617.20	1,775.70	2,392.90	11,884.54	32,095.15	617.20	45,755.39	46,372.59
Whitley							107.50	666.71		774.21	774.21
Wolfe							4,268.44	4,101.75		8,370.19	8,370.19
Woodford					4,540.92	4,540.92	76,025.53	12,156.43		92,722.88	92,722.88
Total	$41,865.00	$42,283.31	$84,148.31	111,560.80	212,506.06	324,066.86	2,783,875.29	2,021,836.22	153,425.80	5,060,500.88	5,213,926.68

LOUISIANA

County	Cotton			Corn-hog, 1934	Sugar, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total			1933	1934	Total
Acadia	$90,907.48	$115,643.20	$206,550.68	$903.50		$90,907.48	$116,546.70	$207,454.18
Allen	18,513.86	16,468.07	34,981.93			18,513.86	16,468.07	34,981.93
Ascension	574.50	64.51	639.01	892.05		574.50	956.56	1,531.06
Assumption				569.40			569.40	569.40
Avoyelles	151,622.17	177,252.29	328,874.46	43.00		151,622.17	177,295.29	328,917.46
Beauregard	16,685.92	12,110.07	28,795.99	839.70		16,685.92	12,949.77	29,635.69
Bienville	164,169.96	144,971.38	309,141.34	135.65		164,169.96	145,107.03	309,276.99
Bossier	180,549.22	215,591.03	396,140.25			180,549.22	215,591.03	396,140.25
Caddo	297,440.00	415,064.07	712,504.07			297,440.00	415,064.07	712,504.07
Calcasieu	24,532.00	17,408.89	41,940.89			24,532.00	17,408.89	41,940.89
Caldwell	70,677.68	43,902.89	114,580.57			70,677.68	43,902.89	114,580.57
Cameron	23,804.00	19,780.19	43,584.19			23,804.00	19,780.19	43,584.19
Catahoula	109,973.50	80,628.98	190,602.48			109,973.50	80,628.98	190,602.48
Claiborne	202,924.04	239,559.63	442,483.67	525.50		202,924.04	240,085.13	443,009.17
Concordia	89,977.35	56,089.38	146,066.73			89,977.35	56,089.38	146,066.73
DeSoto	163,767.00	168,680.51	332,447.51	305.80		163,767.00	168,986.31	332,753.31
East Baton Rouge	14,600.17	20,721.29	35,321.46	6,228.25		14,600.17	26,949.54	41,549.71
East Carroll	132,141.75	189,976.95	322,118.70			132,141.75	189,976.95	322,118.70
East Feliciana	41,686.50	39,387.75	81,074.25	834.25		41,686.50	40,222.00	81,908.50
Evangeline	129,729.88	121,334.96	251,064.84			129,729.88	121,334.96	251,064.84
Franklin	271,370.25	330,053.37	601,423.62			271,370.25	330,053.37	601,423.62
Grant	53,994.62	44,680.55	98,675.17			53,994.62	44,680.55	98,675.17
Iberia	7,126.64	7,695.57	14,822.21	1,137.05		7,126.64	8,832.62	15,959.26
Iberville	176.00	266.48	442.48	390.40		176.00	656.88	832.88
Jackson	60,843.00	62,706.59	123,549.59	224.85		60,843.00	62,931.44	123,774.44
Jefferson Davis	31,988.53	24,535.74	56,524.27			31,988.53	24,535.74	56,524.27
Lafayette	101,929.33	117,974.97	219,904.30			101,929.33	117,974.97	219,904.30
Lafourche		4,322.94	4,322.94	2,708.80	$26,678.80		33,710.54	33,710.54
LaSalle	8,972.05	4,880.55	13,852.60	16.00		8,972.05	4,896.55	13,868.60
Lincoln	168,447.89	166,608.41	335,056.30	2,338.25		168,447.89	168,946.66	337,394.55
Livingston	1,696.50	1,286.98	2,983.48			1,696.50	1,286.98	2,983.48
Madison	117,887.00	103,786.03	221,673.03	812.60		117,887.00	104,598.63	222,485.63
Morehouse	176,044.41	145,225.01	321,269.42			176,044.41	145,225.01	321,269.42
Natchitoches	213,948.30	186,387.86	400,336.16	30.00		213,948.30	186,417.86	400,366.16
Ouachita	102,024.50	85,362.85	187,387.35			102,024.50	85,362.85	187,387.35
Pointe Coupee	56,540.40	60,725.41	117,265.81	4,201.05		56,540.40	64,926.46	121,466.86
Rapides	140,497.50	136,548.20	277,045.70	1,945.05		140,497.50	138,493.25	278,990.75
Red River	137,654.00	123,892.90	261,546.90			137,654.00	123,892.90	261,546.90
Richland	237,422.75	203,082.05	440,504.80			237,422.75	203,082.05	440,504.80
Sabine	74,473.30	64,939.47	139,412.77	91.50		74,473.30	65,030.97	139,504.27
St. Helena	19,300.54	13,883.16	33,183.70			19,300.54	13,883.16	33,183.70
St. James				34.50			34.50	34.50
St. John the Baptist				696.50			696.50	696.50

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

LOUISIANA—Continued

County	Cotton			Corn-hog, 1934	Sugar, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total			1933	1934	Total
St. Landry	$244, 264. 38	$273, 064. 60	$517, 328. 98	$1, 408. 90		$244, 264. 38	$274, 473. 50	$518, 737. 88
St. Martin	38, 428. 43	31, 102. 08	69, 530. 51			38, 428. 43	31, 102. 08	69, 530. 51
St. Mary	1, 132. 44	1, 193. 71	2, 326. 15	419. 00		1, 132. 44	1, 612. 71	2, 745. 15
St. Tammany	6, 854. 00	3, 133. 79	9, 987. 79			6, 854. 00	3, 133. 79	9, 987. 79
Tangipahoa	25, 731. 00	13, 028. 69	38, 759. 69			25, 731. 00	13, 028. 69	38, 759. 69
Tensas	113, 839. 72	128, 471. 41	242, 311. 13			113, 839. 72	128, 471. 41	242, 311. 13
Terrebonne				995. 65	$20, 070. 50		21, 066. 15	21, 066. 15
Union	129, 310. 00	157, 139. 41	286, 449. 41	240. 20		129, 310. 00	157, 379. 61	286, 689. 61
Vermilion	44, 701. 75	63, 375. 03	108, 076. 78	2, 893. 00		44, 701. 75	66, 268. 03	110, 969. 78
Vernon	52, 667. 69	29, 393. 24	82, 060. 93	245. 85		52, 667. 69	29, 639. 09	82, 306. 78
Washington	66, 895. 50	76, 623. 94	143, 519. 44			66, 895. 50	76, 623. 94	143, 519. 44
Webster	142, 419. 00	139, 135. 11	281, 554. 11			142, 419. 00	139, 135. 11	281, 554. 11
West Baton Rouge	4, 085. 00	949. 30	5, 034. 30	325. 35		4, 085. 00	1, 274. 65	5, 359. 65
West Carroll	128, 137. 87	105, 538. 22	233, 676. 09			128, 137. 87	105, 538. 22	233, 676. 09
West Feliciana	16, 361. 67	15, 471. 52	31, 833. 19			16, 361. 67	15, 471. 52	31, 833. 19
Winn	48, 400. 00	46, 435. 85	94, 835. 85			48, 400. 00	46, 435. 85	94, 835. 85
Total	4, 969, 842. 94	5, 067, 537. 03	10, 037, 379. 97	32, 431. 60	46, 749. 30	4, 969, 842. 94	5, 146, 717. 93	10, 116, 560. 87

MAINE

County	Corn-hog, 1934[1]	Total
Cumberland	$2, 006	$2, 006
Total	2, 006	2, 006

[1] No rental and benefit payments for 1933.

MARYLAND

County	Wheat			Tobacco, 1934	Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total			1933	1934	Total
Allegany	$1,856.80	$2,782.55	$4,639.35		$584.70	$1,856.80	$3,367.25	$5,224.05
Anne Arundel	283.20	959.15	1,242.35	$6,743.76	1,578.90	283.20	9,281.81	9,565.01
Baltimore	17,109.00	25,290.93	42,399.93		16,806.45	17,109.00	42,097.38	59,206.38
Calvert	708.60	1,962.42	2,671.02	4,286.09	357.80	708.60	6,606.31	7,314.91
Caroline	24,199.10	41,566.29	65,765.39		11,915.23	24,199.10	53,481.52	77,680.62
Carroll	43,953.40	65,962.59	109,915.99	56.00	24,151.44	43,953.40	90,170.03	134,123.43
Cecil	20,712.60	37,903.55	58,616.15		7,851.54	20,712.60	45,755.09	66,467.69
Charles	3,408.60	6,180.06	9,588.66	4,776.62	1,197.50	3,408.60	12,154.18	15,562.78
Dorchester	27,493.30	40,255.68	67,748.98		7,274.15	27,493.30	47,529.83	75,023.13
Frederick	95,325.80	142,664.48	237,990.28	200.00	33,342.61	95,325.80	176,207.09	271,532.89
Garrett	673.40	877.55	1,550.95		837.55	673.40	1,615.10	2,388.50
Harford	9,267.60	16,689.51	25,957.11		8,572.73	9,267.60	25,262.24	34,529.84
Howard	16,538.40	22,399.65	38,938.05		10,171.54	16,538.40	32,571.19	49,109.59
Kent	50,308.70	71,113.87	121,422.57		21,999.17	50,308.70	93,113.04	143,421.74
Montgomery	36,761.80	74,024.67	110,786.47	226.00	29,756.26	36,761.80	104,006.93	140,768.73
Prince Georges	3,791.20	4,129.67	7,920.87	15,716.38	1,015.35	3,791.20	20,861.40	24,652.60
Queen Annes	52,780.00	78,689.23	131,469.23		18,668.04	52,780.00	97,357.27	150,137.27
St. Marys	4,479.20	7,148.03	11,627.23	6,505.52	777.55	4,479.20	14,431.10	18,910.30
Somerset	5,464.60	7,147.81	12,612.41		7,386.78	5,464.60	14,534.59	19,999.19
Talbot	46,401.00	69,193.63	115,594.63		12,572.03	46,401.00	81,765.66	128,166.66
Washington	28,725.20	43,584.26	72,309.46		20,900.82	28,725.20	64,485.08	93,210.28
Wicomico	1,882.40	2,641.90	4,524.30		7,565.84	1,882.40	10,207.74	12,090.14
Worcester	6,601.40	9,432.27	16,033.67		12,047.29	6,601.40	21,479.56	28,080.96
Total	498,725.30	772,599.75	1,271,325.05	38,510.37	257,331.27	498,725.30	1,068,441.39	1,567,166.69

MASSACHUSETTS

County	Tobacco			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Berkshire				$3,060.80		$3,060.80	$3,060.80
Bristol				2,971.95		2,971.95	2,971.95
Essex				9,475.09		9,475.09	9,475.09
Franklin	$39,396.10	$100,521.63	$139,917.73	2,308.18	$39,396.10	102,829.81	142,225.91
Hampden	14,252.20	48,260.04	62,512.24	1,511.50	14,252.20	49,771.54	64,023.74
Hampshire	24,664.80	133,224.33	157,889.13	2,875.10	24,664.80	136,099.43	160,764.23
Middlesex				138,599.20		138,599.20	138,599.20
Norfolk				6,885.00		6,885.00	6,885.00
Plymouth				2,366.00		2,366.00	2,366.00
Suffolk				7,373.20		7,373.20	7,373.20
Worcester				10,081.85		10,081.85	10,081.85
Total	78,313.10	282,006.00	360,319.10	187,507.87	78,313.10	469,513.87	547,826.97

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

MICHIGAN

County	Wheat			Corn-hog 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Alcona				$1,507.00		$1,507.00	$1,507.00
Allegan		$26,030.64	$26,030.64	36,526.86		62,557.50	62,557.50
Alpena	$165.60	67.57	233.17		$165.60	67.57	233.17
Antrim				682.80		682.80	682.80
Arenac	124.40	671.53	795.93	3,584.80	124.40	4,256.33	4,380.73
Barry		41,289.93	41,289.93	38,675.97		79,965.90	79,965.90
Bay		8,964.71	8,964.71	9,883.59		18,848.30	18,848.30
Benzie	39.00	46.42	85.42	1,141.45	39.00	1,187.87	1,226.87
Berrien	10,809.00	1,217.16	12,026.16	28,914.45	10,809.00	30,131.61	40,940.61
Branch	6,183.80	7,862.14	14,045.94	96,625.97	6,183.80	104,488.11	110,671.91
Calhoun	14,119.80	22,265.87	36,385.67	66,289.28	14,119.80	88,555.15	102,674.95
Cass		25,312.75	25,312.75	59,442.02		84,754.77	84,754.77
Charlevoix	192.60	200.26	392.86	2,546.23	192.60	2,746.49	2,939.09
Cheboygan		248.65	248.65	1,868.70		2,117.35	2,117.35
Chippewa				820.00		820.00	820.00
Clare		328.20	328.20	3,020.90		3,349.10	3,349.10
Clinton	31,406.00	40,706.92	72,112.92	50,179.60	31,406.00	90,886.52	122,292.52
Delta				322.00		322.00	322.00
Dickinson				110.00		110.00	110.00
Eaton	46,191.40	65,027.46	111,218.86	42,944.06	46,191.40	107,971.52	154,162.92
Emmet				1,379.65		1,379.65	1,379.65
Genesee	19,446.80	30,574.17	50,020.97	25,087.92	19,446.80	55,662.09	75,108.89
Gladwin		164.30	164.30	5,926.65		6,090.95	6,090.95
Grand Traverse	114.40	357.24	471.64	3,913.91	114.40	4,271.15	4,385.55
Gratiot		27,891.59	27,891.59	63,432.32		91,323.91	91,323.91
Hillsdale	7,946.00	9,164.35	17,110.35	94,239.24	7,946.00	103,403.59	111,349.59
Houghton				84.00		84.00	84.00
Huron	30,533.20	36,719.84	67,253.04	30,616.15	30,533.20	67,335.99	97,869.19
Ingham	11,108.00	15,236.56	26,344.56	32,463.67	11,108.00	47,700.23	58,808.23
Ionia	29,765.00	63,749.64	93,514.64	53,334.92	29,765.00	117,084.56	146,849.56
Iosco	117.20	5,044.70	5,161.90	2,232.80	117.20	7,277.50	7,394.70
Isabella	7,337.20	12,634.06	19,971.26	18,739.32	7,337.20	31,373.38	38,710.58
Jackson	5,760.20	9,087.80	14,848.00	41,451.91	5,760.20	50,539.71	56,299.91
Kalamazoo	13,058.60	18,221.12	31,279.72	30,406.92	13,058.60	48,628.04	61,686.64
Kalkaska		158.45	158.45	931.32		1,089.77	1,089.77
Kent		66,346.66	66,346.66	18,325.88		84,672.54	84,672.54
Lake				482.82		482.82	482.82
Lapeer	6,389.60	8,060.80	14,450.40	18,439.60	6,389.60	26,500.40	32,890.00
Leelanau		215.35	215.35	1,775.57		1,990.92	1,990.92

Lenawee	17, 734. 80	28, 754. 13	46, 488. 93	166, 686. 21	17, 734. 80	195, 440. 34	213, 175. 14
Livingston	5, 921. 80	6, 895. 23	12, 817. 03	21, 468. 20	5, 921. 80	28, 363. 43	34, 285. 23
Macomb		3, 368. 47	3, 368. 47	8, 913. 07		12, 281. 54	12, 281. 54
Manistee				1, 506. 91		1, 506. 91	1, 506. 91
Mason	1, 480. 20	1, 860. 02	3, 340. 22	4, 489. 33	1, 480. 20	6, 349. 35	7, 829. 55
Mecosta		907. 86	907. 86	7, 716. 97		8, 624. 83	8, 624. 83
Menominee				466. 00		466. 00	466. 00
Midland		1, 023. 86	1, 023. 86	6, 113. 60		7, 137. 46	7, 137. 46
Missaukee	236. 80	577. 87	814. 67	3, 445. 68	236. 80	4, 023. 55	4, 260. 35
Monroe		49, 562. 97	49, 562. 97	86, 136. 48		135, 699. 45	135, 699. 45
Montcalm	9, 408. 40	11, 074. 60	20, 483. 00	16, 105. 14	9, 408. 40	27, 179. 74	36, 588. 14
Montmorency	345. 60	240. 82	586. 42	799. 85	345. 60	1, 040. 67	1, 386. 27
Muskegon		6, 577. 71	6, 577. 71	3, 864. 95		10, 442. 66	10, 442. 66
Newaygo		4, 679. 41	4, 679. 41	5, 628. 05		10, 307. 46	10, 307. 46
Oakland	2, 584. 60	2, 628. 17	5, 212. 77	8, 374. 45	2, 584. 60	11, 002. 62	13, 587. 22
Oceana	1, 369. 80	1, 937. 46	3, 307. 26	5, 668. 58	1, 369. 80	7, 606. 04	8, 975. 84
Ogemaw	416. 20	296. 90	713. 10	3, 109. 65	416. 20	3, 406. 55	3, 822. 75
Osceola		526. 39	526. 39	5, 165. 05		5, 691. 44	5, 691. 44
Oscoda				88. 00		88. 00	88. 00
Otsego	101. 40	147. 32	248. 72	172. 55	101. 40	319. 87	421. 27
Ottawa	16, 858. 20	8, 115. 35	24, 973. 55	20, 034. 05	16, 858. 20	28, 149. 40	45, 007. 60
Presque Isle	731. 00	1, 315. 67	2, 046. 67	474. 60	731. 00	1, 790. 27	2, 521. 27
Roscommon				142. 00		142. 00	142. 00
Saginaw	16, 683. 60	21, 009. 41	37, 693. 01	32, 202. 51	16, 683. 60	53, 211. 92	69, 895. 52
St. Clair		11, 595. 36	11, 595. 36	5, 384. 45		16, 979. 81	16, 979. 81
St. Joseph	6, 800. 20	9, 691. 78	16, 491. 98	55, 420. 00	6, 800. 20	65, 111. 78	71, 911. 98
Sanilac	19, 213. 40	21, 672. 83	40, 886. 23	19, 972. 61	19, 213. 40	41, 645. 44	60, 858. 84
Schoolcraft				879. 90		879. 90	879. 90
Shiawassee	25, 057. 00	38, 409. 33	63, 466. 33	27, 017. 30	25, 057. 00	65, 426. 63	90, 483. 63
Tuscola		26, 639. 51	26, 639. 51	26, 693. 32		53, 332. 83	53, 332. 83
Van Buren		7, 807. 80	7, 807. 80	30, 614. 86		38, 422. 66	38, 422. 66
Washtenaw		25, 647. 67	25, 647. 67	50, 438. 49		76, 086. 16	76, 086. 16
Wayne		2, 717. 41	2, 717. 41	6, 930. 34		9, 647. 75	9, 647. 75
Wexford				3, 479. 75		3, 479. 75	3, 479. 75
Total	365, 750. 80	839, 548. 15	1, 205, 298. 95	1, 523, 953. 15	365, 750. 80	2, 363, 501. 30	2, 729, 252. 10

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

MINNESOTA

County	Wheat			Tobacco			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Aitkin				$31.90	$27.20	$59.10	$2,338.80	$31.90	$2,366.00	$2,397.90
Anoka		$164.13	$164.13				25,223.70		25,387.83	25,387.83
Becker		22,110.04	22,110.04				17,073.25		39,183.29	39,183.29
Beltrami							2,745.74		2,745.74	2,745.74
Benton		429.49	429.49	651.90	2,655.30	3,307.20	30,918.84	651.90	34,003.63	34,655.53
Big Stone	$34,248.00	53,782.91	88,030.91				109,160.15	34,248.00	162,943.06	197,191.06
Blue Earth	21,105.80	26,897.86	48,003.66				346,030.20	21,105.80	372,928.06	394,033.86
Brown	10,256.40	15,614.57	25,870.97				211,480.91	10,256.40	227,095.48	237,351.88
Carlton							3,723.25		3,723.25	3,723.25
Carver	3,814.80	372.60	4,187.40				69,026.14	3,814.80	69,398.74	73,213.54
Cass							5,434.70		5,434.70	5,434.70
Chippewa	27,787.60	47,616.62	75,404.22				211,838.72	27,787.60	259,455.34	287,242.94
Chisago		1,891.21	1,891.21				14,004.98		15,896.19	15,896.19
Clay		158,713.17	158,713.17		134.00	134.00	24,292.54		183,139.71	183,139.71
Clearwater	1,606.00	770.11	2,376.11				4,050.99	1,606.00	4,821.10	6,427.10
Cottonwood	1,657.80	1,998.92	3,656.72				262,591.42	1,657.80	264,590.34	266,248.14
Crow Wing							4,827.62		4,827.62	4,827.62
Dakota	17,504.80	33,330.62	50,835.42				82,623.55	17,504.80	115,954.17	133,458.97
Dodge	1,251.00	1,787.64	3,038.64				97,539.77	1,251.00	99,327.41	100,578.41
Douglas	16,088.40	23,373.18	39,461.58				59,895.07	16,088.40	83,268.25	99,356.65
Faribault	4,065.40	10,063.59	14,128.99				389,004.46	4,065.40	399,068.05	403,133.45
Fillmore	2,563.60	4,012.50	6,576.10	974.00	4,029.98	5,003.98	323,266.94	3,537.60	331,309.42	334,847.02
Freeborn	9,012.60	12,712.66	21,725.26				332,418.37	9,012.60	345,131.03	354,143.63
Goodhue		17,962.75	17,962.75				102,904.91		120,867.66	120,867.66
Grant		53,304.03	53,304.03				98,730.49		152,034.52	152,034.52
Hennepin	3,279.20	6,766.69	10,045.89				27,870.43	3,279.20	34,637.12	37,916.32
Houston	285.20	360.98	646.18	1,572.30	2,205.03	3,777.33	128,587.73	1,857.50	131,153.74	133,011.24
Hubbard							6,230.55		6,230.55	6,230.55
Isanti		449.85	449.85				12,046.69		12,496.54	12,496.54
Itasca							3,453.70		3,453.70	3,453.70
Jackson	157.80	43.65	201.45				320,896.80	157.80	320,940.45	321,098.25
Kanabec		70.13	70.13				7,318.60		7,388.73	7,388.73
Kandiyohi	15,833.80	26,601.37	42,435.17	46.00	89.00	135.00	270,673.99	15,879.80	297,364.36	313,244.16
Kittson		68,676.98	68,676.98				4,864.78		73,541.76	73,541.76
Lac qui Parle	43,924.00	90,789.81	134,713.81				207,834.38	43,924.00	298,624.19	342,548.19
Le Sueur		73,808.96	73,808.96		32.52	32.52	143,303.40		217,144.88	217,144.88
Lincoln	4,252.40	5,961.97	10,214.37				155,297.71	4,252.40	161,259.68	165,512.08
Lyon	12,650.60	5,144.41	17,795.01				242,961.86	12,650.60	248,106.27	260,756.87
McLeod		14,998.97	14,998.97				163,338.87		178,337.84	178,337.84

Mahnomen		13, 032. 82	13, 032. 82				7, 575. 64		20, 608. 46	20, 608. 46
Marshall		185, 158. 60	185, 158. 60				10, 460. 96		195, 619. 56	195, 619. 56
Martin	393. 00	486. 91	879. 91				335, 879. 94	393. 00	386, 366. 85	386, 759. 85
Meeker	14, 005. 60	21, 785. 12	35, 790. 72	1, 625. 40	2, 613. 36	4, 238. 76	119, 952. 33	15, 631. 00	174, 350. 81	189, 981. 81
Mille Lacs		119. 83	119. 83	299. 00	965. 80	1, 264. 80	10, 619. 80	299. 00	11, 705. 43	12, 004. 43
Morrison	6, 811. 40	8, 948. 88	15, 760. 28				70, 265. 95	6, 811. 40	79, 214. 83	86, 026. 23
Mower	2, 551. 80	3, 318. 51	5, 870. 31				267, 523. 93	2, 551. 80	270, 842. 44	273, 394. 24
Murray		446. 10	446. 10				288, 823. 12		289, 269. 22	289, 269. 22
Nicollet	18, 617. 40	37, 444. 76	56, 062. 16				237, 364. 41	18, 617. 40	274, 809. 17	293, 426. 57
Nobles							298, 844. 22		298, 844. 22	298, 844. 22
Norman		97, 224. 34	97, 224. 34				27, 608. 15		124, 832. 49	124, 832. 49
Olmsted	2, 357. 60	4, 206. 96	6, 564. 56				166, 864. 63	2, 357. 60	171, 071. 59	173, 429. 19
Otter Trail	31, 462. 80	45, 719. 61	77, 182. 41				152, 738. 59	31, 462. 80	198, 458. 20	229, 921. 00
Pennington		14, 377. 22	14, 377. 22				5, 184. 36		19, 561. 58	19, 561. 58
Pine		73. 03	73. 03				11, 590. 20		11, 663. 23	11, 663. 23
Pipestone		563. 91	563. 91				144, 207. 13		144, 771. 04	144, 771. 04
Polk		279, 469. 78	279, 469. 78				37, 563. 37		317, 033. 15	317, 033. 15
Pope		39, 051. 12	39, 051. 12	40. 00	73. 40	113. 40	73, 833. 21	40. 00	112, 957. 73	112, 997. 73
Ramsey	350. 00	1, 026. 97	1, 376. 97				4, 987. 40	350. 00	6, 014. 37	6, 364. 37
Red Lake	8, 151. 60	12, 920. 36	21, 071. 96				7, 821. 32	8, 151. 60	20, 741. 68	28, 893. 28
Redwood		45, 343. 70	45, 343. 70				317, 027. 62		362, 371. 32	362, 371. 32
Renville	25, 529. 40	45, 056. 43	70, 585. 83				436, 569. 36	25, 529. 40	481, 625. 79	507, 155. 19
Rice	11, 617. 80	18, 248. 83	29, 866. 63				129, 189. 67	11, 617. 80	147, 438. 50	159, 056. 30
Rock							204, 496. 21		204, 496. 21	204, 496. 21
Roseau		7, 496. 82	7, 496. 82				2, 771. 55		10, 268. 37	10, 268. 37
St. Louis							1, 488. 20		1, 488. 20	1, 488. 20
Scott	18, 730. 80	30, 750. 14	49, 480. 94		286. 40	286. 40	86, 943. 57	18, 730. 80	117, 980. 11	136, 710. 91
Sherburne		3, 776. 97	3, 776. 97	352. 00	1, 522. 10	1, 874. 10	37, 320. 44	352. 00	42, 619. 51	42, 971. 51
Sibley	10, 560. 00	15, 500. 49	26, 060. 49				157, 806. 30	10, 560. 00	173, 306. 79	183, 866. 79
Stearns	31, 019. 40	42, 336. 08	73, 355. 48	6, 156. 01	23, 541. 64	29, 697. 65	215, 836. 06	37, 175. 41	281, 713. 78	318, 889. 19
Steele		9, 667. 35	9, 667. 35				152, 437. 88		162, 105. 23	162, 105. 23
Stevens		50, 256. 21	50, 256. 21				164, 273. 76		214, 529. 97	214, 529. 97
Swift	18, 234. 80	31, 959. 21	50, 194. 01				158, 745. 37	18, 234. 80	190, 704. 58	208, 939. 38
Todd	2, 098. 60	3, 419. 52	5, 518. 12				66, 372. 41	2, 098. 60	69, 791. 93	71, 890. 53
Traverse	53, 294. 80	81. 123. 57	134, 418. 37				138, 755. 25	53, 294. 80	219, 878. 82	273, 173. 62
Wabasha	5, 047. 20	9, 4 9. 79	14, 466. 99				157, 195. 53	5, 047. 20	166, 615. 32	171, 662. 52
Wadena	420. 60	585. 05	1, 005. 65				27, 526. 42	420. 60	28, 111. 47	28, 532. 07
Waseca		19, 077. 05	19, 077. 05				189, 236. 64		208, 313. 69	208, 313. 69
Washington	5, 749. 40	8, 401. 53	14, 150. 93				22, 831. 52	5, 749. 40	31, 233. 05	36, 982. 45
Watonwan	1, 804. 80	1, 482. 55	3, 287. 35				187, 717. 91	1, 804. 80	189, 200. 46	191, 005. 26
Wilkin		168, 069. 16	168, 069. 16				63, 927. 89		231, 997. 05	231, 997. 05
Winona	4, 733. 00	6, 873. 53	11, 606. 53	36. 00	38. 90	74. 90	125, 708. 14	4, 769. 00	132, 620. 57	137, 389. 57
Wright	12, 958. 80	17, 652. 81	30, 611. 61	52. 00	110. 00	162. 00	121, 169. 65	13, 010. 80	138, 932. 46	151, 943. 26
Yellow Medicine		89, 222. 40	89, 222. 40				228, 916. 59		318, 138. 99	318, 138. 99
Total	517, 845. 80	2, 251, 676. 39	2, 769, 522. 19	11, 836. 51	38, 324. 63	50, 161. 14	10, 279, 797. 60	529, 682. 31	12, 569, 798. 62	13, 099, 480. 93

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

MISSISSIPPI

County	Cotton			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Adams	$35,993.72	$39,186.80	$75,180.52		$35,993.72	$39,186.80	$75,180.52
Alcorn	81,942.10	80,173.01	162,115.11	$339.60	81,942.10	80,512.61	162,454.71
Amite	116,745.60	98,500.50	215,246.10		116,745.60	98,500.50	215,246.10
Attala	106,850.61	80,514.37	187,364.98		106,850.61	80,514.37	187,364.98
Benton	43,778.13	43,437.88	87,216.01		43,778.13	43,437.88	87,216.01
Bolivar	819,460.25	767,689.42	1,587,149.67		819,460.25	767,689.42	1,587,149.67
Calhoun	74,972.33	52,345.54	127,317.87	1,209.50	74,972.33	53,555.04	128,527.37
Carroll	76,197.85	69,655.69	145,853.54		76,197.85	69,655.69	145,853.54
Chickasaw	66,920.49	71,510.49	138,430.98	506.00	66,920.49	72,016.49	138,936.98
Choctaw	35,871.50	31,587.40	67,458.90		35,871.50	31,587.40	67,458.90
Claiborne	43,238.99	42,966.12	86,205.11	3,904.65	43,238.99	46,870.77	90,109.76
Clarke	59,806.17	42,544.22	102,350.39		59,806.17	42,544.22	102,350.39
Clay	55,298.50	53,139.13	108,437.63	3,116.95	55,298.50	56,256.08	111,554.58
Coahoma	468,039.62	477,809.78	945,849.40		468,039.62	477,809.78	945,849.40
Copiah	50,516.50	46,516.01	97,032.51		50,516.50	46,516.01	97,032.51
Covington	106,662.75	86,747.29	193,410.04		106,662.75	86,747.29	193,410.04
De Soto	158,115.85	204,362.96	362,478.81		158,115.85	204,362.96	362,478.81
Forrest	19,294.38	16,847.21	36,141.59		19,294.38	16,847.21	36,141.59
Franklin	50,074.20	38,998.11	89,072.31		50,074.20	38,998.11	89,072.31
George	13,289.57	15,560.37	28,849.94		13,289.57	15,560.37	28,849.94
Greene	16,066.00	6,167.30	22,233.30		16,066.00	6,167.30	22,233.30
Grenada	44,488.46	73,344.64	117,833.10	1,304.60	44,488.46	74,649.24	119,137.70
Hancock	77.00		77.00		77.00		77.00
Hinds	168,045.60	179,668.80	347,714.40	1,289.55	168,045.60	180,958.35	349,003.95
Holmes	231,400.97	287,007.19	518,408.16		231,400.97	287,007.19	518,408.16
Humphreys	220,685.00	238,044.21	458,729.21		220,685.00	238,044.21	458,729.21
Issaquena	66,582.00	44,654.40	111,236.40		66,582.00	44,654.40	111,236.40
Itawamba	83,066.41	63,150.58	146,216.99		83,066.41	63,150.58	146,216.99
Jackson	235.00	432.47	667.47		235.00	432.47	667.47
Jasper	84,671.16	77,635.52	162,306.68		84,671.16	77,635.52	162,306.68
Jefferson	51,418.39	46,067.32	97,485.71	866.10	51,418.39	46,933.42	98,351.81
Jefferson Davis	113,469.76	114,929.10	228,398.86		113,469.76	114,929.10	228,398.86
Jones	107,150.10	109,282.93	216,433.03		107,150.10	109,282.93	216,433.03
Kemper	80,635.85	94,622.89	175,258.74		80,635.85	94,622.89	175,258.74
Lafayette	77,676.41	66,691.26	144,367.67		77,676.41	66,691.26	144,367.67
Lamar	34,057.00	24,957.21	59,014.21		34,057.00	24,957.21	59,014.21
Lauderdale	61,696.10	77,876.13	139,572.23	1,447.20	61,696.10	79,323.33	141,019.43
Lawrence	73,008.17	86,501.40	159,509.57		73,008.17	86,501.40	159,509.57

Leake	82,040.94	114,266.58	196,307.52	81.50	82,040.94	114,348.08	196,389.02
Lee	140,144.72	182,637.62	322,782.31	325.80	140,144.72	182,963.42	323,108.14
Leflore	358,806.49	408,151.88	766,958.37		358,806.49	408,151.88	766,958.37
Lincoln	110,742.60	78,398.56	189,141.16	121.80	110,742.60	78,520.36	189,262.96
Lowndes	84,858.61	61,611.21	146,469.85	764.10	81,858.61	62,375.31	147,233.95
Madison	222,560.17	242,482.92	465,043.09		222,560.17	242,482.92	465,043.09
Marion	103,100.99	104,386.61	207,487.60		103,100.99	104,386.61	207,487.60
Marshall	137,202.26	121,254.31	258,456.57		137,202.26	121,254.31	258,456.57
Monroe	150,689.06	167,433.96	318,123.02	6,724.25	150,689.06	174,158.21	324,847.27
Montgomery	49,459.53	51,445.76	100,905.29	86.75	49,459.53	51,532.51	100,992.04
Neshoba	137,595.02	129,846.79	267,441.81	1,610.40	137,595.02	131,457.19	269,052.21
Newton	143,176.08	114,205.74	257,381.82		113,176.08	114,205.74	257,381.82
Noxubee	87,829.52	85,199.26	173,028.78		87,829.52	85,199.26	173,028.78
Oktibbeha	36,803.46	33,723.03	70,526.49		36,803.46	33,723.03	70,526.49
Panola	154,476.49	162,259.40	316,735.89		154,476.49	162,259.40	316,735.89
Pearl River	4,153.25	4,612.11	8,765.36		4,153.25	4,612.11	8,765.36
Perry	17,386.00	12,661.48	30,047.48		17,386.00	12,661.48	30,047.48
Pike	75,394.26	70,648.15	146,042.41		75,394.26	70,648.15	146,042.41
Pontotoc	106,012.26	99,724.11	205,736.37		106,012.26	99,724.11	205,736.37
Prentiss	90,232.57	85,856.18	176,088.75	45.00	90,232.57	85,901.18	176,133.75
Quitman	242,018.50	236,504.34	478,522.84		242,018.50	236,504.34	478,522.84
Rankin	56,411.90	57,630.39	114,042.29	292.20	56,411.90	57,922.59	114,334.49
Scott	94,727.25	93,076.17	187,803.42		94,727.25	93,076.17	187,803.42
Sharkey	175,778.46	144,251.75	320,030.21	331.00	175,778.46	144,582.75	320,361.21
Simpson	102,308.95	106,995.25	209,304.20	113.70	102,308.95	107,108.95	209,417.90
Smith	95,280.72	91,829.98	187,110.70		95,280.72	91,829.98	187,110.70
Stone	1,579.00	2,020.43	3,599.43		1,579.00	2,020.43	3,599.43
Sunflower	760,297.75	725,246.01	1,485,543.76		760,297.75	725,246.01	1,485,543.76
Tallahatchie	245,958.36	288,396.19	534,354.55		245,958.36	288,396.19	534,354.55
Tate	104,298.87	122,481.01	226,779.88		104,298.87	122,481.01	226,779.88
Tippah	112,804.65	124,504.17	237,308.82	47.20	112,804.65	124,551.37	237,356.02
Tishomingo	58,424.98	76,616.41	135,041.39	793.75	58,424.98	77,410.16	135,835.14
Tunica	263,673.06	241,454.26	505,127.32		263,673.06	241,454.26	505,127.32
Union	105,375.11	93,089.60	198,464.71		105,375.11	93,089.60	198,464.71
Walthall	143,513.00	86,304.32	229,817.32		143,513.00	86,304.32	229,817.32
Warren	28,626.50	46,127.92	74,754.42	284.75	28,626.50	46,412.67	75,039.17
Washington	476,719.50	468,430.55	945,150.05		476,719.50	468,430.55	945,150.05
Wayne	52,874.88	37,205.39	90,080.27		52,874.88	37,205.39	90,080.27
Webster	62,705.59	44,890.27	107,595.86		62,705.59	44,890.27	107,595.86
Wilkinson	41,439.06	27,875.37	69,314.43		41,439.06	27,875.37	69,314.43
Winston	82,327.75	90,962.01	173,289.76	3,568.70	82,327.75	94,530.71	176,858.46
Yalobusha	51,516.81	46,871.41	98,388.22	902.65	51,516.81	47,774.06	99,290.87
Yazoo	276,014.12	279,219.79	555,233.91	836.90	276,014.12	280,056.69	556,070.81
Total	9,924,837.57	9,813,914.30	19,738,751.87	30,914.60	9,924,837.57	9,844,828.90	19,769,666.47

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

MISSOURI

County	Cotton			Tobacco, 1934	Wheat			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Adair					$242.00	$517.88	$759.88	$108,854.88	$242.00	$109,372.76	$109,614.76
Andrew				$501.20		11,408.12	11,408.12	378,087.36		389,996.68	389,996.68
Atchison				499.25	4,238.40	8,376.84	12,615.24	344,436.26	4,238.40	353,312.35	357,550.75
Audrain					1,254.80	1,355.80	2,610.60	180,753.10	1,254.80	182,108.90	183,363.70
Barry					9,476.20	16,402.49	25,878.69	65,427.71	9,476.20	81,830.20	91,306.40
Barton					27,770.80	42,937.59	70,708.39	122,759.73	27,770.80	165,697.32	193,468.12
Bates				1,186.00	8,788.80	23,405.14	32,193.94	260,101.42	8,788.80	284,692.56	293,481.36
Benton					2,372.80	3,678.29	6,051.09	74,738.95	2,372.80	78,417.24	80,790.04
Bollinger					3,457.20	4,111.48	7,568.68	43,496.32	3,457.20	47,607.80	51,065.00
Boone				342.00	5,875.04	9,844.50	15,719.54	148,720.90	5,875.04	158,907.40	164,782.44
Buchanan				9,121.70	22,032.20	30,095.26	52,127.46	147,180.48	22,032.20	186,397.44	208,429.64
Butler	$51,746.67	$35,602.81	$87,349.48		789.20	1,481.90	2,271.10	51,792.75	52,535.87	88,877.46	141,413.33
Caldwell				1,326.83		914.35	914.35	153,568.02		155,809.20	155,809.20
Callaway						30,163.61	30,163.61	160,207.03		190,370.64	190,370.64
Camden					171.60	398.26	569.86	26,443.72	171.60	26,841.98	27,013.58
Cape Girardeau		63.00	63.00		7,069.20	10,933.43	18,002.63	75,582.37	7,069.20	86,578.80	93,648.00
Carroll				390.00	40,683.40	72,441.35	113,124.75	205,532.20	40,683.40	278,363.55	319,046.95
Carter								15,562.33		15,562.33	15,562.33
Cass					7,855.80	12,165.55	20,021.35	309,711.75	7,855.80	321,877.30	329,733.10
Cedar					4,106.00	6,145.74	10,251.74	101,633.69	4,106.00	107,779.43	111,885.43
Chariton				1,296.85	30,459.40	53,396.55	83,855.95	196,793.71	30,459.40	251,487.11	281,946.51
Christian					3,307.80	5,293.51	8,601.31	54,069.06	3,307.80	59,362.57	62,670.37
Clark						10,526.74	10,526.74	100,300.47		110,827.21	110,827.21
Clay				4,737.34	4,902.40	9,119.29	14,021.69	196,174.27	4,902.40	210,030.90	214,933.30
Clinton				2,008.97	832.40	2,409.09	3,241.49	197,916.24	832.40	202,334.30	203,166.70
Cole					13,582.20	21,199.84	34,782.04	52,972.25	13,582.20	74,172.09	87,754.29
Cooper				192.00	18,481.20	17,677.76	36,158.96	175,423.24	18,481.20	193,293.00	211,774.20
Crawford					752.00	902.03	1,654.03	33,447.78	752.00	34,349.81	35,101.81
Dade					13,782.65	24,565.98	38,348.63	75,728.92	13,782.65	100,294.90	114,077.55
Dallas					1,682.80	1,934.54	3,617.34	70,930.18	1,682.80	72,864.72	74,547.52
Daviess					2,531.00	3,358.93	5,889.93	182,817.00	2,531.00	186,175.93	188,706.93
DeKalb					1,804.60	1,677.05	3,481.65	161,652.10	1,804.60	163,329.15	165,133.75
Dent					571.00	746.40	1,317.40	37,871.44	571.00	38,617.84	39,188.84
Douglas					287.20		287.20	33,332.44	287.20	33,332.44	33,619.64
Dunklin	445,775.57	372,344.41	818,119.98		1,917.40	1,832.49	3,749.89	27,627.61	447,692.97	401,804.51	849,497.48
Franklin					18,994.60	30,737.87	49,732.47	72,565.14	18,994.60	103,303.01	122,297.61
Gasconade					3,863.60	5,046.88	8,910.48	44,672.58	3,863.60	49,719.46	53,583.06
Gentry					1,553.00	1,022.46	2,575.46	196,254.56	1,553.00	197,277.02	198,830.02

Greene					10,610.60	16,356.01	26,966.61	196,813.90	10,610.60	213,169.91	223,780.51
Grundy				451.00	672.60	1,124.87	1,797.47	132,092.89	672.60	133,671.76	134,344.36
Harrison					572.60	980.63	1,553.23	213,055.61	572.60	214,036.24	214,608.84
Henry					3,262.40	5,115.62	8,378.02	214,019.01	3,262.40	219,134.63	222,397.03
Hickory					1,954.80	3,131.03	5,085.83	31,723.87	1,954.80	34,854.90	36,809.70
Holt				477.25	9,217.00	13,248.23	22,465.23	247,649.97	9,217.00	261,375.45	270,592.45
Howard				934.00		44,312.90	44,312.90	201,898.01		247,144.91	247,144.91
Howell	1,785.75	763.47	2,549.22			1,292.84	1,292.84	64,306.16	1,785.75	66,362.47	68,148.22
Iron					726.80	1,273.62	2,000.42	7,139.73	726.80	8,413.35	9,140.15
Jackson				50.00	8,701.20	18,429.17	27,130.37	139,664.29	8,701.20	158,143.46	166,844.66
Jasper					48,709.32	64,677.20	113,386.52	94,646.36	48,709.32	159,323.56	208,032.88
Jefferson					7,699.60	12,809.69	20,509.29	31,981.94	7,699.60	44,791.63	52,491.23
Johnson					7,913.40	15,675.36	23,588.76	254,979.06	7,913.40	270,654.42	278,567.82
Knox				40.00		986.82	986.82	178,611.04		179,637.86	179,637.86
Laclede					2,070.20	3,270.45	5,340.65	84,414.03	2,070.20	87,684.48	89,754.68
Lafayette				114.00	36,521.10	65,779.86	102,300.96	369,355.11	36,521.10	435,248.97	471,770.07
Lawrence					20,757.40	46,756.22	67,513.62	82,840.80	20,757.40	129,597.02	150,354.42
Lewis					10,169.40	11,576.32	21,745.72	172,107.53	10,169.40	183,683.85	193,853.25
Lincoln					17,015.60	34,266.37	51,281.97	118,325.35	17,015.60	152,591.72	169,607.32
Linn				64.00	345.20	769.45	1,114.65	144,421.03	345.20	145,254.48	145,599.68
Livingston					3,405.40	2,370.36	5,775.76	211,795.11	3,405.40	214,165.47	217,570.87
McDonald				52.00	979.12	1,806.53	2,785.65	28,908.95	979.12	30,767.48	31,746.60
Macon				106.00		7,248.25	7,248.25	140,885.35		148,239.60	148,239.60
Madison					1,374.60	1,177.84	2,552.44	13,367.63	1,374.60	14,545.47	15,920.07
Maries					2,296.40	3,324.90	5,621.30	51,401.48	2,296.40	54,726.38	57,022.78
Marion					18,480.20	40,169.33	58,649.53	117,417.18	18,480.20	157,586.51	176,066.71
Mercer					281.00	314.48	595.48	91,473.55	281.00	91,788.03	92,069.03
Miller				46.00	3,535.40	4,071.71	7,607.11	45,359.37	3,535.40	49,477.08	53,012.48
Mississippi	103,358.50	63,731.73	167,090.23		10,712.00	20,288.20	31,000.20	64,293.29	114,070.50	148,313.22	262,383.72
Moniteau				84.00	8,715.40	13,143.48	21,858.88	87,602.46	8,715.40	100,829.94	109,545.34
Monroe					1,418.60	518.59	1,937.19	197,278.99	1,418.60	197,797.58	199,216.18
Montgomery					5,659.80	10,689.28	16,349.08	140,100.59	5,659.80	150,789.87	156,449.67
Morgan					2,991.40	5,985.33	8,976.73	69,950.57	2,991.40	75,935.90	78,927.30
New Madrid	407,314.50	163,206.59	570,521.09			23,284.69	23,284.69	72,701.75	407,314.50	259,193.03	666,507.53
Newton					11,231.66	17,753.85	28,985.51	67,744.54	11,231.66	85,498.39	96,730.05
Nodaway					8,227.80	13,031.05	21,258.85	684,163.98	8,227.80	697,195.03	705,422.83
Oregon	8,569.00	2,594.23	11,163.23		355.20	332.20	687.40	57,588.28	8,924.20	60,514.71	69,438.91
Osage					10,544.40	16,472.30	27,016.70	67,551.87	10,544.40	84,024.17	94,568.57
Ozark	3,549.72	1,601.25	5,150.97		234.60		234.60	37,895.05	3,784.32	39,496.30	43,280.62
Pemiscot	575,761.50	477,502.25	1,053,263.75					4,291.75	575,761.50	481,794.00	1,057,555.50
Perry						59,336.17	59,336.17	50,235.57		109,571.74	109,571.74
Pettis					6,880.80	11,849.42	18,730.22	251,629.46	6,880.80	263,478.88	270,359.68
Phelps					1,576.00	1,319.61	2,895.61	25,085.05	1,576.00	26,404.66	27,980.66
Pike					11,617.60	22,374.82	33,992.42	162,333.51	11,617.60	184,708.33	196,325.93
Platte				30,343.69	28,220.05	39,643.85	67,863.90	165,008.87	28,220.05	234,996.41	263,216.46
Polk					5,753.20	7,277.97	13,031.17	77,199.06	5,753.20	84,477.03	90,230.23
Pulaski					212.40	312.55	524.95	46,619.76	212.40	46,932.31	47,144.71
Putnam				52.00	246.20	78.56	324.76	69,360.14	246.20	69,490.70	69,736.90
Ralls					5,200.00	12,227.28	17,427.28	193,101.77	5,200.00	205,329.05	210,529.05
Randolph					1,737.00	4,001.93	5,738.93	98,587.63	1,737.00	102,589.56	104,326.56
Ray				507.34		46,913.40	46,913.40	212,014.85		259,435.59	259,435.59
Reynolds								39,296.50		39,296.50	39,296.50
Ripley	7,465.50	5,452.44	12,917.94					36,706.74	7,465.50	42,159.18	49,624.68

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

MISSOURI—Continued

County	Cotton			Tobacco, 1934	Wheat			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
St. Charles						$149, 268. 31	$149, 268. 31	$78, 621. 97		$227, 890. 28	$227, 890. 28
St. Clair					$2, 870. 40	4, 017. 91	6, 888. 31	102, 065. 76	$2, 870. 40	106, 083. 67	108, 954. 07
St. Francois					2, 866. 80	2, 948. 34	5, 815. 14	23, 931. 61	2, 866. 80	26, 879. 95	29, 746. 75
St. Louis					14, 404. 40	25, 259. 78	39, 664. 18	34, 736. 72	14, 404. 40	59, 996. 50	74, 400. 90
St. Genevieve					6, 148. 00	9, 734. 60	15, 882. 60	27, 686. 45	6, 148. 00	37, 421. 05	43, 569. 05
Saline					24, 050. 40	44, 723. 66	68, 774. 06	298, 764. 89	24, 050. 40	343, 488. 55	367, 538. 95
Schuyler				$264. 00	232. 40	264. 91	497. 31	35, 248. 91	232. 40	35, 777. 82	36, 010. 22
Scotland				84. 00	179. 60	234. 94	414. 54	110, 575. 25	179. 60	110, 894. 19	111, 073. 79
Scott	$94, 171. 75	$39, 141. 56	$133, 313. 31		24, 276. 40	39, 011. 87	63, 288. 27	77, 357. 58	118, 448. 15	155, 511. 01	273, 959. 16
Shannon					103. 20	111. 93	215. 13	44, 488. 24	103. 20	44, 600. 17	44, 703. 37
Shelby					1, 314. 40	2, 418. 65	3, 733. 05	193, 909. 61	1, 314. 40	196, 328. 26	197, 642. 66
Stoddard	136, 693. 22	51, 837. 92	188, 531. 14		10, 753. 40	20, 051. 76	30, 805. 16	118, 623. 86	147, 446. 62	190, 513. 54	337, 960. 16
Stone				376. 00	360. 60	448. 98	809. 58	29, 558. 93	360. 60	30, 383. 91	30, 744. 51
Sullivan				52. 00	108. 80	192. 88	301. 68	105, 754. 12	108. 80	105, 999. 00	106, 107. 80
Taney	1, 022. 00	126. 93	1, 148. 93	38. 00		223. 17	223. 17	16, 305. 33	1, 022. 00	16, 693. 43	17, 715. 43
Texas					1, 608. 00	2, 548. 50	4, 156. 50	80, 601. 26	1, 608. 00	83, 149. 76	84, 757. 76
Vernon						32, 008. 12	32, 008. 12	153, 675. 59		185, 683. 71	185, 683. 71
Warren					14, 407. 00	21, 297. 59	35, 704. 59	41, 173. 56	14, 407. 00	62, 471. 15	76, 878. 15
Washington					2, 608. 00	3, 208. 28	5, 816. 28	34, 010. 17	2, 608. 00	37, 218. 45	39, 826. 45
Wayne					666. 80	913. 67	1, 580. 47	40, 759. 94	666. 80	41, 673. 61	42, 340. 41
Webster					691. 00	699. 00	1, 390. 00	52, 584. 70	691. 00	53, 283. 70	53, 974. 70
Worth					809. 80	1, 097. 29	1, 907. 09	124, 845. 49	809. 80	125, 942. 78	126, 752. 58
Wright					316. 00	406. 66	722. 66	30, 356. 61	316. 00	30, 763. 27	31, 079. 27
Total	1, 837, 213. 68	1, 213, 968. 59	3, 051, 182. 27	55, 740. 42	713, 069. 54	1, 588, 466. 38	2, 301, 535. 92	13, 399, 772. 85	2, 550, 283. 22	16, 257, 948. 24	18, 808, 231. 46

MONTANA

County	Wheat, 1934	Corn-hog, 1934	Total, 1934	County	Wheat, 1934	Corn-hog, 1934	Total, 1934
Beaverhead	$5, 083. 69	$5, 312. 00	$10, 395. 69	Meagher	$7, 111. 20		$7, 111. 20
Big Horn	123, 421. 35	12, 090. 50	135, 511. 85	Mineral	1, 734. 88		1, 734. 88
Blaine	204, 675. 58	3, 604. 30	208, 279. 88	Missoula	30, 537. 53	$5, 867. 86	36, 405. 39
Broadwater	26, 766. 63	3, 609. 39	30, 376. 02	Musselshell	47, 641. 22	1, 827. 03	49, 468. 25
Carbon	110, 571. 96	14, 059. 60	124, 631. 56	Park	51, 529. 63	5, 823. 66	57, 353. 29
Carter	29, 124. 78	8, 471. 10	37, 595. 88	Petroleum	25, 439. 32	2, 445. 47	27, 884. 79
Cascade	375, 836. 28	7, 395. 00	383, 231. 28	Phillips	221, 134. 58	2, 413. 85	223, 548. 43
Chouteau	862, 360. 80	11, 468. 53	873, 829. 33	Pondera	420, 724. 69	8, 028. 44	428, 753. 13
Custer	37, 978. 42	1, 483. 60	39, 462. 02	Powder River	16, 719. 79	4, 403. 65	21, 123. 44
Daniels	362, 053. 13	3, 690. 77	365, 743. 90	Powell	6, 122. 00	695. 04	6, 817. 04
Dawson	252, 121. 92	3, 078. 40	255, 200. 32	Prairie	130, 674. 80	973. 55	131, 648. 35
Deer Lodge	1, 905. 82	1, 153. 03	3, 058. 85	Ravalli	17, 860. 11	16, 335. 87	34, 195. 98
Fallon	172, 860. 25	9, 619. 56	182, 479. 81	Richland	290, 179. 41	5, 055. 23	295, 234. 64
Fergus	624, 641. 61	10, 356. 31	634, 997. 92	Roosevelt	573, 721. 72	3, 236. 36	576, 958. 08
Flathead	78, 924. 23	6, 634. 71	85, 558. 94	Rosebud	64, 242. 93	1, 671. 40	65, 914. 33
Gallatin	189, 281. 38	19, 813. 62	209, 095. 00	Sanders	16, 947. 86	1, 863. 25	18, 811. 11
Glacier	46, 267. 62	1, 056. 40	47, 324. 02	Sheridan	542, 340. 73	8, 726. 67	551, 067. 40
Garfield	73, 942. 88	3, 188. 66	77, 131. 54	Silver Bow		692. 88	692. 88
Golden Valley	44, 263. 22	1, 928. 07	46, 191. 29	Stillwater	182, 036. 30	10, 707. 80	192, 744. 10
Granite	1, 983. 70	1, 141. 03	3, 124. 73	Sweet Grass	25, 654. 46	2, 292. 73	27, 947. 19
Hill	404, 715. 21	3, 548. 90	408, 264. 11	Teton	435, 902. 90	5, 325. 20	441, 228. 10
Jefferson	9, 845. 20	2, 118. 39	11, 963. 59	Toole	184, 677. 32	2, 949. 77	187, 627. 09
Judith Basin	248, 251. 44	5, 397. 52	253, 648. 96	Treasure	23, 632. 70	1, 680. 00	25, 312. 70
Lake	47, 841. 09	14, 750. 70	62, 591. 79	Valley	464, 544. 31	5, 330. 59	469, 874. 90
Lewis and Clark	23, 289. 03	3, 100. 59	26, 389. 62	Wheatland	30, 483. 28	1, 552. 34	32, 035. 62
Liberty	189, 586. 52		189, 586. 52	Wibaux	135, 471. 29	11, 006. 51	146, 477. 80
Lincoln	4, 574. 66	1, 166. 96	5, 741. 62	Yellowstone	213, 588. 81	7, 107. 38	220, 696. 19
McCone	242, 695. 57	2, 927. 84	245, 623. 41				
Madison	25, 749. 31	4, 067. 71	29, 817. 02	Total	8, 981, 267. 05	284, 245. 72	9, 265, 512. 77

NOTE.—No rental and benefit payments for 1933.

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

NEBRASKA

County	Wheat			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Adams		$272, 253. 59	$272, 253. 59	$104, 960. 97		$377, 214. 56	$377, 214. 56
Antelope	$1, 273. 00	2, 452. 17	3, 725. 17	253, 909. 66	$1, 273. 00	256, 361. 83	257, 634. 83
Arthur				16, 697. 56		16, 697. 56	16, 697. 56
Banner		192, 939. 70	192, 939. 70	33, 368. 71		226, 308. 41	226, 308. 41
Blaine	293. 60	933. 20	1, 226. 80	13, 137. 23	293. 60	14, 070. 43	14, 364. 03
Boone	3, 276. 80	6, 174. 87	9, 451. 67	282, 932. 90	3, 276. 80	289, 107. 77	292, 384. 57
Box Butte	106, 101. 66	201, 194. 08	307, 295. 74	72, 583. 46	106, 101. 66	273, 777. 54	379, 879. 20
Boyd		8, 699. 16	8, 699. 16	95, 560. 25		104, 259. 41	104, 259. 41
Brown	732. 20	1, 131. 46	1, 863. 66	48, 329. 32	732. 20	49, 460. 78	50, 192. 98
Buffalo	41, 853. 19	77, 053. 64	118, 906. 83	244, 905. 72	41, 853. 19	321, 959. 36	363, 812. 55
Burt	6, 901. 40	11, 567. 04	18, 468. 44	354, 767. 78	6, 901. 40	366, 334. 82	373, 236. 22
Butler		124, 405. 83	124, 405. 83	275, 008. 50		399, 414. 33	399, 414. 33
Cass	20, 849. 40	37, 688. 65	58, 538. 05	287, 633. 01	20, 849. 40	325, 321. 66	346, 171. 06
Cedar	1, 618. 20	3, 081. 21	4, 699. 41	330, 449. 88	1, 618. 20	333, 531. 09	335, 149. 29
Chase		175, 645. 02	175, 645. 02	205, 077. 24		380, 722. 26	380, 722. 26
Cherry	1, 804. 80	2, 645. 09	4, 449. 89	99, 059. 66	1, 804. 80	101, 704. 75	103, 509. 55
Cheyenne		726, 422. 40	726, 422. 40	107, 012. 34		833, 434. 74	833, 434. 74
Clay		301, 922. 08	301, 922. 08	85, 195. 81		387, 117. 89	387, 117. 89
Colfax	14, 468. 60	29, 415. 03	43, 883. 63	207, 019. 95	14, 468. 60	236, 434. 98	250, 903. 58
Cuming	253. 20	1, 795. 27	2, 048. 47	599, 336. 64	253. 20	601, 131. 91	601, 385. 11
Custer		45, 597. 24	45, 597. 24	512, 672. 54		558, 269. 78	558, 269. 78
Dakota	1, 342. 40	4, 183. 28	5, 525. 68	141, 521. 13	1, 342. 40	145, 704. 41	147, 046. 81
Dawes		106, 037. 23	106, 037. 23	53, 474. 23		159, 511. 46	159, 511. 46
Dawson		54, 643. 24	54, 643. 24	263, 515. 10		318, 158. 34	318, 158. 34
Deuel		304, 447. 25	304, 447. 25	58, 669. 39		363, 116. 64	363, 116. 64
Dixon		894. 08	894. 08	219, 435. 34		220, 329. 42	220, 329. 42
Dodge	31, 302. 60	58, 876. 43	90, 179. 03	281, 896. 73	31, 302. 60	340, 773. 16	372, 075. 76
Douglas	4, 258. 80	10, 969. 76	15, 228. 56	118, 808. 33	4, 258. 80	129, 778. 09	134, 036. 89
Dundy		68, 871. 60	68, 871. 60	164, 464. 98		233, 336. 58	233, 336. 58
Fillmore	103, 266. 40	176, 884. 61	280, 151. 01	158, 810. 00	103, 266. 40	335, 694. 61	438, 961. 01
Franklin		70, 393. 24	70, 393. 24	116, 553. 33		186, 946. 57	186, 846. 57
Frontier		63, 656. 59	63, 656. 59	138, 064. 95		201, 721. 54	201, 721. 54
Furnas		75, 000. 51	75, 000. 51	209, 507. 37		284, 507. 88	284, 507. 88
Gage	76, 219. 40	185, 630. 13	261, 849. 53	262, 567. 66	76, 219. 40	448, 197. 79	524, 417. 19
Garden		140, 627. 94	140, 627. 94	75, 572. 42		216, 200. 36	216, 200. 36
Garfield	168. 80	450. 90	619. 70	33, 334. 56	168. 80	33, 785. 46	33, 954. 26
Gosper		22, 498. 37	22, 498. 37	79, 743. 56		102, 241. 93	102, 241. 93
Grant				2, 708. 04		2, 708. 04	2, 708. 04

Greeley	1,648.60	4,942.81	6,591.41	142,630.37	1,648.60	147,573.18	149,221.78
Hall	38,131.40	67,741.21	105,872.61	120,544.05	38,131.40	188,285.26	226,416.66
Hamilton		198,510.39	198,510.39	262,062.36		460,572.75	460,572.75
Harlan		89,926.98	89,926.98	101,015.26		190,942.24	190,942.24
Hayes		108,699.87	108,699.87	106,472.10		215,171.97	215,171.97
Hitchcock		191,288.06	191,288.06	98,251.82		289,539.88	289,539.88
Holt		4,784.78	4,784.78	170,641.19		175,425.97	175,425.97
Hooker				7,269.79		7,269.79	7,269.79
Howard		73,567.94	73,567.94	174,704.90		248,272.84	248,272.84
Jefferson	75,905.20	127,690.32	203,595.52	158,353.04	75,905.20	286,043.36	361,948.56
Johnson	17,355.80	29,941.37	47,297.17	108,414.97	17,355.80	138,356.34	155,712.14
Kearney		266,927.40	266,927.40	105,143.12		372,070.52	372,070.52
Keith		224,572.35	224,572.35	149,770.42		374,342.77	374,342.77
Keyapaha	615.80	855.43	1,471.23	43,637.62	615.80	44,493.05	45,108.85
Kimball		408,156.87	408,156.87	26,275.15		434,432.02	434,432.02
Knox	1,408.40	1,971.73	3,380.13	285,068.72	1,408.40	287,040.45	288,448.85
Lancaster	61,221.07	119,876.51	181,097.58	297,113.32	61,221.07	416,989.83	478,210.90
Lincoln		151,615.70	151,615.70	175,337.64		326,953.34	326,953.34
Logan		2,005.65	2,005.65	33,150.07		35,155.72	35,155.72
Loup		1,330.28	1,330.28	24,003.37		25,333.65	25,333.65
McPherson				20,667.62		20,667.62	20,667.62
Madison	1,940.00	3,327.64	5,267.64	338,461.14	1,940.00	341,788.78	343,728.78
Merrick	34,354.00	59,947.89	94,301.89	136,067.26	34,354.00	196,015.15	230,369.15
Morrill		117,442.91	117,442.91	72,416.08		189,858.99	189,858.99
Nance	16,884.20	33,828.95	50,713.15	182,285.94	16,884.20	216,114.89	232,999.09
Nemaha	29,555.20	49,645.76	79,200.96	195,556.47	29,555.20	245,202.23	274,757.43
Nuckolls		153,229.77	153,229.77	147,132.07		300,361.84	300,361.84
Otoe	27,609.48	37,421.25	65,030.73	208,211.40	27,609.48	245,632.65	273,242.13
Pawnee	8,841.20	20,633.82	29,475.02	154,373.82	8,841.20	175,007.64	183,848.84
Perkins		484,407.15	484,407.15	156,704.00		641,111.15	641,111.15
Phelps		192,620.59	192,620.59	128,103.29		320,723.88	320,723.88
Pierce	774.60	1,327.51	2,102.11	203,897.82	774.60	205,225.33	205,999.93
Platte	16,413.60	32,422.20	48,835.80	322,377.71	16,413.60	354,799.91	371,213.51
Polk		102,662.53	102,662.53	189,404.62		292,067.15	292,067.15
Redwillow		127,275.95	127,275.95	113,223.26		240,499.21	240,499.21
Richardson	25,176.40	49,138.77	74,315.17	412,988.21	25,176.40	462,126.98	487,303.38
Rock	154.20	302.72	456.92	24,237.77	154.20	24,540.49	24,694.69
Saline		317,770.86	317,770.86	166,560.47		484,331.33	484,331.33
Sarpy		14,600.21	14,600.21	107,412.14		122,012.35	122,012.35
Saunders	51,628.20	87,755.46	139,383.66	274,039.03	51,628.20	361,794.49	413,422.69
Scotts Bluff		55,680.78	55,680.78	36,231.53		91,912.31	91,912.31
Seward	58,093.80	105,461.83	163,555.63	171,874.77	58,093.80	277,336.60	335,430.40
Sheridan		141,109.97	141,109.97	110,879.02		251,988.99	251,988.99
Sherman		42,687.12	42,687.12	152,990.11		195,677.23	195,677.23
Sioux		41,323.00	41,323.00	20,149.34		61,472.34	61,472.34
Stanton	884.20	1,025.95	1,910.15	212,714.25	884.20	213,740.20	214,624.40
Thayer	75,019.40	126,491.12	201,510.52	146,530.64	75,019.40	273,021.76	348,041.16
Thomas				7,662.64		7,662.64	7,662.64
Thurston	934.00	1,384.27	2,318.27	311,688.80	934.00	313,073.07	314,007.07
Valley	2,930.00	4,622.00	7,552.00	230,216.95	2,930.00	234,838.95	237,768.95
Washington	15,859.00	28,936.34	44,795.34	330,322.94	15,859.00	359,259.28	375,118.28
Wayne	105.00	340.42	445.42	380,046.32	105.00	380,386.74	380,491.74

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

NEBRASKA—Continued

County	Wheat			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Webster	$32,437.37	$59,614.77	$92,052.14	$134,405.66	$32,437.37	$194,020.43	$226,457.80
Wheeler	52.60	797.84	850.44	35,104.97	52.60	35,902.81	35,955.41
York		111,856.10	111,856.10	215,504.50		327,360.60	327,360.60
Total	1,011,917.17	8,248,580.99	9,260,498.16	15,248,568.09	1,011,917.17	23,497,149.08	24,509,066.25

NEVADA

County	Wheat			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Churchill	$4,679.40	$5,726.99	$10,406.39	$2,188.10	$4,679.40	$7,915.09	$12,594.49
Clark				1,057.10		1,057.10	1,057.10
Douglas	1,969.20	3,628.02	5,597.22	4,960.40	1,969.20	8,588.42	10,557.62
Elko	2,181.20	2,726.17	4,907.37	2,351.19	2,181.20	5,077.36	7,258.56
Eureka	58.80	158.19	216.99		58.80	158.19	216.99
Humboldt	874.40	1,458.50	2,332.90		874.40	1,458.50	2,332.90
Lander				23.50		23.50	23.50
Lincoln				1,746.15		1,746.15	1,746.15
Lyon	3,297.40	5,220.45	8,517.85	9,661.40	3,297.40	14,881.85	18,179.25
Nye	67.40	158.20	225.60	708.55	67.40	866.75	934.15
Ormsby	110.80	158.20	269.00		110.80	158.20	269.00
Pershing	265.00	3,539.65	3,804.65	1,128.00	265.00	4,667.65	4,932.65
Washoe	2,070.20	3,085.67	5,155.87	1,921.50	2,070.20	5,007.17	7,077.37
White Pine	415.00	1,024.33	1,439.33	1,341.75	415.00	2,366.08	2,781.08
Total	15,988.80	26,884.37	42,873.17	27,087.64	15,988.80	53,972.01	69,960.81

NEW HAMPSHIRE

County	Tobacco			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Belknap				$1,012.00		$1,012.00	$1,012.00
Carroll				558.15		558.15	558.15
Cheshire	$1,754.20	$5,982.00	$7,736.20	939.15	$1,754.20	6,921.15	8,675.35
Coos				1,174.00		1,174.00	1,174.00
Grafton				1,937.45		1,937.45	1,937.45
Hillsborough				2,854.25		2,854.25	2,854.25
Merrimack				4,021.90		4,021.90	4,021.90
Rockingham				2,474.40		2,474.40	2,474.40
Strafford				968.00		968.00	968.00
Sullivan				1,702.00		1,702.00	1,702.00
Total	1,754.20	5,982.00	7,736.20	17,641.30	1,754.20	23,623.30	25,377.50

NEW JERSEY

County	Wheat			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Atlantic				$3,849.36		$3,849.36	$3,849.36
Bergen				6,083.57		6,083.57	6,083.57
Burlington				20,379.44		20,379.44	20,379.44
Camden				5,891.69		5,891.69	5,891.69
Cape May				2,530.61		2,530.61	2,530.61
Cumberland	$228.80	$497.51	$726.31	1,015.86	$228.80	1,513.37	1,742.17
Gloucester				58,239.59		58,239.59	58,239.59
Hudson				40,629.58		40,629.58	40,629.58
Hunterdon	3,576.00	4,299.58	7,875.58	3,034.36	3,576.00	7,333.94	10,909.94
Mercer		1,532.65	1,532.65	2,221.96		3,754.61	3,754.61
Middlesex	198.40	514.57	712.97	1,057.36	198.40	1,571.93	1,770.33
Monmouth				4,991.21		4,991.21	4,991.21
Morris	52.40	297.74	350.14	3,725.36	52.40	4,023.10	4,075.50
Ocean				1,605.36		1,605.36	1,605.36
Passaic				2,865.58		2,865.58	2,865.58
Salem	296.60	571.47	868.07	847.01	296.60	1,418.48	1,715.08
Somerset	1,004.20	1,624.56	2,628.76	3,321.32	1,004.20	4,945.88	5,950.08
Sussex		572.78	572.78	2,227.77		2,800.55	2,800.55
Union				39.37		39.37	39.37
Warren	791.20	1,418.50	2,209.70	510.37	791.20	1,928.87	2,720.07
Total	6,147.60	11,329.36	17,476.96	165,066.73	6,147.60	176,396.09	182,543.69

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

NEW MEXICO

County	Cotton			Wheat			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Bernalillo							$1,388.00		$1,388.00	$1,388.00
Catron							174.00		174.00	174.00
Chaves	$73,663.60	$96,638.76	$170,302.36				3,767.00	$73,663.60	100,405.76	174,069.36
Colfax					$8,493.13	$8,493.13	16,444.05		24,937.18	24,937.18
Curry	4,776.50	316.22	5,092.72	$167,307.44	224,751.98	392,059.42	32,291.21	172,083.94	257,359.41	429,443.35
De Baca	110.00		110.00				2,893.55	110.00	2,893.55	3,003.55
Dona Ana	84,043.30	265,438.13	349,481.43				2,893.52	84,043.30	268,331.65	352,374.95
Eddy	114,343.50	127,665.91	242,009.41				1,822.85	114,343.50	129,488.76	243,832.26
Grant							419.15		419.15	419.15
Guadalupe					2,814.85	2,814.85	22.50		2,837.35	2,837.35
Harding	1,472.00	525.95	1,997.95		70,904.22	70,904.22	20,213.52	1,472.00	91,643.69	93,115.69
Hidalgo		282.91	282.91				859.85		1,142.76	1,142.76
Lea	5,526.00	2,389.32	7,915.32				4,237.70	5,526.00	6,627.02	12,153.02
Lincoln							1,887.70		1,887.70	1,887.70
McKinley					492.40	492.40			492.40	492.40
Mora							1,999.90		1,999.90	1,999.90
Otero	1,900.00	2,496.59	4,396.59					1,900.00	2,496.59	4,396.59
Quay	16,164.00	4,983.83	21,147.83		247,941.51	247,941.51	23,384.27	16,164.00	276,309.61	292,473.61
Rio Arriba							413.05		413.05	413.05
Roosevelt	57,419.00	11,616.69	69,035.69		8,295.37	8,295.37	33,672.11	57,419.00	53,584.17	111,003.17
San Juan					3,181.44	3,181.44	4,524.95		7,706.39	7,706.39
San Miguel					805.42	805.42	3,666.05		4,471.47	4,471.47
Santa Fe							1,081.70		1,081.70	1,081.70
Sierra	1,007.00		1,007.00				46.88	1,007.00	46.88	1,053.88
Union					14,237.32	14,237.32	47,918.21		62,155.53	62,155.53
Total	360,424.90	512,354.31	872,779.21	167,307.44	581,917.64	749,225.08	206,021.72	527,732.34	1,300,293.67	1,828,026.01

NEW YORK

County	Wheat			Tobacco			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Albany							$5,028.05		$5,028.05	$5,028.05
Allegany							2,396.00		2,396.00	2,396.00
Broome							2,532.33		2,532.33	2,532.33
Cattaraugus							4,876.00		4,876.00	4,876.00
Cayuga		$2,478.49	$2,478.49	$3,091.35	$6,897.91	$9,989.26	4,407.43	$3,091.35	13,783.83	16,875.18

Chautauqua							3, 838. 05		3, 838. 05	3, 838. 05
Chemung		150. 40	150. 40	5, 425. 40	7, 955. 58	13, 380. 98	3, 356. 87	5, 425. 40	11, 462. 85	16, 888. 25
Chenango							1, 663. 88		1, 663. 88	1, 663. 88
Clinton							1, 276. 40		1, 276. 40	1, 276. 40
Columbia		287. 46	287. 46				2, 870. 21		3, 157. 67	3, 157. 67
Cortland							309. 35		309. 35	309. 35
Delaware							3, 564. 27		3, 564. 27	3, 564. 27
Dutchess							1, 338. 77		1, 338. 77	1, 338. 77
Erie	$703. 20	599. 68	1, 302. 88				8, 846. 93	703. 20	9, 446. 61	10, 149. 81
Essex							2, 639. 12		2, 639. 12	2, 639. 12
Franklin							1, 819. 08		1, 819. 08	1, 819. 08
Genesee		4, 813. 29	4, 813. 29				3, 371. 42		8, 184. 71	8, 184. 71
Greene							1, 298. 70		1, 298. 70	1, 298. 70
Herkimer							1, 009. 66		1, 009. 66	1, 009. 66
Jefferson							4, 468. 00		4, 468. 00	4, 468. 00
Lewis							211. 17		211. 17	211. 17
Livingston		10, 562. 72	10, 562. 72				2, 678. 87		13, 241. 59	13, 241. 59
Madison							1, 892. 89		1, 892. 89	1, 892. 89
Monroe		5, 481. 20	5, 481. 20				5, 461. 25		10, 942. 45	10, 942. 45
Montgomery							56. 00		56. 00	56. 00
Niagara	1, 365. 80	1, 518. 77	2, 884. 57				3, 473. 00	1, 365. 80	4, 991. 77	6, 357. 57
Oneida							4, 930. 67		4, 930. 67	4, 930. 67
Onondaga		839. 95	839. 95	8, 103. 38	15, 468. 51	23, 571. 89	3, 006. 78	8, 103. 38	19, 315. 24	27, 418. 62
Ontario		5, 777. 09	5, 777. 09				4, 153. 50		9, 930. 59	9, 930. 59
Orange							93. 37		93. 37	93. 37
Orleans	1, 288. 20	1, 006. 20	2, 294. 40				4, 765. 40	1, 288. 20	5, 771. 60	7, 059. 80
Oswego				206. 50	593. 32	799. 82	4, 292. 83	206. 50	4, 886. 15	5, 092. 65
Otsego							709. 99		709. 99	709. 99
Rensselaer							2, 756. 80		2, 756. 80	2, 756. 80
Rockland							85. 38		85. 38	85. 38
St. Lawrence							5, 243. 15		5, 243. 15	5, 243. 15
Saratoga							4, 211. 37		4, 211. 37	4, 211. 37
Schenectady							717. 55		717. 55	717. 55
Schoharie							562. 05		562. 05	562. 05
Schuyler	1, 146. 40	318. 80	1, 465. 20				1, 723. 60	1, 146. 40	2, 042. 40	3, 188. 80
Seneca		1, 635. 51	1, 635. 51				3, 053. 96		4, 689. 47	4, 689. 47
Steuben				3, 822. 00	5, 863. 26	9, 685. 26	1, 266. 50	3, 822. 00	7, 129. 76	10, 951. 76
Sullivan							1, 031. 38		1, 031. 38	1, 031. 38
Tioga							1, 374. 00		1, 374. 00	1, 374. 00
Tompkins		1, 073. 62	1, 073. 62				1, 261. 90		2, 335. 52	2, 335. 52
Ulster							402. 00		402. 00	402. 00
Warren							178. 00		178. 00	178. 00
Washington							1, 835. 60		1, 835. 60	1, 835. 60
Wayne		1, 593. 04	1, 593. 04				2, 967. 20		4, 560. 24	4, 560. 24
Wyoming	2, 513. 60	2, 461. 69	5, 155. 29				1, 988. 00	2, 513. 60	4, 629. 69	7, 143. 29
Yates	3, 142. 80	480. 34	3, 623. 14					3, 142. 80	480. 34	3, 623. 14
Total	10, 160. 00	41, 258. 25	51, 418. 25	20, 648. 63	36, 778. 58	57, 427. 21	127, 294. 68	30, 808. 63	205, 331. 51	236, 140. 14

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

NORTH CAROLINA

County	Cotton			Wheat			Tobacco, 1934	Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total			1933	1934	Total
Alamance	$3,670.73	$3,686.31	$7,357.04	$768.20	$738.82	$1,507.02	$35,262.50	$9,586.80	$4,438.93	$49,274.43	$53,713.36
Alexander	14,514.65	8,061.44	22,576.09				5,955.25	817.20	14,514.65	14.833.89	29,348.54
Alleghany							494.85	5,340.60		5,835.45	5,835.45
Anson	125,178.40	140,511.59	265,689.99				486.15	269.23	125,178.40	141,266.97	266,445.37
Ashe							675.80	5,019.25		5,695.05	5,695.05
Avery							90.00	100.75		190.75	190.75
Beaufort	15,882.75	19,938.98	35,821.73				110,709.22	28,862.32	15,882.75	159,510.52	175,393.27
Bertie	31,183.92	51,183.88	82,367.80				63,023.44	1,523.06	31,183.92	115,730.38	146,914.30
Bladen	20,366.84	19,862.34	40,229.18				105,275.30	7,371.83	20,366.84	132,509.47	152,876.31
Brunswick		594.27	594.27				38,317.62	5,845.23		44,757.12	44,757.12
Buncombe							6,042.50	512.40		6,554.90	6,554.90
Burke	429.00	837.27	1,266.27		1,591.86	1,591.86			429.00	2,429.13	2,858.13
Cabarrus	28,959.81	56,506.96	85,466.77					44.23	28,959.81	56,551.19	85,511.00
Caldwell		35.31	35.31	1,159.80	1,694.51	2,854.31	2,598.75	1,407.20	1,159.80	5,735.77	6,895.57
Camden	3,561.50	5,758.89	9,320.39					6,272.51	3,561.50	12,031.40	15,592.90
Carteret		893.75	893.75				13,427.30	495.60		14,816.65	14,816.65
Caswell							77,427.96	305.60		77,733.56	77,733.56
Catawba	32,279.85	43,512.69	75,792.54	2,204.60	2,908.65	5,113.25		522.40	34,484.45	46,943.74	81,428.19
Chatham	14,695.94	24,209.09	38,905.03	483.60	618.80	1,102.40	18,593.95	856.65	15,179.54	44,278.49	59,458.03
Cherokee								100.25		100.25	100.25
Chowan	10,866.25	18,269.74	29,135.99				2,740.33	13,674.72	10,866.25	34,684.79	45,551.04
Clay		174,873.93	174,873.93				126.00	63.00		175,062.93	175,062.93
Cleveland	172,844.36	209,471.25	382,315.61					924.63	172,844.36	210,395.88	383,240.24
Columbus	3,897.22	6,397.72	10,294.94				382,473.08	1,929.49	3,897.22	390,800.29	394,697.51
Craven	13,340.20	10,765.74	24,105.94				113,842.05	6,260.50	13,340.20	130,868.29	144,208.49
Cumberland	74,324.93	116,561.51	190,886.44				37,947.08	2,432.95	74,324.93	156,941.54	231,266.47
Currituck	1,111.00	2,074.66	3,185.66					8,982.97	1,111.00	11,057.63	12,168.63
Davidson	19,332.41	9,322.97	28,655.38	2,070.00	2,982.96	5,052.96	21,092.00	2,619.63	21,402.41	36,017.56	57,419.97
Davie	16,849.77	15,952.84	32,802.61		720.10	720.10	5,822.25	1,337.48	16,849.77	23,832.67	40,682.44
Duplin	28,080.52	43,177.21	71,257.73				180,640.16	12,346.81	28,080.52	236,164.18	264,244.70
Durham	1,686.50	1,800.83	3,487.33		48.00	48.00	31,608.75	187.00	1,686.50	33,644.58	35,331.08
Edgecombe	100,125.90	121,947.13	222,073.03				170,493.17	3,430.60	100,125.90	295,870.90	395,996.80
Forsyth		249.10	249.10		2,078.36	2,078.36	43,172.50	275.18		45,775.14	45,775.14
Franklin	40,824.89	87,297.72	128,122.61				90,964.77		40,824.89	178,262.49	219,087.38
Gaston	77,575.32	81,183.57	158,758.89		2,394.49	2,394.49		44.24	77,575.32	83,622.30	161,197.62
Gates	13,673.57	20,649.82	34,323.39				1,138.18	11,281.77	13,673.57	33,069.77	46,743.34
Granville	5,715.34	7,761.47	13,476.81				124,411.98	213.55	5,715.34	132,387.00	138,102.34
Greene	28,307.34	28,117.93	56,425.27				186,286.66		28,307.34	214,404.59	242.711.93
Guilford	2,574.31	2,081.78	4,656.09	2,059.60	2,612.67	4,672.27	67,204.92	1,936.59	4,633.91	73,835.96	78,469.87

Halifax	131,189.67	166,413.63	297,603.30				48,734.97	4,936.25	131,189.67	220,084.85	351,274.52
Harnett	39,013.46	171,170.62	210,184.08				127,771.11	1,291.00	39,013.46	300,232.73	339,246.19
Haywood							9,310.00	2,126.27		11,436.27	11,436.27
Henderson								1,142.05		1,142.05	1,142.05
Hertford	19,756.89	31,518.99	51,275.88				32,208.02	2,207.77	19,756.89	65,934.78	85,691.67
Hoke	73,719.00	123,365.09	197,084.09				23,522.77		73,719.00	146,887.86	220,606.86
Hyde	1,189.00	7,901.81	9,090.81					19,707.21	1,189.00	27,609.02	28,798.02
Iredell	86,225.91	92,268.17	178,494.08		7,586.37	7,586.37	3,766.00	1,399.64	86,225.91	105,020.18	191,246.09
Jackson							104.00	24.00		128.00	128.00
Johnston	74,588.24	195,194.38	269,782.62				268,406.74	347.65	74,588.21	463,948.77	538,537.01
Jones	10,731.70	10,458.30	21,190.00				83,742.40	4,130.65	10,731.70	98,331.35	109,063.05
Lee	11,471.50	36,648.18	48,119.68				36,530.53	87.30	11,471.50	73,266.01	84,737.51
Lenoir	32,332.48	37,208.44	69,540.92				223,001.11	1,276.85	32,332.48	261,486.40	293,818.88
Lincoln	39,952.47	105,478.72	145,431.19		7,614.00	7,614.00		47.20	39,952.47	113,139.92	153,092.39
McDowell								372.05		372.05	372.05
Macon							26.00	637.65		663.65	663.65
Madison							29,877.91			29,877.91	29,877.91
Martin	21,777.39	23,748.67	45,526.06				118,021.96	4,544.60	21,777.39	146,315.23	168,092.62
Mecklenburg	86,885.72	138,675.39	225,561.11					254.24	86,885.72	138,929.63	225,815.35
Mitchell							2,346.11	1,222.35		3,568.46	3,568.46
Montgomery	10,570.15	21,557.37	32,127.52				4,255.74	44.24	10,570.15	25,857.35	36,427.50
Moore	3,209.00	10,317.21	13,526.21				30,294.96	656.40	3,209.00	41,268.57	44,477.57
Nash	84,025.91	121,899.51	205,925.42				217,035.75	1,787.50	84,025.91	340,722.76	424,748.67
New Hanover							356.58	736.44		1,093.02	1,093.02
Northampton	96,789.04	129,079.19	225,868.23				1,071.86	1,837.85	96,789.04	131,988.90	228,777.94
Onslow	7,795.50	8,644.28	16,439.78				87,620.68	4,356.14	7,795.50	100,621.10	108,416.60
Orange	2,820.25	5,130.11	7,950.36	1,175.60	1,787.22	2,962.82	24,676.75	1,164.40	3,995.85	32,758.48	36,754.33
Pamlico	8,490.98	12,085.26	20,576.24				4,937.83	11,390.30	8,490.98	28,413.39	36,904.37
Pasquotank	6,540.46	5,600.71	12,141.17					19,546.82	6,540.46	25,147.53	31,687.99
Pender	6,910.39	4,600.16	11,510.55				28,182.25	14,909.99	6,910.39	47,692.40	54,602.79
Perquimans	10,674.90	16,886.72	27,561.62					7,492.57	10,674.90	24,379.29	35,054.19
Persons	30.00	55.20	85.20				83,549.20	364.40	30.00	83,968.80	83,998.80
Pitt	56,369.69	75,259.29	131,628.98				392,027.24	3,825.10	56,369.69	471,111.63	527,481.32
Polk	14,179.47	17,964.71	32,144.18					200.70	14,179.47	18,165.41	32,344.88
Randolph	2,172.28	2,090.31	4,262.59	2,149.40	2,272.19	4,421.59	19,109.24	2,527.39	4,321.68	25,999.13	30,320.81
Richmond	37,219.62	53,595.51	90,815.13				9,789.95	44.24	37,219.62	63,429.70	100,649.32
Robeson	170,742.24	222,784.55	393,526.79				531,745.82	4,567.44	170,742.24	759,097.81	929,840.05
Rockingham							115,815.11	1,319.49		117,134.60	117,134.60
Rowan	53,401.55	79,825.43	133,226.98	6,427.20	4,740.87	11,168.07	19.25	638.24	59,828.75	85,223.79	145,052.54
Rutherford	103,579.19	145,940.03	249,519.22		227.00	227.00		1,581.30	103,579.19	147,748.33	251,327.52
Sampson	64,800.05	159,319.60	224,119.65				152,000.36	5,642.09	64,800.05	316,962.05	381,762.10
Scotland	73,544.15	124,877.39	198,421.54				5,398.08	58.00	73,544.15	130,333.47	203,877.62
Stanly	23,840.34	16,741.07	40,581.41		1,078.23	1,078.23		123.74	23,840.34	17,943.04	41,783.38
Stokes					582.11	582.11	98,878.93	44.24		99,505.28	99,505.28
Surry				523.60	426.88	950.48	82,372.88	1,828.50	523.60	84,628.26	85,151.86
Transylvania								1,399.85		1,399.85	1,399.85
Tyrrell		1,230.01	1,230.01					16,471.10		17,701.11	17,701.11
Union	144,043.10	173,979.10	318,022.20				26.25	44.24	144,043.10	174,049.59	318,092.69
Vance	18,131.52	23,276.41	41,407.93				71,960.18	219.00	18,131.52	95,455.59	113,587.11
Wake	59,686.02	92,551.61	152,237.63				174,067.24	3,981.26	59,686.02	270,600.11	330,286.13
Warren	62,796.07	88,190.48	150,986.55				33,748.75		62,796.07	121,939.23	184,735.30
Washington	3,492.12	5,837.59	9,329.71				6,849.17	11,102.15	3,492.12	23,788.91	27,281.03

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

County	Cotton			Wheat			Tobacco, 1934	Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total			1933	1934	Total
Watauga							$1, 251. 68	$1, 976. 25		$3, 227. 93	$3, 227. 93
Wayne	$87, 649. 62	$102, 419. 02	$190, 068. 64				199, 726. 57	3, 431. 30	$87, 649. 62	305, 576. 89	393, 226. 51
Wilkes					$1, 278. 80	$1, 278. 80	4, 698. 75	5, 740. 99		11, 718. 54	11, 718. 54
Wilson	63, 375. 37	85, 767. 74	149, 143. 11				267, 495. 87	436. 15	63, 375. 37	353, 699. 76	417, 075. 13
Yadkin	1, 079. 69	852. 19	1, 931. 88	$2, 249. 80	2, 941. 50	5, 191. 30	54, 930. 75	2, 653. 05	3, 329. 49	61, 377. 49	64, 706. 98
Yancey							8, 447. 25	33. 20		8, 480. 45	8, 480. 45
Total	2, 808, 645. 32	4, 281, 957. 84	7, 090, 603. 16	21, 271. 40	48, 924. 39	70, 195. 79	5, 658, 055. 02	323, 125. 01	2, 829, 916. 72	10, 312, 062. 26	13, 141, 978. 98

NORTH DAKOTA

County	Wheat, 1934[1] (total)	Corn-hog, 1934[1]	1934 total	County	Wheat, 1934[1] (total)	Corn-hog, 1934[1]	1934 total
Adams	$320, 981. 13	$40, 063. 95	$361, 045. 08	Mercer	$341, 455. 05	$15, 327. 71	$356, 782. 76
Barnes	629, 585. 27	59, 694. 06	689, 279. 33	Morton	523, 932. 71	53, 648. 67	577, 581. 38
Benson	746, 593. 66	11, 500. 77	758, 094. 43	Mountrail	469, 534. 75	3, 776. 10	473, 310. 85
Billings	133, 862. 72	12, 358. 06	146, 220. 78	Nelson	388, 106. 33	6, 794. 27	394, 900. 60
Bottineau	716, 125. 06	6, 358. 07	722, 483. 13	Oliver	175, 002. 69	19, 278. 41	194, 281. 10
Bowman	183, 373. 56	15, 851. 04	199, 224. 60	Pembina	392, 938. 48	4, 004. 78	396, 943. 26
Burke	276, 334. 34	4, 925. 62	281, 259. 96	Pierce	542, 555. 82	5, 586. 99	548, 142. 81
Burleigh	306, 862. 04	45, 123. 43	351, 985. 47	Ramsey	707, 379. 29	5, 617. 04	712, 996. 33
Cass	818, 570. 72	131, 044. 81	919, 615. 53	Ransom	212, 412. 68	68, 662. 91	281, 075. 59
Cavalier	682, 623. 14	7, 472. 21	690, 095. 35	Renville	356, 969. 84	4, 224. 45	361, 194. 29
Dickey	262, 600. 86	114, 503. 20	377, 104. 06	Richland	403, 815. 50	120, 227. 81	524, 043. 31
Divide	406, 111. 48	5, 726. 91	411, 838. 39	Rolette	306, 734. 35	5, 441. 76	312, 176. 11
Dunn	322, 619. 41	21, 060. 76	343, 680. 17	Sargent	269, 844. 15	87, 361. 86	357, 206. 01
Eddy	196, 507. 19	8, 007. 07	204, 514. 26	Sheridan	439, 274. 64	8, 318. 44	447, 593. 08
Emmons	577, 560. 32	72, 161. 36	649, 721. 68	Sioux	130, 409. 66	19, 301. 52	149, 711. 18
Foster	193, 711. 30	10, 517. 07	204, 228. 37	Slope	211, 683. 05	14, 961. 65	226, 644. 70
Golden Valley	265, 909. 81	10, 487. 10	276, 396. 91	Stark	641, 222. 12	32, 514. 98	673, 737. 10
Grand Forks	450, 639. 28	9, 306. 67	459, 945. 95	Steele	261, 461. 80	6, 665. 22	268, 127. 02
Grant	438, 327. 81	54, 558. 67	492, 886. 48	Stutsman	749, 294. 22	58, 061. 34	807, 355. 56
Griggs	237, 858. 64	7, 487. 72	245, 346. 36	Towner	528, 430. 93	2 265. 80	530, 696. 73
Hettinger	557, 709. 07	34, 382. 73	592, 091. 80	Traill	320, 873. 30	16, 993. 97	337, 867. 27
Kidder	237, 334. 39	19, 256. 36	256, 590. 75	Walsh	535, 351. 76	7, 180. 73	542, 532. 49
La Moure	462, 803. 74	82, 709. 62	545, 513. 36	Ward	694, 512. 58	4, 561. 87	699, 074. 45
Logan	367, 962. 80	14, 101. 97	382, 064. 77	Wells	662, 763. 26	17, 705. 30	680, 468. 56
McHenry	583, 191. 18	12, 871. 24	596, 062. 42	Williams	629, 988. 86	4, 305. 80	634, 294. 66
McIntosh	453, 112. 82	23, 240. 65	476, 353. 47				
McKenzie	437, 960. 23	5, 489. 23	443, 449. 46	Total	22, 960, 318. 33	1, 455, 555. 90	24, 415, 874. 23
McLean	797, 538. 54	22, 506. 17	820, 044. 71				

[1] No payments made in 1933.

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

OHIO

County	Wheat			Tobacco			Corn-hogs, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Adams	$2,709.80	$1,035.85	$3,745.65		$34,656.76	$34,656.76	$31,874.69	$2,709.80	$67,567.30	$70,277.10
Allen	4,512.80	7,170.42	11,683.22				183,315.83	4,512.80	190,486.25	194,999.05
Ashland	6,254.20	9,389.76	15,643.96				66,594.19	6,254.20	75,983.95	82,238.15
Ashtabula		508.17	508.17				6,497.41		7,005.58	7,005.58
Athens	218.60	241.95	460.55				24,080.55	218.60	24,322.50	24,541.10
Auglaize	14,946.40	21,553.61	36,500.01				252,608.34	14,946.40	274,161.95	289,108.35
Belmont	150.40	25.73	176.13				9,185.58	150.40	9,211.31	9,361.71
Brown	3,081.20	3,759.55	6,840.75		40,394.59	40,394.59	57,505.26	3,081.20	101,659.40	104,740.60
Butler	36,119.20	63,075.91	99,195.11	$2,741.60	3,740.17	6,481.77	164,383.77	38,860.80	231,199.85	270,060.65
Carroll	304.20	16.40	320.60				12,181.31	304.20	12,197.71	12,501.91
Champaign	20,858.20	30,764.93	51,623.13	72.00		72.00	275,194.43	20,930.20	305,959.36	326,889.56
Clark	27,750.00	36,604.39	64,354.39				166,101.31	27,750.00	202,705.70	230,455.70
Clermont		1,194.20	1,194.20		16,088.00	16,088.00	36,892.35		54,174.55	54,174.55
Clinton	31,062.00	43,561.99	74,623.99		182.99	182.99	397,587.66	31,062.00	441,332.64	472,394.64
Columbiana	1,562.20	473.97	2,036.17				18,385.08	1,562.20	18,859.05	20,421.25
Coshocton	1,591.00	520.30	2,111.30				44,795.06	1,591.00	45,315.36	46,906.36
Crawford	19,275.40	26,152.38	45,427.78				128,316.05	19,275.40	154,468.43	173,743.83
Cuyahoga		368.72	368.72				1,719.33		2,088.05	2,088.05
Darke	16,181.20	27,669.72	43,850.92	69,084.60	119,650.49	188,735.09	254,281.10	85,265.80	401,601.31	486,867.11
Defiance	9,417.80	4,760.43	14,178.23				102,040.81	9,417.80	106,801.24	116,219.04
Delaware	14,556.60	20,744.11	35,300.71				100,619.01	14,556.60	121,363.12	135,919.72
Erie	12,324.80	13,529.84	25,854.64				41,134.80	12,324.80	54,664.64	66,989.44
Fairfield	27,442.50	46,135.86	73,578.36				229,327.18	27,442.50	275,463.04	302,905.54
Fayette	18,672.60	32,523.62	51,196.22				299,016.33	18,672.60	331,539.95	350,212.55
Franklin	20,090.60	35,014.52	55,105.12				173,886.58	20,090.60	208,901.10	228,991.70
Fulton	16,851.60	23,374.49	40,226.09				126,686.04	16,851.60	150,060.53	166,912.13
Gallia	1,852.60	2,358.08	4,210.68		18,211.25	18,211.25	8,894.70	1,852.60	29,464.03	31,316.63
Geauga		474.89	474.89				3,801.16		4,276.05	4,276.05
Greene	33,894.80	58,128.73	92,023.53	1,389.90	1,390.57	2,780.47	369,229.23	35,284.70	428,748.53	464,033.23
Guernsey	386.80	25.74	412.54				9,389.83	386.80	9,415.57	9,802.37
Hamilton		5,176.31	5,176.31		1,204.99	1,204.99	19,808.00		26,189.30	26,189.30
Hancock	18,076.00	24,924.84	43,000.84				238,695.90	18,076.00	263,620.74	281,696.74
Hardin	9,343.40	9,727.80	19,071.20				263,086.51	9,343.40	272,814.31	282,157.71
Harrison	15.20		15.20				6,540.23	15.20	6,540.23	6,555.43
Henry	16,187.60	20,799.00	36,986.60				124,158.03	16,187.60	144,957.03	161,144.63
Highland	23,464.60	32,264.64	55,729.24		9,923.05	9,923.05	274,914.37	23,464.60	317,102.06	340,566.66
Hocking	1,252.00	1,619.22	2,871.22				17,805.64	1,252.00	19,424.86	20,676.86
Holmes	5,784.00	2,289.26	8,073.26				57,556.41	5,784.00	59,845.67	65,629.67
Huron	15,414.80	2,072.51	17,487.31				60,406.79	15,414.80	62,479.30	77,894.10
Jackson	597.80	214.75	812.55		1,090.31	1,090.31	7,076.17	597.80	8,381.23	8,979.03

Jefferson	136.00		136.00				7,039.56	136.00	7,039.56	7,175.56
Knox	14,867.40	23,304.10	38,171.50				127,050.75	14,867.40	150,354.85	165,222.25
Lake		195.38	195.38				2,398.48		2,593.86	2,593.86
Lawrence					2,848.87	2,848.87	1,953.67		4,802.54	4,802.54
Licking	12,445.00	3,579.41	16,024.41				152,609.20	12,445.00	156,188.61	168,633.61
Logan	4,774.20	2,113.00	6,887.20				132,613.62	4,774.20	134,726.62	139,500.82
Lorain	3,831.80	5,374.84	9,206.64				11,933.26	3,831.80	17,308.10	21,139.90
Lucas	14,161.40	5,326.38	19,487.78				31,533.57	14,161.40	36,859.95	51,021.35
Madison	16,110.80	29,001.12	45,111.92				360,172.12	16,110.80	389,173.24	405,284.04
Mahoning	985.00	87.60	1,072.60				6,354.69	985.00	6,442.29	7,427.29
Marion		44,439.05	44,439.05				245,449.76		289,888.81	289,888.81
Medina	6,315.40	7,419.30	13,734.70				13,430.54	6,315.40	20,849.84	27,165.24
Meigs	1,012.20	1,351.07	2,363.27		600.31	600.31	15,305.00	1,012.20	17,256.38	18,268.58
Mercer	19,627.40	26,413.72	46,041.12				215,057.76	19,627.40	241,471.48	261,098.88
Miami	26,752.80	41,299.15	68,051.95	30,750.93	48,647.80	79,398.73	195,794.27	57,503.73	285,741.22	343,244.95
Monroe		139.14	139.14		154.00	154.00	6,317.20		6,610.34	6,610.34
Montgomery	21,041.60	30,132.06	51,173.66	77,067.40	107,894.60	184,962.00	96,360.49	98,109.00	234,387.15	332,496.15
Morgan	68.60	75.02	143.62				5,328.37	68.60	5,403.39	5,471.99
Morrow	5,785.00	8,436.98	14,221.98				105,071.76	5,785.00	113,508.74	119,293.74
Muskingum	1,219.80	115.83	1,335.63				22,339.22	1,219.80	22,455.05	23,674.85
Noble		362.21	362.21				563.60		925.81	925.81
Ottawa	4,947.40	9,762.73	14,710.13				47,080.47	4,947.40	56,843.20	61,790.60
Paulding	8,239.00	12,803.20	21,042.20				171,345.92	8,239.00	184,149.12	192,388.12
Perry	6,303.60	6,385.86	12,689.46				38,776.54	6,303.60	45,162.40	51,466.00
Pickaway	47,963.60	78,631.10	126,594.70				242,368.43	47,963.60	320,999.53	368,963.13
Pike	1,745.30	3,336.20	5,081.50		753.42	753.42	43,824.74	1,745.30	47,914.36	49,659.66
Portage	2,594.20	2,543.71	5,137.91				13,183.84	2,594.20	15,727.55	18,321.75
Preble	46,436.20	62,369.52	108,805.72	41,326.90	64,769.21	106,096.11	239,047.61	87,763.10	366,186.34	453,949.44
Putnam		77,385.19	77,385.19				340,086.12		417,471.31	417,471.31
Richland	15,729.20	3,516.12	19,245.32				73,251.69	15,729.20	76,767.81	92,497.01
Ross	24,787.30	38,779.04	63,566.34		1,143.43	1,143.43	160,490.93	24,787.30	200,413.40	225,200.70
Sandusky	31,871.40	47,651.49	79,522.89				149,075.48	31,871.40	196,726.97	228,598.37
Scioto		3,635.53	3,635.53		5,139.43	5,139.43	14,866.07		23,641.03	23,641.03
Seneca	60,705.20	105,663.48	166,368.68				212,925.91	60,705.20	318,589.39	379,294.59
Shelby	16,917.20	23,784.48	40,701.68	1,138.75	1,084.35	2,223.10	154,551.47	18,055.95	179,420.30	197,476.25
Stark	3,541.60	2,794.14	6,335.74				17,118.37	3,541.60	19,912.51	23,454.11
Summit	745.20	1,224.20	1,969.40				8,402.49	745.20	9,626.69	10,371.89
Trumbull		875.88	875.88				9,125.47		10,001.35	10,001.35
Tuscarawas	8,196.80	7,519.67	15,716.47				33,745.41	8,196.80	41,265.08	49,461.88
Union	5,221.40	8,496.33	13,717.73				162,950.76	5,221.40	171,447.09	176,668.49
Van Wert	2,209.00	445.35	2,654.35				227,501.38	2,209.00	227,946.73	230,155.73
Vinton	206.80	321.86	528.66		260.32	260.32	8,833.40	206.80	9,415.58	9,622.38
Warren	18,203.80	30,415.45	48,619.25	16,642.30	31,660.01	48,302.31	153,688.62	34,846.10	215,764.08	250,610.18
Washington		439.80	439.80				10,446.46		10,886.26	10,886.26
Wayne	35,469.80	56,469.35	91,939.15				63,710.31	35,469.80	120,179.66	155,649.46
Williams	19,996.70	24,994.95	44,991.65				146,309.85	19,996.70	171,304.80	191,301.50
Wood		51,197.76	51,197.76				152,488.13		203,685.89	203,685.89
Wyandot	11,021.00	9,009.47	20,030.47				143,991.41	11,021.00	153,000.88	164,021.88
Total	954,389.00	1,509,863.81	2,464,252.81	240,214.38	511,488.92	751,703.30	9,459,437.19	1,194,603.38	11,480,789.92	12,675,393.30

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

OKLAHOMA

County	Cotton			Wheat			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Adair	$778.75	$185.70	$964.45				$12,594.44	$778.75	$12,780.14	$13,558.89
Alfalfa	920.00	1,014.90	1,934.90		$863,066.87	$863,066.87	52,438.03	920.00	916,519.80	917,439.80
Atoka	97,564.16	25,565.07	123,129.23				13,104.70	97,564.16	38,669.77	136,233.93
Beaver				$337,957.80	618,058.40	956,016.20	11,669.30	337,957.80	629,727.70	967,685.50
Beckham	609,364.00	412,418.55	1,021,782.55		19,804.22	19,804.22	20,167.75	609,364.00	452,390.52	1,061,754.52
Blaine	238,274.14	87,525.01	325,799.15		352,134.12	352,134.12	42,491.28	238,274.14	482,150.41	720,424.55
Bryan	151,895.00	94,271.16	246,166.16				25,948.04	151,895.00	120,219.20	272,114.20
Caddo	670,577.50	332,852.97	1,003,430.47		106,054.12	106,054.12	43,979.94	670,577.50	482,887.03	1,153,464.53
Canadian	153,778.75	63,953.21	217,731.96	86,026.60	139,966.47	225,993.07	59,119.12	239,805.35	263,038.80	502,844.15
Carter	149,018.05	51,562.63	200,580.68				31,400.90	149,018.05	82,963.53	231,981.58
Cherokee	21,739.95	9,157.54	30,897.49				23,291.70	21,739.95	32,449.24	54,189.19
Choctaw	77,255.22	74,436.19	151,691.41				13,280.49	77,255.22	87,716.68	164,971.90
Cimarron				204,311.60	375,315.34	579,626.94	20,884.30	204,311.60	396,199.64	600,511.24
Cleveland	72,852.00	42,508.46	115,360.46		5,114.52	5,114.52	19,456.86	72,852.00	67,079.84	139,931.84
Coal	85,200.00	46,894.27	132,094.27				23,413.10	85,200.00	70,307.37	155,507.37
Comanche	156,942.44	78,922.45	235,864.89		70,137.58	70,137.58	23,926.52	156,942.44	172,986.55	329,928.99
Cotton	192,101.00	61,760.00	253,861.00		101,729.02	101,729.02	7,753.54	192,101.00	171,242.56	363,343.56
Craig	1,820.75	1,759.06	3,579.81		1,376.80	1,376.80	69,167.09	1,820.75	72,302.95	74,123.70
Creek	211,021.10	107,532.02	318,553.12				45,951.46	211,021.10	153,483.48	364,504.58
Custer	239,267.50	138,504.19	377,771.69		168,425.90	168,425.90	45,335.22	239,267.50	352,265.31	591,532.81
Delaware	1,430.38	153.06	1,583.44		14,597.12	14,597.12	52,231.62	1,430.38	66,981.80	68,412.18
Dewey	161,110.00	53,167.27	214,277.27		174,187.45	174,187.45	45,287.51	161,110.00	272,642.23	433,752.23
Ellis	24,023.00	6,484.33	30,507.33		454,214.84	454,214.84	17,474.34	24,023.00	478,173.51	502,196.51
Garfield	4,860.40	1,120.24	5,980.64		841,572.21	841,572.21	44,775.77	4,860.40	887,468.22	892,328.62
Garvin	230,329.87	158,390.67	388,720.54				39,314.50	230,329.87	197,705.17	428,035.04
Grady	480,345.85	271,355.39	751,701.24		30,950.19	30,950.19	52,733.55	480,345.85	355,039.13	835,384.98
Grant					769,288.97	769,288.97	65,095.57		834,384.54	834,384.54
Greer	373,730.90	260,546.82	634,277.72		30,544.33	30,544.33	5,061.65	373,730.90	296,152.80	669,883.70
Harmon	393,385.50	217,915.96	611,301.46		51,102.58	51,102.58	6,796.99	393,385.50	275,815.53	669,201.03
Harper					497,080.27	497,080.27	17,613.85		514,694.12	514,694.12
Haskell	105,048.06	57,387.69	162,435.75				20,696.50	105,048.06	78,084.19	183,132.25
Hughes	158,769.20	85,217.62	243,986.82				42,278.78	158,769.20	127,496.40	286,265.60
Jackson	595,353.30	331,905.06	927,258.36		74,877.40	74,877.40	8,693.70	595,353.30	415,476.16	1,010,829.46
Jefferson	193,112.00	99,138.69	292,250.69				13,247.98	193,112.00	112,386.67	305,498.67
Johnston	65,013.48	33,178.35	98,191.83				27,062.24	65,013.48	60,240.59	125,254.07
Kay	3,868.00	243.13	4,111.13		239,317.06	239,317.06	115,814.39	3,868.00	355,374.58	359,242.58
Kingfisher	54,462.33	30,376.31	84,838.64		525,479.46	525,479.46	99,592.00	54,462.33	655,447.77	709,910.10
Kiowa	447,103.10	284,914.57	732,017.67		223,310.66	223,310.66	16,877.40	447,103.10	525,102.63	972,205.73

Latimer	15,439.86	6,784.81	22,224.67				10,273.40	15,439.86	17,058.21	32,498.07
LeFlore	126,781.48	118,475.36	245,256.84				23,608.57	126,781.48	142,083.93	268,865.41
Lincoln	205,485.25	97,364.10	302,849.35				12,013.96	205,485.25	109,378.06	314,863 31
Logan	97,377.50	51,520.41	148,897.91		43,936.57	43,936.57	25,358.08	97,377.50	120,815.06	218,192.56
Love	152,146.50	51,657.02	203,803.52				22,940.98	152,146.50	74,598.00	226,744.50
McClain	219,022.25	118,230.60	337,252.85		1,016.77	1,016.77	23,295.40	219,022.25	142,542.77	361,565.02
McCurtain	230,704.00	121,948.95	352,652.95				7,637.94	230,704.00	129,586.89	360,290.89
McIntosh	144,034.10	109,039.60	253,073.70				24,385.15	144,034.10	133,424.75	277,458.85
Major	38,073.00	10,559.49	48,632.49		357,733.31	357,733.31	29,095.52	38,073.00	397,388.32	435,461.32
Marshall	63,537.50	40,917.20	104,454.70		1,110.06	1,110.06	29,511.20	63,537.50	71,538.46	135,075.96
Mayes	57,504.50	25,211.66	82,716.16		15,257.12	15,257.12	75,722.41	57,504.50	116,191.19	173,695.69
Murray	61,553.50	22,879.38	84,432.88				14,556.84	61,553.50	37,436.22	98,989.72
Muskogee	308,683.77	148,738.24	457,422.01		54.40	54.40	39,445.86	308,683.77	188,238.50	496,922.27
Noble	21,928.25	12,997.86	34,926.11		113,420.85	113,420.85	38,635.98	21,928.25	165,054.69	186,982.94
Nowata	2,857.75	1,981.19	4,838.94		1,517.40	1,517.40	36,231.07	2,857.75	39,729.66	42,587.41
Okfuskee	159,297.38	116,833.19	276,130.57				38,854.86	159,297.38	155,688.05	314,985.43
Oklahoma	69,954.28	37,606.56	107,560.84		49,802.88	49,802.88	23,352.98	69,954.28	110,762.42	180,716.70
Okmulgee	207,109.50	109,580.99	316,690.49				21,183.74	207,109.50	130,764.73	337,874.23
Osage	95,928.50	29,324.49	125,252.99		3,238.06	3,238.06	65,959.15	95,928.50	98,521.70	194,450.20
Ottawa					11,065.16	11,065.16	38,903.06		49,968.22	49,968.22
Pawnee	85,240.00	42,130.24	127,370.24		234.60	234.60	30,913.38	85,240.00	73,278.22	158,518.22
Payne	136,066.50	61,232.02	197,298.52		3,000.88	3,000.88	34,013.05	136,066.50	98,245.95	234,312.45
Pittsburg	181,683.74	64,432.24	247,115.98				38,086.87	181,683.74	103,519.11	285,202.85
Pontotoc	92,159.50	63,738.05	155,897.55				36,146.52	92,159.50	99,884.57	192,044.07
Pottawatomie	143,294.83	75,077.32	218,372.15				16,667.00	143,294.83	91,744.32	235,039.15
Pushmataha	30,786.21	18,431.52	49,217.73				2,637.53	30,786.21	21,069.05	51,855.26
Roger Mills	269,721.00	180,004.85	449,725.85		58,432.45	58,432.45	31,904.03	269,721.00	270,341.33	540,062.33
Rogers	37,067.18	13,120.34	50,187.52		3,806.42	3,806.42	43,779.87	37,067.18	60,706.63	97,773.81
Seminole	90,996.15	54,585.36	145,581.51				4,302.90	90,996.15	58,888.26	149,884.41
Sequoyah	75,089.00	37,071.81	112,160.81				16,838.16	75,089.00	53,909.97	128,998.97
Stephens	222,615.50	128,948.14	351,563.64		4,554.19	4,554.19	30,633.10	222,615.50	164,135.43	386,750.93
Texas				521,567.80	865,711.17	1,387,278.97	8,803.70	521,567.80	874,514.87	1,396,082.67
Tillman	591,492.00	472,476.45	1,063,968.45		160,271.31	160,271.31	16,541.91	591,492.00	649,289.67	1,240,781.67
Tulsa	47,806.50	26,633.01	74,439.51		618.35	618.35	32,671.06	47,806.50	59,922.42	107,728.92
Wagoner	173,303.50	93,585.29	266,888.79		1,606.57	1,606.57	30,379.37	173,303.50	125,571.23	298,874.73
Washington		114.80	114.80		2,764.87	2,764.87	25,568.99		28,448.66	28,448.66
Washita	707,993.80	505,094.42	1,213,088.22		157,228.19	157,228.19	25,302.60	707,993.80	687,625.21	1,395,619.01
Woods	102.00		102.00		648,031.00	648,031.00	35,911.93	102.00	683,942.93	684,044.93
Woodward	10,505.50	2,826.16	13,331.66		314,590.73	314,590.73	35,518.68	10,505.50	352,935.57	363,441.07
Total	11,595,657.46	6,594,471.66	18,190,129.12	1,149,863.80	9,566,709.21	10,716,573.01	2,393,608.92	12,745,521.26	18,554,789.79	31,300,311.05

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

OREGON

County	Wheat			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Baker		$50,965.07	$50,965.07	$19,914.48		$70,879.55	$70,879.55
Benton		19,564.08	19,564.08	6,527.42		26,091.50	26,091.50
Clackamas		36,638.56	36,638.56	22,582.61		59,221.17	59,221.17
Clatsop		404.15	404.15	654.00		1,058.15	1,058.15
Columbia		4,848.97	4,848.97	4,377.68		9,226.65	9,226.65
Coos				3,616.22		3,616.22	3,616.22
Crook		13,793.01	13,793.01	1,673.36		15,466.37	15,466.37
Curry				1,724.22		1,724.22	1,724.22
Deschutes		4,446.54	4,446.54	3,351.43		7,797.97	7,797.97
Douglas	$1,090.00	576.17	1,666.17	5,115.10	$1,090.00	5,691.27	6,781.27
Gilliam		369,133.27	369,133.27	6,864.72		375,997.99	375,997.99
Grant				2,163.98		2,163.98	2,163.98
Harney				1,551.99		1,551.99	1,551.99
Hood River				1,934.50		1,934.50	1,934.50
Jackson		11,858.42	11,858.42	6,221.75		18,080.17	18,080.17
Jefferson		120,430.56	120,430.56	1,659.36		122,089.92	122,089.92
Josephine		1,634.53	1,634.53	1,442.10		3,076.63	3,076.63
Klamath	6,354.80	9,431.45	15,786.25	7,759.09	6,354.80	17,190.54	23,545.34
Lake	2,751.40	6,010.46	8,761.86	1,790.10	2,751.40	7,800.56	10,551.96
Lane	12,909.80	18,901.66	31,811.46	12,374.25	12,909.80	31,275.91	44,185.71
Lincoln				930.00		930.00	930.00
Linn	17,836.80	25,372.79	43,209.59	24,331.40	17,836.80	49,704.19	67,540.99
Malheur		21,584.48	21,584.48	16,202.56		37,787.04	37,787.04
Marion		49,144.13	49,144.13	33,700.26		82,844.39	82,844.39
Morrow		412,328.14	412,328.14	3,441.66		415,769.80	415,769.80
Multnomah				2,798.80		2,798.80	2,798.80
Polk	20,019.00	30,063.96	50,082.96	15,864.22	20,019.00	45,928.18	65,947.18
Sherman		552,456.41	552,456.41	7,084.50		559,540.91	559,540.91
Tillamook				6,612.00		6,612.00	6,612.00
Umatilla		1,254,279.90	1,254,279.90	16,198.59		1,270,478.49	1,270,478.49
Union		260,623.76	260,623.76	24,015.43		284,639.19	284,639.19
Wallowa		120,983.46	120,983.46	41,168.78		162,152.24	162,152.24
Wasco		289,021.66	289,021.66	15,977.00		304,998.66	304,998.66
Washington		46,741.73	46,741.73	21,697.90		68,439.63	68,439.63
Wheeler		9,597.58	9,597.58	1,061.48		10,659.06	10,659.06
Yamhill		78,551.95	78,551.95	21,783.70		100,335.65	100,335.65
Totals	60,961.80	3,819,386.85	3,880,348.65	366,166.64	60,961.80	4,185,553.49	4,246,515.29

PENNSYLVANIA

County	Wheat			Tobacco			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Adams		$17, 760. 83	$17, 760. 83				$20, 348. 98		$38, 109. 81	$38, 109. 81
Allegheny							1, 013. 21		1, 013. 21	1, 013. 21
Armstrong		142. 01	142. 01				138. 15		280. 16	280. 16
Beaver		75. 59	75. 59				910. 16		985. 75	985. 75
Bedford	$2, 035. 20	2, 575. 69	4, 610. 89				2, 268. 59	$2, 035. 20	4, 844. 28	6, 879. 48
Berks	7, 618. 80	6, 663. 07	14, 281. 87	$722. 65	$1, 737. 71	$2, 460. 36	14, 097. 09	8, 341. 45	22, 497. 87	30, 839. 32
Blair		4, 584. 88	4, 584. 88				2, 805. 82		7, 390. 70	7, 390. 70
Bradford		1, 485. 82	1, 485. 82	295. 40	762. 60	1, 058. 00	1, 872. 65	295. 40	4, 121. 07	4, 416. 47
Bucks		4, 195. 90	4, 195. 90				5, 458. 80		9, 654. 70	9, 654. 70
Butler		780. 28	780. 28				897. 96		1, 678. 24	1, 678. 24
Cambria		209. 11	209. 11				322. 42		531. 53	531. 53
Carbon	271. 80	442. 77	714. 57					271. 80	442. 77	714. 57
Centre		3, 791. 71	3, 791. 71				3, 268. 87		7, 060. 58	7, 060. 58
Chester	5, 581. 20	7, 698. 26	13, 279. 46	8, 981. 20	18, 116. 35	27, 097. 55	8, 109. 60	14, 562. 40	33, 924. 21	48, 486. 61
Clarion		185. 38	185. 38				1, 177. 59		1, 362. 97	1, 362. 97
Clearfield							24. 00		24. 00	24. 00
Clinton		1, 993. 81	1, 993. 81	3, 302. 45	8, 344. 13	11, 646. 58	2, 109. 86	3, 302. 45	12, 447. 80	15, 750. 25
Columbia	5, 011. 40	5, 349. 34	10, 360. 74				5, 662. 33	5, 011. 40	11, 011. 67	16, 023. 07
Crawford		146. 59	146. 59				1, 669. 19		1, 815. 78	1, 815. 78
Cumberland	6, 686. 60	11, 245. 49	17, 932. 09				23, 842. 10	6, 686. 60	35, 087. 59	41, 774. 19
Dauphin	2, 772. 00	4, 663. 62	7, 435. 62	1, 094. 50	1, 932. 15	3, 026. 65	6, 083. 26	3, 866. 50	12, 679. 03	16, 545. 53
Delaware							6, 680. 25		6, 680. 25	6, 680. 25
Elk							292. 00		292. 00	292. 00
Erie		76. 79	76. 79				974. 59		1, 051. 38	1, 051. 38
Fayette		89. 50	89. 50				656. 51		746. 01	746. 01
Forest		121. 86	121. 86						121. 86	121. 86
Franklin	27, 831. 40	37, 039. 23	64, 870. 63				27, 256. 84	27, 831. 40	64, 296. 07	92, 127. 47
Fulton	1, 980. 60	2, 829. 18	4, 809. 78				3, 524 55	1, 980. 60	6, 353. 73	8, 334. 33
Greene							6, 131. 80		6, 131. 80	6, 131. 80
Huntingdon	369. 80	810. 19	1, 179. 99				5, 913. 73	369. 80	6, 723. 92	7, 093. 72
Indiana							1, 086. 96		1, 086. 96	1, 086. 96
Jefferson		163. 67	163. 67				2, 237. 64		2, 401. 31	2, 401. 31
Juniata	660. 20	188. 45	848. 65	148. 80	346. 23	495. 03	1, 827. 76	809. 00	2, 362. 44	3, 171. 44
Lancaster		49, 277. 16	49, 277. 16	284, 505. 38	605, 647. 35	890, 152. 73	21, 292. 28	284, 505. 38	676, 216. 79	960, 722. 17
Lawrence		127. 56	127. 56				525. 46		653. 02	653. 02
Lebanon	3, 158. 60	4, 292. 78	7, 451. 38	4, 135. 45	9, 935. 75	14, 071. 20	2, 960. 26	7, 294. 05	17. 188. 79	24, 482. 84
Lehigh	4, 742. 20	3, 974. 22	8, 716. 42				2, 186. 97	4, 742. 20	6, 161. 19	10, 903. 39
Luzerne	2, 203. 60	2, 605. 49	4, 809. 09				559. 65	2, 203. 60	3, 165. 14	5, 368. 74
Lycoming		3, 426. 63	3, 426. 63	661. 80	1, 513. 47	2, 175. 27	3, 036. 63	661. 80	7, 976. 73	8, 638. 53
Mercer		518. 85	518. 85				1, 051. 26		1, 570. 11	1, 570. 11
Mifflin		1, 629. 99	1, 629. 99				129. 27		1, 759. 26	1, 759. 26
Monroe							210. 55		210. 55	210. 55
Montgomery		479. 83	479. 83				15, 027. 70		15, 507. 53	15, 507. 53

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

County	Wheat 1933	Wheat 1934	Wheat Total	Tobacco 1933	Tobacco 1934	Tobacco Total	Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities 1933	All commodities 1934	All commodities Total
Montour		$7,869.91	$7,869.91				$736.94		$8,606.85	$8,606.85
Northampton	$4,735.40	4,934.82	9,670.22				2,001.82	$4,735.40	6,936.64	11,672.04
Northumberland	3,200.80	3,656.59	6,857.39				2,300.84	3,200.80	5,957.43	9,158.23
Perry	4,759.00	7,434.05	12,193.05				6,781.97	4,759.00	14,216.02	18,975.02
Potter							$111.86		111.86	111.86
Schuylkill	$2,869.20	$3,171.72	$6,040.92					2,869.20	3,171.72	6,040.92
Snyder	1,739.40	2,391.89	4,131.29				628.25	1,739.40	3,020.14	4,759.54
Somerset							2,115.71		2,115.71	2,115.71
Sullivan							1,050.20		1,050.20	1,050.20
Susquehanna							2,411.61		2,411.61	2,411.61
Tioga				$2,677.20	$3,619.11	$6,296.31		2,677.20	3,619.11	6,296.31
Union	9,868.20	10,075.50	19,943.70				437.60	9,868.20	10,513.10	20,381.30
Venango		117.59	117.59				701.26		818.85	818.85
Warren							503.70		503.70	503.70
Washington	610.20	986.43	1,596.63				2,312.90	610.20	3,299.33	3,909.53
Westmoreland		136.32	136.32				939.46		1,075.78	1,075.78
York		41,510.73	41,510.73	13,651.20	34,830.51	48,481.71	20,569.69	13,651.20	96,910.93	110,562.13
Total	98,705.60	263,927.08	362,632.68	320,176.03	686,785.36	1,006,961.39	249,247.10	418,881.63	1,199,959.54	1,618,841.17

PUERTO RICO

District and municipality	Tobacco, 1934 [1]	District and municipality	Tobacco, 1934 [1]	District and municipality	Tobacco, 1934 [1]	District and municipality	Tobacco, 1934 [1]	District and municipality	Tobacco, 1934 [1]
District No. 1:		District No. 2:		District No. 3:		District No. 4:		District No. 5:	
Aquadilla	$4,662.00	Bayamon	$44,128.00	Adjuntas	$20,496.00	Cayey	$233,547.00	Caguas	$136,137.00
Arecibo	23,632.00	Corozal	95,766.50	San German	9,261.00	Coamo	20,812.00	Humacao	28,714.50
Isabela	42,586.50	Manati	86,183.00	Yauco	20,620.50	Comerio	139,249.50	Juncos	175,577.50
Utuado	77,658.50	Toa Alta	12,018.00	Total	50,377.50	Juana Diaz	2,293.50	Naguabo	2,584.50
Total	148,539.00	Vega Baja	12,711.50			Total	395,902.00	Total	343,013.50
		Total	250,807.00					Grand total	1,188,639.00

[1] No rental and benefit payments for 1933.

RHODE ISLAND

County	Corn-hog, 1934	Total
Providence	$2, 076. 84	$2, 076. 84
Washington	100. 00	100. 00
Totals	2, 176. 84	2, 176. 84

NOTE.—No rental or benefit payments for 1933.

SOUTH CAROLINA

County	Cotton			Tobacco, 1934	Corn-hog 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total			1933	1934	Total
Abbeville	$90, 186. 01	$133, 888. 84	$224, 074. 85		$145. 10	$90, 186. 01	$134, 033. 94	$224, 219. 95
Aiken	147, 064. 50	186, 806. 79	333, 871. 29		2, 606. 20	147, 064. 50	189, 412. 99	336, 477. 49
Allendale	46, 951. 84	34, 673. 70	81, 625. 54		6, 618. 32	46, 951. 84	41, 292. 02	88, 243. 86
Anderson	326, 217. 50	501, 953. 54	828, 171. 04			326, 217. 50	501, 953. 54	828, 171. 04
Bamberg	80, 556. 34	73, 479. 63	154, 035. 97	$425. 74	5, 635. 95	80, 556, 34	79, 541. 32	160, 097. 66
Barnwell	105, 648. 62	96, 441. 70	202, 090. 32		4, 107. 40	105, 648. 62	100, 549. 10	206, 197. 72
Beaufort	2, 771. 25	3, 078. 85	5, 850. 10		5, 368. 06	2, 771. 25	8, 446. 91	11, 218. 16
Berkeley	12, 667. 39	11, 308. 01	23, 975. 40	960. 88	6, 478. 67	12, 667. 39	18, 747. 56	31, 414. 95
Calhoun	99, 163. 68	97, 751. 13	196, 914. 81		9, 239. 25	99, 163. 68	106, 990. 38	206, 154. 06
Charleston	3, 595. 02	2, 514. 36	6, 109. 38		4, 906. 75	3, 595. 02	7, 421. 11	11, 016. 13
Cherokee	91, 260. 25	148, 978. 02	240, 238. 27		689. 50	91, 260. 25	149, 667. 52	240, 927. 77
Chester	124, 751. 88	150, 828. 13	275, 580. 01		306. 55	124, 751. 88	151, 134. 68	275, 886. 56
Chesterfield	179, 734. 25	197, 270. 26	377, 004. 51	2, 560. 21	1, 765. 20	179, 734. 25	201, 595. 67	381, 329. 92
Clarendon	132, 481. 23	100, 960. 91	233, 442. 14	73, 253. 99	3, 919. 05	132, 481. 23	178, 133. 95	310, 615. 18
Colleton	57, 234. 02	44, 386. 56	101, 620. 58	700. 27	8, 869. 42	57, 234. 02	53, 956. 25	111, 190. 27
Darlington	116, 155. 30	108, 417. 97	224, 573. 27	158, 650. 19	7, 448. 60	116, 155. 30	274, 516. 76	390, 672. 06
Dillon	112, 018. 17	124, 038. 06	236, 056. 23	179, 887. 86	1, 699. 00	112, 018. 17	305, 624. 92	417, 643. 09
Dorchester	32, 439. 71	37, 604. 53	70, 044. 24	3, 567. 53	4, 696. 55	32, 439. 71	45, 868. 61	78, 308. 32
Edgefield	96, 169. 45	110, 866. 18	207, 035. 63		2, 722. 30	96, 169. 45	113, 588. 48	209, 757. 93
Fairfield	58, 903. 72	61, 703. 53	120, 607. 25		1, 747. 40	58, 903. 72	63, 450. 93	122, 354. 65
Florence	87, 130. 46	64, 676. 05	151, 806. 51	414, 936. 47	3, 520. 85	87, 130. 46	483, 133. 37	570, 263. 83
Georgetown	3, 818. 00	4, 613. 77	8, 431. 77	25, 099. 39	1, 888. 35	3, 818. 00	31, 601. 51	35, 419. 51
Greenville	191, 749. 13	293, 901. 08	485, 650. 21		32. 00	191, 749. 13	293, 933. 08	485, 682. 21
Greenwood	92, 629. 34	90, 651. 56	183, 280. 90		1, 819. 20	92, 629. 34	92, 470. 76	185, 100. 10
Hampton	50, 010. 50	43, 472. 98	93, 483. 48		18, 464. 52	50, 010. 50	61, 937. 50	111, 948. 00
Horry	5, 401. 50	5, 140. 15	10, 541. 65	581, 832. 76	564. 65	5, 401. 50	587, 537. 56	592, 939. 06
Jasper	9, 862. 25	5, 636. 21	15, 498. 46		4, 867. 30	9, 862. 25	10, 503. 51	20, 365. 76
Kershaw	129, 664. 35	127, 372. 54	257, 036. 89		3, 506. 30	129, 664. 35	130, 878. 84	260, 543. 19
Lancaster	98, 181. 55	110, 595. 01	208, 776. 56		1, 977. 50	98, 181. 55	112, 572. 51	210, 754. 06

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued

County	Cotton			Tobacco, 1934	Corn-hog 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total			1933	1934	Total
Laurens	$164,826.00	$251,057.69	$415,883.69		$947.95	$164,826.00	$252,005.64	$416,831.64
Lee	157,945.67	146,988.28	304,933.95	$16,052.10	2,084.30	157,945.67	165,124.68	323,070.35
Lexington	53,149.31	70,203.01	123,352.32		2,234.15	53,149.31	72,437.16	125,586.47
McCormick	49,112.50	57,256.57	106,369.07		1,021.55	49,112.50	58,278.12	107,390.62
Marion	39,134.68	65,121.53	104,256.21	186,314.40	757.90	39,134.68	252,193.83	291,328.51
Marlboro	158,765.09	190,299.14	349,064.23	8,261.13	1,408.35	158,765.09	199,968.62	358,733.71
Newberry	109,353.01	142,891.66	252,244.67		3,577.40	109,353.01	146,469.06	255,822.07
Oconee	93,149.45	154,227.33	247,376.78		71.85	93,149.45	154,299.18	247,448.63
Orangeburg	239,827.15	341,589.91	581,417.06	943.04	25,038.17	239,827.15	367,571.12	607,398.27
Pickens	105,593.97	154,916.06	260,510.03			105,593.97	154,916.06	260,510.03
Richland	47,955.09	44,154.32	92,109.41		5,001.95	47,955.09	49,156.27	97,111.36
Saluda	89,308.42	85,207.39	174,515.81		1,265.20	89,308.42	86,472.59	175,781.01
Spartanburg	282,616.97	482,712.77	765,329.74		889.10	282,616.97	483,601.87	766,218.84
Sumter	173,593.21	192,585.35	366,178.56	38,225.52	10,765.99	173,593.21	241,576.86	415,170.07
Union	96,888.00	129,622.98	226,510.98		105.00	96,888.00	129,727.98	226,615.98
Williamsburg	78,951.25	62,308.79	141,260.04	169,083.16	4,145.20	78,951.25	235,537.15	314,488.40
York	160,343.21	166,073.50	326,416.71	20.00	2,137.94	160,343.21	168,231.44	328,574.65
Total	4,684,930.19	5,710,226.33	10,395,156.52	1,860,774.64	177,061.94	4,684,930.19	7,748,062.91	12,432,993.10

SOUTH DAKOTA

County	Wheat			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Armstrong		$723.09	$723.09	$1,161.42		$1,884.51	$1,884.51
Aurora		86,897.00	86,897.00	169,065.27		255,962.27	255,962.27
Beadle		198,204.23	198,204.23	149,810.21		348,014.44	348,014.44
Bennett		114,664.16	114,664.16	66,541.26		181,205.42	181,205.42
Bon Homme	$12,501.80	25,917.29	38,419.09	152,717.47	$12,501.80	178,634.76	191,136.56
Brookings	1,234.80	2,281.08	3,515.88	202,459.15	1,234.80	204,740.23	205,975.03

Brown		665, 751. 80	665, 751. 80	239, 413. 51		905, 165. 31	905, 165. 31
Brule		70, 835. 78	70, 835. 78	102, 961. 79		173, 797. 57	173, 797. 57
Buffalo	4, 135. 20	6, 709. 02	10, 844. 22	21, 287. 55	4, 135. 20	27, 996. 57	32, 131. 77
Butte		17, 483. 65	17, 483. 65	8, 495. 36		25, 979. 01	25, 979. 01
Campbell		273, 210. 19	273, 210. 19	42, 466. 66		315, 676. 85	315, 676. 85
Charles Mix		167, 718. 97	167, 718. 97	208, 414. 79		376, 133. 76	376, 133. 76
Clark		113, 613. 50	113, 613. 50	123, 349. 72		236, 963. 22	236, 963. 22
Clay	8, 692. 40	12, 590. 97	21, 283. 37	219, 729. 03	8, 692. 40	232, 320. 00	241, 012. 40
Codington		78, 086. 53	78, 086. 53	116, 684. 76		194, 771. 29	194, 771. 29
Corson	99, 726. 60	178, 563. 95	278, 290. 55	49, 684. 62	99, 726. 60	228, 248. 57	327, 975. 17
Custer	7, 577. 20	13, 492. 68	21, 069. 88	7, 866. 66	7, 577. 20	21, 359. 34	28, 936. 54
Davison		40, 255. 92	40, 255. 92	99, 754. 05		140, 009. 97	140, 009. 97
Day		342, 142. 75	342, 142. 75	212, 661. 75		554, 804. 50	554, 804. 50
Deuel	2, 122. 20	4, 507. 77	6, 629. 97	93, 131. 07	2, 122. 20	97, 638. 84	99, 761. 04
Dewey	44, 212. 60	80, 984. 76	125, 197. 36	27, 392. 00	44, 212. 60	108, 376. 76	152, 589. 36
Douglas		63, 886. 25	63, 886. 25	107, 925. 65		171, 811. 90	171, 811. 90
Edmunds		341, 049. 71	341, 049. 71	113, 859. 97		454, 909. 68	454, 909. 68
Fall River		44, 241. 09	44, 241. 09	26, 830. 57		71, 071. 66	71, 071. 66
Faulk	82, 155. 80	159, 114. 20	241, 270. 00	84, 766. 70	82, 155. 80	243, 880. 90	326, 036. 70
Grant		110, 701. 71	110, 701. 71	107, 295. 93		217, 997. 64	217, 997. 64
Gregory		69, 527. 74	69, 527. 74	116, 230. 52		185, 758. 26	185, 758. 26
Haakon		84, 067. 41	84, 067. 41	37, 278. 82		121, 346. 23	121, 346. 23
Hamlin		32, 562. 97	32, 562. 97	86, 092. 95		118, 655. 92	118, 655. 92
Hand		214, 776. 52	214, 776. 52	121, 127. 44		335, 903. 96	335, 903. 96
Hanson		67, 125. 56	67, 125. 56	88, 479. 70		155, 605. 26	155, 605. 26
Harding		60, 474. 77	60, 474. 77	14, 544. 34		75, 019. 11	75, 019. 11
Hughes		48, 799. 86	48, 799. 86	29, 018. 97		77, 818. 83	77, 818. 83
Hutchinson		119, 627. 36	119, 627. 36	171, 106. 21		290, 733. 57	290, 733. 57
Hyde	14, 167. 40	33, 091. 75	47, 259. 15	28, 529. 09	14, 167. 40	61, 620. 84	75, 788. 24
Jackson	13, 657. 40	19, 452. 22	33, 109. 62	14, 655. 94	13, 657. 40	34, 108. 16	47, 765. 56
Jerauld		84, 405. 46	84, 405. 46	71, 839. 74		156, 245. 20	156, 245. 20
Jones		105, 577. 13	105, 577. 13	29, 459. 16		135, 036. 29	135, 036. 29
Kingsbury		49, 639. 43	49, 639. 43	162, 530. 63		212, 170. 06	212, 170. 06
Lake	1, 604. 80	4, 124. 79	5, 729. 59	166, 899. 88	1, 604. 80	171, 024. 67	172, 629. 47
Lawrence		19, 586. 53	19, 586. 53	8, 654. 30		28, 240. 83	28, 240. 83
Lincoln	117. 60	450. 12	567. 72	229, 025. 38	117. 60	229, 475. 50	229, 593. 10
Lyman		138, 535. 18	138, 535. 18	64, 247. 15		202, 782. 33	202, 782. 33
McCook	11, 869. 80	18, 464. 01	30, 333. 81	225, 947. 68	11, 869. 80	244, 411. 69	256, 281. 49
McPherson	129, 824. 20	212, 976. 01	342, 800. 21	55, 221. 11	129, 824. 20	268, 197. 12	398, 021. 32
Marshall		235, 289. 14	235, 289. 14	113, 136. 34		348, 425. 48	348, 425. 48
Meade		151, 735. 85	151, 735. 85	68, 905. 17		220, 641. 02	220, 641. 02
Mellette		46, 604. 31	46, 604. 31	41, 136. 69		87, 741. 00	87, 741. 00
Miner	9, 437. 60	18, 197. 43	27, 635. 03	112, 217. 22	9, 437. 60	130, 414. 65	139, 852. 25
Minnehaha	682. 00	1, 896. 67	2, 578. 67	280, 700. 32	682. 00	282, 596. 99	283, 278. 99
Moody	630. 80	911. 97	1, 542. 77	260, 416. 19	630. 80	261, 328. 16	261, 958. 96
Pennington		132, 254. 43	132, 254. 43	43, 638. 91		175, 893. 34	175, 893. 34
Perkins		204, 961. 83	204, 961. 83	48, 597. 15		253, 558. 98	253, 558. 98
Potter		176, 047. 02	176, 047. 02	92, 203. 61		268, 250. 63	268, 250. 63
Roberts		284, 782. 70	284, 782. 70	174, 837. 43		459, 620. 13	459, 620. 13
Sanborn		75, 370. 91	75, 370. 91	107, 560. 34		182, 931. 25	182, 931. 25
Shannon		51, 103. 40	51, 103. 40	19, 480. 31		70, 583. 71	70, 583. 71
Spink	211, 231. 20	413, 819. 41	625, 050. 61	151, 296. 33	211, 231. 20	565, 115. 74	776, 346. 94
Stanley		18, 325. 14	18, 325. 14	11, 102. 57		29, 427. 71	29, 427. 71

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued

County	Wheat			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Sully		$151,034.48	$151,034.48	$66,480.91		$217,515.39	$217,515.39
Todd		23,004.74	23,004.74	74,105.08		97,109.82	97,109.82
Tripp		136,377.61	136,377.61	130,495.53		266,873.14	266,873.14
Turner	$1,044.00	3,355.26	4,399.26	341,591.27	$1,044.00	344,946.53	345,990.53
Union	13,975.20	19,744.50	33,719.70	281,798.41	13,975.20	301,542.91	315,518.11
Walworth		252,939.14	252,939.14	53,741.41		306,680.55	306,680.55
Washabaugh		32,367.91	32,367.91	21,101.39		53,469.30	53,469.30
Washington		15,768.88	15,768.88	7,480.87		23,249.75	23,249.75
Yankton	4,177.80	6,722.45	10,900.25	206,406.62	4,177.80	213,129.07	217,306.87
Ziebach	24,947.20	47,077.39	72,024.59	16,624.93	24,947.20	63,702.32	88,649.52
Total	699,725.60	7,096,585.44	7,796,311.04	7,201,670.93	699,725.60	14,298,256.37	14,997,981.97

TENNESSEE

County	Cotton			Wheat			Tobacco, 1934	Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total			1933	1934	Total
Anderson							$849.95	$1,998.60		$2,848.55	$2,848.55
Bedford	$15,408.54	$2,805.83	$18,214.37	$1,819.00	$2,656.09	$4,475.09	877.00	46,435.28	$17,227.54	52,774.20	70,001.74
Benton	21,092.38	14,290.89	35,383.27					21,897.68	21,092.38	36,188.57	57,280.95
Bledsoe				264.40	234.78	499.18		14,754.92	264.40	14,989.70	15,254.10
Blount				1,587.40	1,364.26	2,951.66	5,965.43	5,461.41	1,587.40	12,791.10	14,378.50
Bradley	7,824.15	3,533.38	11,357.53		950.38	950.38	1,526.87	2,476.95	7,824.15	8,487.58	16,311.73
Campbell							4,262.00	13,899.75		18,161.75	18,161.75
Cannon		83.60	83.60	90.00	247.74	337.74	773.25	23,193.09	90.00	24,297.68	24,387.68
Carroll	125,501.91	93,740.19	219,242.10					8,265.95	125,501.91	102,006.14	227,508.05
Carter					1,235.05	1,235.05	3,507.12	831.35		5,573.52	5,573.52
Cheatham				371.60	485.87	857.47	13,374.10	6,337.55	371.60	20,197.52	20,569.12
Chester	54,797.81	70,899.17	125,696.98					3,327.69	54,797.81	74,226.86	129,024.67
Claiborne				143.00	228.75	371.75	19,165.89	1,249.25	143.00	20,643.89	20,786.89

Clay							2,645.10	41,840.12		44,485.22	44,485.22
Cocke				865.00	606.43	1,471.43	16,740.30	6,808.02	865.00	24,154.75	25,019.75
Coffee	8,086.58	1,841.22	9,927.80	1,314.40	566.68	1,881.08	893.87	26,224.21	9,400.98	29,525.98	38,926.96
Crockett	129,396.40	154,260.31	283,656.71		184.40	184.40		13,172.31	129,396.40	167,617.02	297,013.42
Cumberland								7,539.25		7,539.25	7,539.25
Davidson				319.40	249.63	569.03	6,853.60	15,954.90	319.40	23,058.13	23,377.53
Decatur	21,185.38	20,890.58	42,075.96					20,264.65	21,185.38	41,155.23	62,340.61
De Kalb				7.20	197.06	204.26	4,900.70	23,817.40	7.20	28,915.16	28,922.36
Dickson				156.60	249.63	406.23	16,064.08	8,663.55	156.60	24,977.26	25,133.86
Dyer	274,491.37	177,355.96	451,847.33		632.33	632.33		45,180.70	274,491.37	223,168.99	497,660.36
Fayette	135,547.51	210,742.24	346,289.75						135,547.51	210,742.24	346,289.75
Fentress								1,740.90		1,740.90	1,740.90
Franklin	29,781.09	11,268.97	41,050.06		1,804.42	1,804.42	682.00	33,117.49	29,781.09	46,872.88	76,653.97
Gibson	198,515.77	189,039.21	387,554.98		330.55	330.55		31,063.91	198,515.77	220,433.67	418,949.44
Giles	63,015.05	46,366.47	109,381.52	556.20	1,036.80	1,593.00	1,869.60	63,090.43	63,571.25	112,363.30	175,934.55
Grainger					624.58	624.58	16,217.34	4,789.25		21,631.17	21,631.17
Greene					12,430.30	12,430.30	73,792.87	13,094.35		99,317.52	99,317.52
Grundy	370.00	247.82	617.82	88.40	190.49	278.89		6,110.13	458.40	6,548.44	7,006.84
Hamblen				890.00	693.85	1,583.85	13,064.45	14,428.78	890.00	28,187.08	29,077.08
Hamilton	5,014.43	2,819.10	7,833.53	771.00	507.16	1,278.16	202.00	4,954.11	5,785.43	8,482.37	14,267.80
Hancock							7,626.76	679.60		8,306.36	8,306.36
Hardeman	98,537.76	106,460.84	204,998.60					2,795.68	98,537.76	109,256.52	207,794.28
Hardin	47,828.97	34,901.77	82,730.74					16,502.54	47,828.97	51,404.31	99,233.28
Hawkins				1,781.00	1,990.59	3,771.59	24,034.31	5,908.85	1,781.00	31,933.75	33,714.75
Haywood	175,823.30	182,846.12	358,669.42					2,901.55	175,823.30	185,747.67	361,570.97
Henderson	121,223.65	94,168.44	215,392.09					9,384.10	121,223.65	103,552.54	224,776.19
Henry	53,141.45	27,659.00	80,800.45		458.57	458.57	9,591.93	30,877.11	53,141.45	68,586.61	121,728.06
Hickman							764.75	50,948.34		51,713.09	51,713.09
Houston							3,377.75	6,795.32		10,173.07	10,173.07
Humphreys					985.74	985.74	240.80	26,981.90		28,208.44	28,208.44
Jackson							7,672.36	25,777.40		33,449.76	33,449.76
Jefferson					2,442.84	2,442.84	17,614.51	15,787 90		35,845.25	35,845.25
Johnson				263.40	364.11	627.51	8,200.64	604.90	263.40	9,169.65	9,433.05
Knox				1,540.40	1,179.09	2,719.49	6,875.64	9,922.20	1,540.40	17,976.93	19,517.33
Lake	252,608.00	152,097.81	404,705.81					2,821.40	252,608.00	154,919.21	407,527.21
Lauderdale	193,795.47	180,046.00	373,841.47					8,081.90	193,795.47	188,127.90	381,923.37
Lawrence	126,685.08	63,110.07	189,795.15				598.00	16,169.20	126,685.08	79,877.27	206,562.35
Lewis	2,461.93	152.65	2,614.58					7,569.70	2,461.93	7,722.35	10,184.28
Lincoln	91,114.69	60,339.38	151,454.07	3,019.20	4,317.42	7,336.62	6,352.08	71,402.70	94,133.89	142,411.58	236,545.47
Loudon				1,537.20	740.53	2,277.73	6,800.17	11,653.72	1,537.20	19,194.42	20,751.62
McMinn	8,064.50	840.63	8,905.13		631.22	631.22	4,762.99	5,210.10	8,064.50	11,444.94	19,509.44
McNairy	120,870.37	90,518.12	211,388.49					2,712.10	120,870.37	93,230.22	214,100.59
Macon							9,195.04	5,087.66		14,282.70	14,282.70
Madison	179,167.63	169,039.38	348,207.01					2,706.66	179,167.63	171,746.04	350,913.67
Marion	2,054.75	1,047.85	3,102.60	124.40	197.32	321.72	465.00	10,787.94	2,179.15	12,498.11	14,677.26
Marshall	1,303.42	438.47	1,741.89	3,341.20	5,099.41	8,440.61	1,791.15	56,243.43	4,644.62	63,572.46	68,217.08
Maury	637.75	252.18	889.93	6,752.60	8,776.89	15,529.49	25,838.01	60,544.13	7,390.35	95,411.21	102,801.56
Meigs	2,900.50	1,945.82	4,846.32		368.19	368.19	1,430.33	4,628.25	2,900.50	8,372.59	11,273.09
Monroe	1,507.25	500.55	2,007.80	1,450.20	1,065.96	2,516.16	11,426.56	9,338.15	2,957.45	22,331.22	25,288.67
Montgomery				5,585.00	5,476.06	11,061.06	54,621.71	24,820.43	5,585.00	84,918.20	90,503.20
Moore		122.50	122.50	1,175.60	877.26	2,052.86	2,783.78	17,738.63	1,175.60	21,522.17	22,697.77
Morgan								726.00		726.00	726.00
Obion	108,548.51	70,736.11	179,284.62	3,850.60	4,776.12	8,626.72	677.16	117,904.10	112,399.11	194,093.49	306,492.60

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

TENNESSEE—Continued

County	Cotton			Wheat			Tobacco, 1934	Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total			1933	1934	Total
Overton							$431.00	$8,749.70		$9,180.70	$9,180.70
Perry	$869.73	$332.19	$1,201.92					27,370.30	$869.73	27,702.49	28,572.22
Pickett							1,146.45	4,410.84		5,557.29	5,557.29
Polk	13,092.77	9,611.40	22,704.17		$205.85	$205.85	258.88	2,058.60	13,092.77	12,134.73	25,227.50
Putnam				$63.60	168.18	231.78	2,501.32	18,397.06	63.60	21,066.56	21,130.16
Rhea								6,766.43		6,766.43	6,766.43
Roane				431.60	572.40	1,004.00	2,333.90	10,196.65	431.60	13,102.95	13,534.55
Robertson				9,867.80	9,332.73	19,200.53	58,357.52	2,543.10	9,867.80	70,233.35	80,101.15
Rutherford	80,668.86	25,047.35	105,716.21	54.20	760.77	814.97	1,759.94	48,771.88	80,723.06	76,339.94	157,063.00
Scott								464.80		464.80	464.80
Sequatchie				201.00	107.00	308.00		4,305.51	201.00	4,412.51	4,613.51
Sevier				1,167.80	552.58	1,720.38	9,351.39	11,892.30	1,167.80	21,796.27	22,964.07
Shelby	220,045.01	275,977.97	496,022.98					589.00	220,045.01	276,566.97	496,611.98
Smith				964.00	700.18	1,664.18	28,134.18	44,707.20	964.00	73,541.56	74,505.56
Stewart				517.60	408.66	926.26	14,201.05	15,952.77	517.60	30,562.48	31,080.08
Sullivan					3,774.78	3,774.78	15,092.60	1,638.75		20,506.13	20,506.13
Sumner				1,682.00	1,263.92	2,945.92	57,140.63	30,497.65	1,682.00	88,902.20	90,584.20
Tipton	241,849.75	252,701.66	494,551.41					1,215.90	241,849.75	253,917.56	495,767.31
Trousdale							14,774.75	8,666.25		23,441.00	23,441.00
Unicoi				109.20	129.64	238.84	2,792.11		109.20	2,921.75	3,030.95
Union							9,504.90	228.30		9,733.20	9,733.20
Van Buren								6,910.07		6,910.07	6,910.07
Warren				1,245.00	1,129.67	2,374.67	162.00	24,650.20	1,245.00	25,941.87	27,186.87
Washington				3,808.40	2,073.55	5,881.95	27,248.11	6,099.25	3,808.40	35,420.91	39,229.31
Wayne	31,897.68	16,756.66	48,654.34	222.00	314.16	536.16		34,354.58	32,119.68	51,425.40	83,545.08
Weakley	23,911.04	26,093.89	50,004.93				1,321.58	33,953.36	23,911.04	61,368.83	85,279.87
White				421.60	366.86	788.46	1,238.00	15,827.82	421.60	17,432.68	17,854.28
Williamson				5,088.00	4,941.97	10,029.97	25,965.54	31,743.41	5,088.00	62,650.92	67,738.92
Wilson	168.00	105.17	273.17	1,133.20	428.27	1,561.47	11,045.62	64,214.44	1,301.20	75,793.50	77,094.70
Total	3,290,806.19	2,844,034.92	6,134,841.11	66,641.40	94,685.72	161,327.12	701,730.42	1,641,173.64	3,357,447.59	5,281,624.70	8,639,072.29

TEXAS

County	Cotton			Wheat			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Anderson	$183, 194. 04	$123, 079. 74	$306, 273. 78				$10, 992. 20	$183, 194. 04	$134, 071. 94	$317, 265. 98
Andrews	2, 479. 50	2, 363. 62	4, 843. 12				1, 121. 30	2, 479. 50	3, 484. 92	5, 964. 42
Angelina	127, 307. 55	79, 589. 73	206, 897. 28				4, 382. 46	127, 307. 55	83, 972. 19	211, 279. 74
Aransas	4, 903. 00	3, 815. 54	8, 718. 54				154. 17	4, 903. 00	3, 969. 71	8, 872. 71
Archer	34, 777. 00	14, 139. 05	48, 916. 05		$14, 756. 89	$14, 756. 89	2, 297. 97	34, 777. 00	31, 193. 91	65, 970. 91
Armstrong	18, 251. 00	7, 295. 84	25, 546. 84		217, 463. 07	217, 463. 07	8, 980. 21	18, 251. 00	233, 739. 12	251, 990. 12
Atascosa	160, 282. 50	79, 260. 82	239, 543. 32				24, 694. 71	160, 282. 50	103, 955. 53	264, 238. 03
Austin	80, 135. 31	113, 898. 78	194, 034. 09				1, 678. 80	80, 135. 31	115, 577. 58	195, 712. 89
Bailey	316, 445. 00	80, 398. 44	396, 843. 44	$3, 461. 00	4, 160. 42	7, 621. 42	11, 810. 13	319, 906. 00	96, 368. 99	416, 274. 99
Bandera	1, 038. 50		1, 038. 50				4, 975. 35	1, 038. 50	4, 975. 35	6, 013. 85
Bastrop	128, 663. 75	119, 307. 25	247, 971. 00		2, 434. 00	2, 434. 00	4, 356. 70	128, 663. 75	126, 097. 95	254, 761. 70
Baylor	167, 185. 00	49, 440. 79	216, 625. 79		14, 223. 55	14, 223. 55	3, 324. 05	167, 185. 00	66, 988. 39	234, 173. 39
Bee	184, 132. 50	91, 717. 89	275, 850. 39				4, 117. 15	184, 132. 50	95, 835. 04	279, 967. 54
Bell	690, 127. 93	494, 891. 15	1, 185, 019. 08		4, 352. 76	4, 352. 76	23, 237. 72	690, 127. 93	522, 481. 63	1, 212, 609. 56
Bexar	98, 045. 00	58, 457. 97	156, 502. 97				15, 920. 45	98, 045. 00	74, 378. 42	172, 423. 42
Blanco	19, 114. 50	5, 445. 06	24, 559. 56				1, 048. 45	19, 114. 50	6, 493. 51	25, 608. 01
Borden	41, 883. 00	29, 110. 97	70, 993. 97				1, 164. 24	41, 883. 00	30, 275. 21	72, 158. 21
Bosque	124, 726. 50	70, 626. 38	195, 352. 88		19, 182. 14	19, 182. 14	12, 276. 92	124, 726. 50	102, 085. 44	226, 811. 94
Bowie	214, 941. 22	215, 424. 01	430, 365. 23				5, 830. 95	214, 941. 22	221, 254. 96	436, 196. 18
Brazoria	60, 215. 03	50, 760. 13	110, 975. 16				4, 683. 80	60, 215. 03	55, 443. 93	115, 658. 96
Brazos	169, 282. 06	159, 989. 10	329, 271. 16				6, 639. 85	169, 282. 06	166, 628. 95	335, 911. 01
Brewster	400. 00		400. 00					400. 00		400. 00
Briscoe	131, 313. 50	46, 281. 83	177, 595. 33	30, 800. 20	66, 682. 21	97, 482. 41	11, 826. 65	162, 113. 70	124, 790. 69	286, 904. 39
Brooks	2, 506. 00	4, 766. 37	7, 272. 37				945. 80	2, 506. 00	5, 712. 17	8, 218. 17
Brown	145, 618. 00	49, 710. 39	195, 328. 39		28, 587. 41	28, 587. 41	10, 338. 55	145, 618. 00	88, 636. 35	234, 254. 35
Burleson	184, 301. 00	208, 137. 05	392, 438. 05				3, 215. 30	184, 301. 00	211, 352. 35	395, 653. 35
Burnet	102, 695. 35	78, 181. 95	180, 877. 30				10, 944. 65	102, 695. 35	89, 126. 60	191, 821. 95
Caldwell	366, 648. 75	277, 663. 88	644, 312. 63				6, 842. 90	366, 648. 75	284, 506. 78	651, 155. 53
Calhoun	142, 219. 62	78, 043. 41	220, 263. 03				967. 35	142, 219. 62	79, 010. 76	221, 230. 38
Callahan	114, 927. 00	53, 397. 64	168, 324. 64		9, 983. 10	9, 983. 10	6, 201. 60	114, 927. 00	69, 582. 34	184, 509. 34
Cameron	22, 858. 00	83, 521. 78	106, 379. 78				5, 114. 45	22, 858. 00	88, 636. 23	111, 494. 23
Camp	55, 892. 09	29, 488. 38	85, 380. 47				52. 00	55, 892. 09	29, 540. 38	85, 432. 47
Carson	3, 308. 00	287. 61	3, 595. 61		562, 477. 84	562, 477. 84	13, 476. 83	3, 308. 00	576, 242. 28	579, 550. 28
Cass	183, 495. 97	223, 806. 40	407, 302 37				686. 00	183, 495. 97	224, 492. 40	407, 988. 37
Castro	93, 397. 00	21, 047. 92	114, 444. 92		370, 288. 80	370, 288. 80	19, 801. 24	93, 397. 00	411, 137. 96	504, 534. 96
Chambers	7, 818. 50	8, 716. 98	16, 535. 48					7, 818. 50	8, 716. 98	16, 535. 48
Cherokee	131, 182. 52	192, 911. 11	324, 093. 63				4, 422. 70	131, 182. 52	197, 333. 81	328, 516. 33
Childress	437, 609. 00	139, 436. 66	577, 045. 66		14, 880. 40	14, 880. 40	7, 126. 00	437, 609. 00	161, 443. 06	599, 052. 06
Clay	244, 616. 25	91, 095. 47	335, 711. 72	12, 389. 80	13, 006. 91	25, 396. 71	13, 599. 24	257, 006. 05	117, 701. 62	374, 707. 67
Cochran	59, 586. 00	26, 804. 71	86, 390. 71				6, 213. 55	59, 586. 00	33, 018. 26	92, 604. 26
Coke	123, 249. 93	48, 663. 78	171, 913. 71				1, 201. 90	123, 249. 93	49, 865. 68	173, 115. 61
Coleman	299, 812. 00	195, 982. 26	495, 794. 26		10, 005. 61	10, 005. 61	9, 018. 15	299, 812. 00	215, 006. 02	514, 818. 02
Collin	669, 711. 55	528, 832. 97	1, 198, 544. 52		50, 887. 67	50, 887. 67	45, 434. 43	669, 711. 55	625, 155. 07	1, 294, 866. 62

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

TEXAS—Continued

County	Cotton			Wheat			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Collingsworth	$559, 124. 50	$268, 244. 09	$827, 368. 59				$16, 454. 50	$559, 124. 50	$284, 698. 59	$843, 823. 09
Colorado	78, 288. 25	71, 081. 79	149, 370. 04				54. 00	78, 288. 25	71, 135. 79	149, 424. 04
Comal	29, 866. 50	12, 479. 33	42, 345. 83				6, 402. 65	29, 866. 50	18, 881. 98	48, 748. 48
Comanche	135, 788. 97	42, 025. 72	177, 814. 69		$12, 443. 77	$12, 443. 77	18, 065. 20	135, 788. 97	72, 534. 69	208, 323. 66
Concho	218, 658. 50	105, 773. 54	324, 432. 04		8, 341. 42	8, 341. 42	1, 262. 70	218, 658. 50	115, 377. 66	334, 036. 16
Cooke	135, 785. 25	79, 443. 00	215, 228. 25		82, 865. 10	82, 865. 10	23, 655. 20	135, 785. 25	185, 963. 30	321, 748. 55
Coryell	304, 306. 75	138, 668. 88	442, 975. 63		14, 140. 49	14, 140. 49	11, 282. 00	304, 306. 75	164, 091. 37	468, 398. 12
Cottle	286, 404. 20	155, 481. 91	441, 886. 11				3, 917. 95	286, 404. 20	159, 399. 86	445, 804. 06
Crockett							107. 25		107. 25	107. 25
Crosby	557, 184. 00	167, 875. 54	725, 059. 54		39, 639. 18	39, 639. 18	14, 432. 81	557, 184. 00	221, 947. 53	779, 131. 53
Dallam					141, 356. 31	141, 356. 31	85, 680. 70		227, 037. 01	227, 037. 01
Dallas	424, 539. 09	333, 528. 90	758, 067. 99	$9, 482. 40	12, 546. 92	22, 029. 32	15, 762. 52	434, 021. 49	361, 838. 34	795, 859. 83
Dawson	83, 252. 25	290, 778. 34	374, 030. 59				16, 533. 00	83, 252. 25	307, 311. 34	390, 563. 59
Deaf Smith	1, 391. 00	94. 15	1, 485. 15	174, 321. 40	291, 446. 92	465, 768. 32	25, 394. 37	175, 712. 40	316, 935. 44	492, 647. 84
Delta	265, 331. 66	170, 820. 04	436, 151. 70				1, 446. 65	265, 331. 66	172, 266. 69	437, 598 35
Denton	319, 093. 01	161, 865. 73	480, 958. 74	29, 925. 74	31, 106. 76	61, 032. 50	24, 627. 45	349, 018. 75	217, 599. 94	566, 618. 69
De Witt	131, 750. 69	114, 715. 93	246, 466. 62				12, 078. 67	131, 750. 69	126, 794. 60	258, 545. 29
Dickens	260, 184. 50	113, 104. 70	373, 289. 20		9, 487. 20	9, 487. 20	4, 495. 42	260, 184. 50	127, 087. 32	387, 271. 82
Dimmit	2, 549. 00	1, 543. 74	4, 092. 74				8, 656. 02	2, 549. 00	10, 199. 76	12, 748. 76
Donley	243, 371. 00	133, 066. 05	376, 437. 05		18, 235. 27	18, 235. 27	14, 873. 66	243, 371. 00	166, 174. 98	409, 545. 98
Duval	31, 693. 00	50, 430. 31	82, 123. 31				382. 80	31, 693. 00	50, 813. 11	82, 506. 11
Eastland	59, 919. 00	15, 922. 01	75, 841. 01				13, 980. 32	59, 919. 00	29, 902. 33	89, 821. 33
Ector		679. 74	679. 74				276. 00		955. 74	955. 74
Edwards							243. 05		243. 05	243. 05
Ellis	976, 378. 25	653, 294. 92	1, 629, 673. 17	2, 486. 00	2, 987. 04	5, 473. 04	3, 276. 28	978, 864. 25	659, 558. 24	1, 638, 422. 49
El Paso	84, 324. 70	197, 495. 18	281, 819. 88				894. 75	84, 324. 70	198, 389. 93	282, 714. 63
Erath	161, 314. 00	38, 454. 99	199, 768. 99				9, 937. 46	161, 314. 00	48, 392. 45	209, 706. 45
Falls	631, 269. 38	433, 088. 44	1, 064, 357. 82				7, 738. 05	631, 269. 38	440, 826. 49	1, 072, 095. 87
Fannin	589, 265. 85	493, 158. 45	1, 082, 424. 30	1, 556. 40	1, 232. 37	2, 788. 77	47, 527. 51	590, 822. 25	541, 918. 33	1, 132, 740. 58
Fayette	124, 832. 09	193, 594. 43	318, 426. 52				782. 55	124, 832. 09	194, 376. 98	319, 209. 07
Fisher	420, 495. 00	222, 375. 01	642, 870. 01				4, 742. 44	420, 495. 00	227, 117. 45	647, 612. 45
Floyd	256, 128. 00	46, 795. 58	302, 923. 58	112, 502. 20	151, 476. 34	263, 978. 54	18, 053. 56	368, 630. 20	216, 325. 48	584, 955. 68
Foard	141, 400. 00	47, 540. 69	188, 940. 69		53, 495. 82	53, 495. 82	2, 652. 20	141, 400. 00	103, 688. 71	245, 088. 71
Fort Bend	307, 575. 25	311, 040. 50	618, 615. 75				2, 086. 40	307, 575. 25	313, 126. 90	620, 702. 15
Franklin	67, 185. 79	46, 734. 92	113, 920. 71				3, 389. 35	67, 185. 79	50, 124. 27	117, 310. 06
Freestone	187, 919. 25	113, 457. 50	301, 376. 75				20, 797. 97	187, 919. 25	134, 255. 47	322, 174. 72
Frio	32, 486. 00	10, 621. 67	43, 107. 67				65, 214. 03	32, 486. 00	75, 835. 70	108, 321. 70
Gaines	40, 301. 50	22, 532. 09	62, 833. 59				13, 183. 15	40, 301. 50	35, 715. 24	76, 016. 74
Galveston	4, 401. 35	1, 171. 67	5, 573. 02					4, 401. 35	1, 171. 67	5, 573. 02

Garza	175,000.94	79,346.02	254,346.96				6,765.13	175,000.94	86,111.15	261,112.09
Gillespie	14,039.50	2,020.01	16,059.51	736.00	957.23	1,693.23	5,871.00	14,775.50	8,848.24	23,623.74
Glasscock	175.00	13,093.72	13,268.72					175.00	13,093.72	13,268.72
Goliad	101,210.00	75,803.95	177,013.95				8,591.90	101,210.00	84,395.85	185,605.85
Gonzales	349,689.63	166,464.85	516,154.48				19,794.13	349,689.63	186,258.98	535,948.61
Gray	45,461.75	24,528.61	69,990.36	148,660.20	264,877.67	413,537.87	11,987.50	194,121.95	301,393.78	495,515.73
Grayson	378,426.06	327,694.35	706,120.41		21,385.49	21,385.49	38,841.45	378,426.06	387,921.29	766,347.35
Gregg	20,231.50	30,821.66	51,053.16					20,231.50	30,821.66	51,053.16
Grimes	141,445.61	178,933.61	320,379.22				3,491.80	141,445.61	182,425.41	323,871.02
Guadalupe	338,792.07	150,398.95	489,191.02				5,393.45	338,792.07	155,792.40	494,584.47
Hale	376,115.50	124,815.54	500,931.04	145,230.40	279,900.02	425,130.42	34,477.66	521,345.90	439,193.22	960,539.12
Hall	476,229.00	356,203.98	832,432.98		932.73	932.73	9,240.12	476,229.00	366,376.83	842,605.83
Hamilton	109,258.50	60,757.84	170,016.34		2,294.00	2,294.00	4,888.00	109,258.50	67,939.84	177,198.34
Hansford				177,492.40	256,047.42	433,539.82	6,568.70	177,492.40	262,616.12	440,108.52
Hardeman	293,162.00	105,663.60	398,825.60		29,583.09	29,583.09	6,344.80	293,162.00	141,591.49	434,753.47
Hardin	644.00	492.77	1,136.77				386.90	644.00	879.67	1,523.67
Harris	86,585.86	59,954.09	146,539.95				4,374.10	86,585.86	64,328.19	150,914.05
Harrison	168,379.13	210,740.07	379,119.20					168,379.13	210,740.07	379,119.20
Hartley				41,459.40	105,136.12	146,595.52	29,259.98	41,459.40	134,396.10	175,855.50
Haskell	422,386.50	239,341.97	661,728.47				8,100.70	422,386.50	247,442.67	669,829.17
Hays	126,791.81	60,975.01	187,766.82				6,317.90	126,791.81	67,292.91	194,084.72
Hemphill	83,225.00	32,852.35	116,077.35	25,572.40	45,307.27	70,879.67	13,684.50	108,797.40	91,844.12	200,641.52
Henderson	229,936.96	135,710.26	365,647.22				29,225.30	229,936.96	164,935.56	394,872.52
Hidalgo	104,513.25	119,627.69	224,140.94				14,387.64	104,513.25	134,015.33	238,528.58
Hill	706,994.47	507,548.66	1,214,543.13				8,791.41	706,994.47	516,340.07	1,223,334.54
Hockley	571,968.00	257,483.08	829,451.08	488.00	386.52	874.52	12,214.35	572,456.00	270,083.95	842,539.95
Hood	35,902.65	15,225.51	51,128.16				5,389.25	35,902.65	20,614.76	56,517.41
Hopkins	279,146.16	166,435.36	445,581.52				10,568.20	279,146.16	177,003.56	456,149.72
Houston	235,295.14	282,305.30	517,600.44				1,340.25	235,295.14	283,645.55	518,940.69
Howard	218,902.50	143,645.74	362,548.24				1,042.35	218,902.50	144,688.09	363,590.59
Hudspeth	39,006.00	30,757.58	69,763.58				139.00	39,006.00	30,896.58	69,902.58
Hunt	603,086.24	479,567.41	1,082,653.65				13,357.50	603,086.24	492,924.91	1,096,011.15
Hutchinson				55,089.00	92,654.79	147,743.79	4,514.00	55,089.00	97,168.79	152,257.79
Irion	3,471.00	3,430.08	6,901.08				104.00	3,471.00	3,534.08	7,005.08
Jack	44,666.00	15,844.85	60,510.85		4,935.66	4,935.66	8,997.30	44,666.00	29,777.81	74,443.81
Jackson	238,776.75	107,473.18	346,249.93				2,187.95	238,776.75	109,661.13	348,437.88
Jasper	20,834.39	11,878.07	32,712.46					20,834.39	11,878.07	32,712.46
Jeff Davis	40.00		40.00					40.00		40.00
Jefferson	13,871.25	9,915.22	23,786.47				619.60	13,871.25	10,534.82	24,406.07
Jim Hogg	29,283.00	19,403.99	48,686.99				399.80	29,283.00	19,803.79	49,086.79
Jim Wells	66,245.00	72,377.21	138,622.21				3,617.90	66,245.00	75,995.11	142,240.11
Johnson	285,961.33	244,305.62	530,266.95		1,767.91	1,767.91	12,926.45	285,961.33	258,999.98	544,961.31
Jones	685,934.50	227,084.31	913,018.81		3,992.13	3,992.13	8,572.94	685,934.50	239,649.38	925,583.88
Karnes	383,829.00	193,158.69	576,987.69				12,673.00	383,829.00	205,831.69	589,660.69
Kaufman	535,157.41	358,295.91	893,453.32				10,293.70	535,157.41	368,589.61	903,747.02
Kendall							846.00		846.00	846.00
Kenedy	657.00		657.00					657.00		657.00
Kent	102,059.00	71,665.36	173,724.36				1,682.85	102,059.00	73,348.21	175,407.21
Kerr	476.00		476.00				3,731.70	476.00	3,731.70	4,207.70
Kimble	5,718.00	3,934.19	9,652.19				827.40	5,718.00	4,761.59	10,479.59
King	37,334.00	23,262.18	60,596.18				709.80	37,334.00	23,971.98	61,305.98
Kleberg	35,412.00	35,389.76	70,801.76				2,152.65	35,412.00	37,542.41	72,954.41
Knox	283,599.50	166,897.25	450,496.75		2,447.60	2,447.60	6,415.30	283,599.50	175,760.15	459,359.65

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

TEXAS—Continued

County	Cotton			Wheat			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Tota
Lamar	$376,306.56	$303,607.73	$679,914.29	----	----	----	$13,455.60	$376,306.56	$317,063.33	$693,369.89
Lamb	1,371,423.75	357,649.01	1,729,072.76	$17,769.00	$36,848.75	$54,617.75	25,988.00	1,389,192.75	420,485.76	1,809,678.51
Lampasas	59,630.60	32,031.69	91,662.29	----	377.20	377.20	8,837.16	59,630.60	41,246.05	100,876.65
La Salle	33,738.00	5,388.93	39,126.93	----	----	----	17,181.13	33,738.00	22,570.06	56,308.06
Lavaca	45,368.05	146,401.84	191,769.89	----	----	----	1,333.25	45,368.05	147,735.09	193,103.14
Lee	51,500.00	63,682.22	115,182.22	----	----	----	3,755.10	51,500.00	67,437.32	118,937.32
Leon	175,434.00	168,715.89	344,149.89	----	----	----	40,268.82	175,434.00	208,984.71	384,418.71
Liberty	53,611.36	38,792.82	92,404.18	----	----	----	621.75	53,611.36	39,414.57	93,025.93
Limestone	795,322.50	366,651.58	1,161,974.08	----	----	----	12,900.75	795,322.50	379,552.33	1,174,874.83
Lipscomb	3,079.00	768.29	3,847.29	158,646.60	196,521.26	355,167.86	11,596.84	161,725.60	208,786.39	370,511.99
Live Oak	215,459.00	65,464.19	280,923.19	----	----	----	5,048.35	215,459.00	70,512.54	285,971.54
Llano	22,096.00	7,859.89	29,955.89	----	----	----	34,406.77	22,096.00	42,266.66	64,362.66
Lubbock	993,860.10	414,962.01	1,408,822.11	----	26,960.16	26,960.16	39,161.20	993,860.10	481,083.37	1,474,943.47
Lynn	564,396.00	318,375.80	882,771.80	----	599.83	599.83	19,352.67	564,396.00	338,328.30	902,724.30
McCulloch	221,042.00	129,832.04	350,874.04	----	4,330.72	4,330.72	7,983.49	221,042.00	142,146.25	363,188.25
McLennan	807,117.63	555,057.95	1,362,175.58	----	9,445.96	9,445.96	17,173.30	807,117.63	581,677.21	1,388,794.84
McMullen	25,954.00	10,832.42	36,786.42	----	----	----	754.65	25,954.00	11,587.07	37,541.07
Madison	161,663.66	129,404.92	291,068.58	----	----	----	2,591.12	161,663.66	131,996.04	293,659.70
Marion	42,141.52	44,964.21	87,105.73	----	----	----	1,469.05	42,141.52	46,433.26	88,574.78
Martin	20,953.00	108,231.29	129,184.29	----	----	----	2,164.45	20,953.00	110,395.74	131,348.74
Mason	25,991.50	14,869.90	40,861.40	----	----	----	25,768.40	25,991.50	40,638.30	66,629.80
Matagorda	103,993.75	93,538.73	197,532.48	----	----	----	1,086.20	103,993.75	94,624.93	198,618.68
Maverick	----	----	----	----	----	----	628.00	----	628.00	628.00
Medina	37,392.00	8,328.65	45,720.65	----	----	----	58,644.65	37,392.00	66,973.30	104,365.30
Menard	12,034.50	10,643.80	22,678.30	----	----	----	1,347.28	12,034.50	11,991.08	24,025.58
Midland	11,874.50	46,726.08	58,600.58	----	----	----	1,218.00	11,874.50	47,944.08	59,818.58
Milam	525,817.50	347,634.15	837,451.65	----	----	----	16,257.60	525,817.50	363,891.75	889,709.25
Mills	65,478.44	27,978.29	93,456.73	1,405.60	833.75	2,239.35	11,945.33	66,884.04	40,757.37	107,641.41
Mitchell	322,334.00	188,520.68	510,854.68	----	287.63	287.63	280.00	322,334.00	189,088.31	511,422.31
Montague	125,775.19	50,659.04	176,434.23	----	----	----	10,810.09	125,775.19	61,469.13	187,244.32
Montgomery	41,670.09	39,269.82	80,939.91	----	----	----	1,145.70	41,670.09	40,415.52	82,085.61
Moore	----	----	----	----	153,099.46	153,099.46	3,935.85	----	157,035.31	157,035.31
Morris	45,693.14	46,264.74	91,957.88	----	----	----	1,559.40	45,693.14	47,824.14	93,517.28
Motley	192,207.80	95,904.34	288,112.14	----	----	----	4,561.00	192,207.80	100,465.34	292,673.14
Nacogdoches	205,636.68	186,222.86	391,859.54	----	----	----	12,381.25	205,636.68	198,604.11	404,240.79
Navarro	897,101.70	522,412.74	1,419,514.44	----	----	----	10,912.75	897,101.70	533,325.49	1,430,427.19
Newton	8,166.48	8,164.63	16,331.11	----	----	----	----	8,166.48	8,164.63	16,331.11
Nolan	218,272.25	89,739.29	308,011.54	----	3,081.86	3,081.86	2,866.00	218,272.25	95,687.15	313,959.40
Nueces	917,433.00	479,182.56	1,396,615.56	----	----	----	18,215.40	917,433.00	497,397.96	1,414,380.96

Ochiltree					665, 978. 94	665, 978. 94	11, 395. 80		677, 374. 74	677, 374. 74
Oldham				58, 160. 60	115, 830. 23	173, 990. 83	6, 398. 86	58, 160. 60	122, 229. 09	180, 389. 69
Orange	2, 596. 50	2, 247. 77	4, 844. 27				3, 368. 20	2, 596. 50	5, 615. 97	8, 212. 47
Palo Pinto	44, 920. 50	12, 444. 30	57, 364. 80		1, 644. 30	1, 644. 30	10, 009. 25	44, 920. 50	24, 097. 85	69, 018. 35
Panola	147, 101. 38	184, 287. 33	331, 388. 76				2, 270. 85	147, 101. 38	186, 558. 23	333, 659. 61
Parker	48, 026. 00	8, 759. 74	56, 785. 74		1, 636. 64	1, 636. 64	6, 796. 41	48, 026. 00	17, 192. 79	65, 218. 79
Parmer	106, 492. 50	30, 017. 94	136, 510. 44		202, 209. 93	202, 209. 93	20, 239. 89	106, 492. 50	252, 467. 76	358, 960. 26
Pecos	13, 702. 50	9, 990. 73	23, 693. 23				848. 70	13, 702. 50	10, 839. 43	24, 541. 93
Polk	76, 577. 47	80, 478. 59	157, 056. 06				1, 779. 05	76, 577. 47	82, 257. 64	158, 835. 11
Potter				21, 628. 80	55, 423. 12	77, 051. 92	6, 750. 75	21, 628. 80	62, 173. 87	83, 802. 67
Presidio	10, 932. 00	9, 616. 67	20, 548. 67					10, 932. 00	9, 616. 67	20, 548. 67
Rains	95, 296. 20	50, 035. 55	145, 331. 75				3, 324. 15	95, 296. 20	53, 359. 70	148, 655. 90
Randall	6, 843. 00		6, 843. 00	158, 363. 00	309, 662. 88	468, 025. 88	18, 419. 04	165, 206. 00	328, 081. 92	493, 287. 92
Real							831. 53		831. 53	831. 53
Red River	282, 904. 77	239, 629. 25	522, 534. 02				14, 207. 62	282, 904. 77	253, 836. 87	536, 741. 64
Reeves	13, 522. 50	13, 529. 23	27, 051. 73				145. 00	13, 522. 50	13, 674. 23	27, 196. 73
Refugio	173, 852. 00	64, 559. 72	238, 411. 72				3, 555. 55	173, 852. 00	68, 115. 27	241, 967. 27
Roberts	1, 162. 00		1, 162. 00	56, 922. 40	71, 024. 19	127, 946. 59	2, 976. 85	58, 084. 40	74, 001. 04	132, 085. 44
Robertson	342, 638. 80	287, 767. 71	630, 406. 51				30, 626. 85	342, 638. 80	318, 394. 56	661, 033. 36
Rockwall	148, 540. 69	110, 489. 42	259, 030. 11				1, 449. 00	148, 540. 69	111, 938. 42	260, 479. 11
Runnels	504, 974. 00	341, 267. 70	846, 241. 70	1, 889. 20	2, 329. 59	4, 218. 79	7, 224. 82	506, 863. 20	350, 822. 11	857, 685. 31
Rusk	183, 109. 31	253, 279. 92	436, 389. 23				5, 431. 50	183, 109. 31	258, 711. 42	441, 820. 73
Sabine	42, 254. 33	43, 704. 78	85, 959. 11					42, 254. 33	43, 704. 78	85, 959. 11
San Augustine	91, 773. 16	52, 705. 47	144, 478. 63				38. 00	91, 773. 16	52, 743. 47	144, 516. 63
San Jacinto	43, 641. 89	42, 086. 75	85, 728. 64					43, 641. 89	42, 086. 75	85, 728. 64
San Patricio	565, 618. 25	317, 977. 94	883, 596. 19				4, 759. 23	565, 618. 25	322, 737. 17	888, 355. 42
San Saba	147, 932. 00	72, 575. 75	220, 507. 75		4, 022. 30	4, 022. 30	13, 376. 05	147, 932. 00	89, 974. 10	237, 906. 10
Schleicher	68, 078. 00	26, 446. 14	94, 524. 14				625. 75	68, 078. 00	27, 071. 89	95, 149. 89
Scurry	248, 627. 00	118, 181. 18	366, 808. 18				4, 334. 85	248, 627. 00	122, 516. 03	371, 143. 03
Shackelford	31, 500. 50	15, 291. 65	46, 792. 15		3, 180. 13	3, 180. 13	1, 920. 95	31, 500. 50	20, 392. 73	51, 893. 23
Shelby	201, 937. 89	157, 585. 13	359, 523. 02				2, 926. 05	201, 937. 89	160, 511. 18	362, 449. 07
Sherman				142, 638. 60	303, 919. 93	446, 558. 53	6, 370. 95	142, 638. 60	310, 290. 88	452, 929. 48
Smith	220, 008. 53	186, 057. 58	406, 066. 11				235. 50	220, 008. 53	186, 293. 08	406, 301. 61
Somervell	19, 059. 24	5, 361. 13	24, 420. 37				1, 341. 30	19, 059. 24	6, 702. 43	25, 761. 67
Starr	73, 441. 25	35, 688. 28	109, 129. 53					73, 441. 25	35, 688. 28	109, 129. 53
Stephens	16, 103. 50	3, 443. 25	19, 546. 75	2, 842. 00	3, 289. 81	6, 131. 81	4, 035. 10	18, 945. 50	10, 768. 16	29, 713. 66
Sterling	1, 865. 00	2, 076. 67	3, 941. 67				102. 00	1, 865. 00	2, 178. 67	4, 043. 67
Stonewall	163, 679. 50	81, 664. 70	245, 344. 20				2, 080. 75	163, 679. 50	83, 745. 45	247, 424. 95
Sutton	728. 00		728. 00				112. 00	728. 00	112. 00	840. 00
Swisher	86, 229. 80	15, 340. 28	101, 570. 08		567, 828. 21	567, 828. 21	15, 944. 00	86, 229. 80	599, 112. 49	685, 342. 29
Tarrant	128, 173. 39	54, 327. 16	182, 500. 55		12, 518. 54	12, 518. 54	15, 366. 65	128, 173. 39	82, 212. 35	210, 385. 74
Taylor	440, 342. 50	149, 543. 30	589, 885. 80		9, 057. 69	9, 057. 69	9, 919. 60	440, 342. 50	168, 520. 59	608, 863. 09
Terry	195, 601. 00	127, 965. 00	323, 566. 00				59, 966. 64	195, 601. 00	187, 931. 64	383, 532. 64
Throckmorton	59, 633. 00	23, 308. 49	82, 941. 49	3, 060. 80	3, 148. 03	6, 208. 83	2, 734. 30	62, 693. 80	29, 190. 82	91, 884. 62
Titus	108, 055. 50	112, 625. 12	220, 680. 62				8, 295. 00	108, 055. 50	120, 920. 12	228, 975. 62
Tom Green	316, 427. 00	99, 484. 97	415, 911. 97	2, 835. 60	4, 993. 43	7, 829. 03	6, 613. 30	319, 262. 60	111, 091. 70	430, 354. 30
Travis	270, 833. 75	253, 410. 81	524, 244. 56				3, 408. 90	270, 833. 75	256, 819. 71	527, 653. 46
Trinity	82, 209. 34	58, 936. 59	141, 145. 93				2, 236. 15	82, 209. 34	61, 172. 74	143, 382. 08
Tyler	24, 668. 75	16, 330. 26	40, 999. 01					24, 668. 75	16, 330. 26	40, 999. 01
Upshur	113, 544. 09	87, 125. 00	200, 669. 09					113, 544. 09	87, 125. 00	200, 669. 09
Uvalde	16, 155. 00	3, 350. 45	19, 505. 45				10, 175. 54	16, 155. 00	13, 525. 99	29, 680. 99
Van Zandt	321, 092. 01	235, 042. 65	556, 134. 66				14, 432. 15	321, 092. 01	249, 474. 80	570, 566. 81
Victoria	188, 355. 25	105, 747. 88	294, 103. 13				2, 105. 85	188, 355. 25	107, 853. 73	296, 208. 98

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

TEXAS—Continued

County	Cotton			Wheat			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Walker	$72, 316. 55	$71, 662. 77	$143, 979. 32				$867. 30	$72, 316. 55	$72, 530. 07	$144, 846. 62
Waller	62, 309. 02	43, 467. 23	105, 776. 25				298. 10	62, 309. 02	43, 765. 33	106, 074. 35
Ward	22, 463. 00	12, 306. 09	34, 769. 09				156. 00	22, 463. 00	12, 462. 09	34, 925. 09
Washington	75, 620. 85	198, 635. 74	274, 256. 59				1, 560. 45	75, 620. 85	200, 196. 19	275, 817. 04
Webb	10, 798. 89	8, 101. 82	18, 900. 71				1, 619. 50	10, 798. 89	9, 721. 32	20, 520. 21
Wharton	266, 464. 01	288, 687. 17	555, 151. 18				7, 177. 25	266, 464. 01	295, 864. 42	562, 328. 43
Wheeler	360, 383. 88	274, 808. 69	635, 192. 57	$6, 118. 40	$9, 253. 26	$15, 371. 66	17, 337. 35	366, 502. 28	301, 399. 30	667, 901. 58
Wichita	227, 293. 00	64, 636. 17	291, 929. 17		22, 484. 97	22, 484. 97	8, 361. 24	227, 293. 00	95, 482. 38	322, 775. 38
Wilbarger	307, 545. 50	264, 650. 74	572, 196. 24		4, 685. 67	4, 685. 67	1, 115. 00	307, 545. 50	270, 451. 41	577, 996. 91
Willacy	7, 149. 00	47, 983. 82	55, 132. 82				3, 004. 45	7, 149. 00	50, 988. 27	58, 137. 27
Williamson	703, 137. 66	532, 682. 20	1, 235, 819. 86				26, 926. 42	703, 137. 66	559, 608. 62	1, 262, 746. 28
Wilson	170, 576. 50	97, 325. 01	267, 901. 51				25, 606. 87	170, 576. 50	122, 931. 88	293, 508. 38
Wise	79, 568. 50	29, 705. 47	109, 273. 97	6, 297. 20	10, 321. 73	16, 618. 93	22, 851. 48	85, 865. 70	62, 878. 68	148, 744. 38
Wood	138, 243. 38	104, 818. 07	243, 061. 45				8, 127. 10	138, 243. 38	112, 945. 17	251, 188. 55
Yoakum	17, 162. 00	19, 540. 44	36, 702. 44				13, 842. 11	17, 162. 00	33, 382. 55	50, 544. 55
Young	146, 781. 79	47, 885. 82	194, 667. 61		11, 827. 53	11, 827. 53	7, 697. 45	146, 781. 79	67, 410. 80	214, 192. 59
Zapata	2, 396. 00	7, 690. 85	10, 086. 85					2, 396. 00	7, 690. 85	10, 086. 85
Zavala	3, 328. 00	1, 444. 62	4, 772. 62				3, 362. 90	3, 328. 00	4, 807. 52	8, 135. 52
Total	42, 970, 646. 63	27, 340, 849. 42	70, 311, 496. 05	1, 610, 230. 74	6, 215, 436. 97	7, 825, 667. 71	2, 204, 488. 32	44, 580, 877. 37	35, 760, 774. 71	80, 341, 652. 08

UTAH

County	Wheat			Corn-hog, 1934	Sugar, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total			1933	1934	Total
Beaver		$788. 53	$788. 53	$2, 637. 15			$3, 425. 68	$3, 425. 68
Box Elder	$147, 028. 40	238, 781. 36	385, 809. 76	10, 874. 67		$147, 028. 40	249, 656. 03	396, 684. 43
Cache	74, 494. 80	101, 970. 78	176, 465. 58	6, 429. 97		74, 494. 80	108, 400. 75	182, 895. 55
Carbon		1, 420. 86	1, 420. 86	939. 21			2, 360. 07	2, 360. 07
Daggett		854. 35	854. 35	412. 00			1, 266. 35	1, 266. 35
Davis	2, 469. 20	2, 519. 00	4, 988. 20	2, 987. 54		2, 469. 20	5, 506. 54	7, 975. 74
Duchesne		5, 778. 56	5, 778. 56	3, 829. 50			9, 608. 06	9, 608. 06

Emery		10,884.75	10,884.75	4,227.57			15,112.32	15,112.32
Garfield	470.00	1,027.56	1,497.56	608.20		470.00	1,605.76	2,105.76
Grand				120.15			120.15	120.15
Iron		1,454.79	1,454.79	1,853.60			3,308.39	3,308.39
Juab		81,027.12	81,027.12	2,718.65			83,745.77	83,745.77
Kane	249.20	792.05	1,041.25	235.46		249.20	1,027.51	1,276.71
Millard		28,661.12	28,661.12	6,563.30			35,224.42	35,224.42
Morgan		6,728.41	6,728.41	1,906.80	$8,792.00		17,427.21	17,427.21
Piute	315.80	1,012.53	1,328.33	1,215.95		315.80	2,228.48	2,544.28
Rich	2,085.20	7,134.45	9,219.65	1,660.00		2,085.20	8,794.45	10,879.65
Salt Lake		58,471.98	58,471.98	7,317.00			65,788.98	65,788.98
San Juan		7,252.33	7,252.33	845.75			8,098.08	8,098.08
Sanpete		34,868.74	34,868.74	6,006.90			40,875.64	40,875.64
Sevier	9,345.20	12,284.85	21,630.05	7,288.40		9,345.20	19,573.25	28,918.45
Summit		2,289.63	2,289.63	1,698.00			3,987.63	3,987.63
Tooele		19,638.19	19,638.19	966.50			20,604.69	20,604.69
Unitah		11,916.92	11,916.92	3,316.45			15,233.37	15,233.37
Utah		86,995.88	86,995.88	10,837.01			97,832.89	97,832.89
Wasatch		6,264.39	6,264.39	2,062.00			8,326.39	8,326.39
Washington		3,834.49	3,834.49	1,208.97			5,043.46	5,043.46
Wayne	1,636.80	2,833.21	4,470.01	1,448.00		1,636.80	4,281.21	5,918.01
Weber	5,836.20	7,572.15	13,408.35	6,680.25		5,836.20	14,252.40	20,088.60
Total	243,930.80	745,053.98	938,989.78	98,954.95	8,792.00	243,930.80	852,805.93	1,096,736.73

VERMONT

County	Tobacco			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Addison				$827.65		$827.65	$827.65
Bennington				977.77		977.77	977.77
Caledonia				4,294.17		4,294.17	4,294.17
Chittenden				2,494.25		2,494.25	2,494.25
Essex				656.15		656.15	656.15
Franklin				5,620.00		5,620.00	5,620.00
Grand Isle				432.00		432.00	432.00
Lamoille				1,788.00		1,788.00	1,788.00
Orange				1,192.50		1,192.50	1,192.50
Orleans				3,084.65		3,084.65	3,084.65
Rutland				4,130.00		4,130.00	4,130.00
Washington				3,185.75		3,185.75	3,185.75
Windham	$2,384.45	$6,778.18	$9,162.63	1,506.35	$2,384.45	8,284.53	10,668.98
Windsor				1,614.93		1,614.93	1,614.93
Total	2,384.45	6,778.18	9,162.63	31,804.17	2,384.45	38,582.35	40,966.80

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

VIRGINIA

County	Cotton			Wheat			Tobacco, 1934	Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total			1933	1934	Total
Accomac								$3,313.63		$3,313.63	$3,313.63
Albemarle				$2,176.00	$3,201.48	$5,377.48		13,342.85	$2,176.00	16,544.33	18,720.33
Allegheny								1,717.76		1,717.76	1,717.76
Amelia		$11.13	$11.13				$8,708.86	466.45		9,186.44	9,186.44
Amherst					375.94	375.94	8,611.72	328.94		9,316.60	9,316.60
Appomattox					6,020.37	6,020.37	16,100.66	141.20		22,262.23	22,262.23
Augusta				57,454.80	66,850.27	124,305.07		49,291.24	57,454.80	116,141.51	173,596.31
Bath								3,957.28		3,957.28	3,957.28
Bedford				2,238.40	1,630.72	3,869.12	10,236.03	6,491.36	2,238.40	18,358.11	20,596.51
Bland							368.00	5,783.67		6,151.67	6,151.67
Botetourt				3,400.00	3,402.23	6,802.23		2,393.25	3,400.00	5,795.48	9,195.48
Brunswick	$22,501.91	26,932.04	49,433.95	258.60	443.51	702.11	30,513.55	603.75	22,760.51	58,492.85	81,253.36
Buchanan							164.00			164.00	164.00
Buckingham				1,310.80	1,405.30	2,716.10	11,394.66	3,529.16	1,310.80	16,329.12	17,639.92
Campbell				2,523.20	2,470.45	4,993.65	18,912.40	2,119.75	2,523.20	23,502.60	26,025.80
Caroline				5,630.40	6,637.86	12,268.26	466.34	3,132.35	5,630.40	10,236.55	15,866.95
Carroll				663.40	1,151.88	1,815.28	38.50	14,852.77	663.40	16,043.15	16,706.55
Charles City					629.50	629.50		4,741.16		5,370.66	5,370.66
Charlotte	58.00	2,032.40	2,090.40	883.00	857.85	1,740.85	40,237.14	1,592.90	941.00	44,720.29	45,661.29
Chesterfield		55.77	55.77		394.87	394.87	1,829.61	4,251.85		6,532.10	6,532.10
Clarke				8,579.40	13,668.95	22,248.35		20,042.60	8,579.40	33,711.55	42,290.95
Culpeper				10,565.00	15,955.37	26,520.37		16,126.40	10,565.00	32,081.77	42,646.77
Cumberland				1,526.00	1,228.16	2,754.16	11,581.16	2,558.00	1,526.00	15,367.32	16,893.32
Dickenson							182.00			182.00	182.00
Dinwiddie	1,573.25	2,976.62	4,549.87				20,350.09	1,243.55	1,573.25	24,570.26	26,143.51
Essex				4,169.20	3,460.78	7,629.98		5,539.39	4,169.20	9,000.17	13,169.37
Fairfax				2,717.20	4,238.93	6,956.13		12,872.52	2,717.20	17,111.45	19,828.65
Fauquier				16,074.00	23,332.33	39,406.33		42,253.35	16,074.00	65,585.68	81,659.68
Floyd								8,643.08		8,643.08	8,643.08
Fluvanna				915.20	1,363.17	2,278.37	776.78	4,731.60	915.20	6,871.55	7,786.75
Franklin					3,956.49	3,956.49	11,830.69	2,308.89		18,096.07	18,096.07
Frederick				9,726.00	14,156.22	23,882.22		21,129.21	9,726.00	35,285.43	45,011.43
Giles								4,674.25		4,674.25	4,674.25
Gloucester								3,538.05		3,538.05	3,538.05
Goochland				1,333.80	2,306.82	3,640.62	1,997.17	7,838.03	1,333.80	12,142.02	13,475.82
Grayson							182.00	12,841.85		13,023.85	13,023.85
Greene				1,038.87	2,257.07	3,295.94		4,457.30	1,038.87	6,714.37	7,753.24
Greensville	22,441.00	39,306.52	61,747.52				2,922.83	1,546.20	22,441.00	43,775.55	66,216.55

Halifax		1, 678. 85	1, 678. 85	455. 80	825. 56	1, 281. 36	113, 671. 70	3, 036. 60	455. 80	119, 212. 71	119, 668. 51
Hanover				2, 439. 40	1, 668. 45	4, 107. 86	393. 20	4, 701. 00	2, 439. 40	6, 762. 66	9, 202. 06
Henrico					506. 34	506. 34		6, 356. 59		6, 862. 93	6, 862. 93
Henry							7, 486. 50	951. 10		8, 437. 60	8, 437. 60
Highland								560. 55		560. 55	560. 55
Isle of Wight	3, 986. 25	6, 998. 56	10, 984. 81					28, 128. 71	3, 986. 25	35, 127. 27	39, 113. 52
James City								1, 642. 20		1, 642. 20	1, 642. 20
King and Queen				344. 20	437. 78	781. 98		3, 951. 37	344. 20	4, 389. 15	4, 733. 35
King George					7, 068. 98	7, 068. 98		3, 538. 15		10, 607. 13	10, 607. 13
King William				126. 00	521. 40	647. 40		5, 668. 43	126. 00	6, 189. 83	6, 315. 83
Lancaster					1, 543. 11	1, 543. 11		3, 049. 72		4, 592. 83	4, 592. 83
Lee				323. 00		323. 00	13, 258. 84	3, 772. 40	323. 00	17, 031. 24	17, 354. 24
Loudoun				23, 479. 80	30, 252. 26	53, 732. 06		23, 352. 43	23, 479. 80	53, 604. 69	77, 084. 49
Louisa				1, 718. 40	2, 244. 43	3, 962. 83	549. 60	3, 121. 20	1, 718. 40	5, 915. 23	7, 633. 63
Lunenburg	4, 044. 40	5, 545. 77	9, 590. 17				33, 890. 21	615. 35	4, 044. 40	40, 051. 33	44, 095. 73
Madison				8, 160. 00	10, 726. 17	18, 886. 17		14, 649. 72	8, 160. 00	25, 375. 89	33, 535 89
Mecklenburg	17, 750. 98	46, 882. 70	64, 633. 68				88, 544. 99	1, 722. 25	17, 750. 98	137, 149. 94	154, 900. 92
Middlesex		130. 70	130. 70	37. 80	279. 88	317. 68		4, 300. 28	37. 80	4, 710. 86	4, 748. 66
Montgomery				2, 909. 47	3, 547. 82	6, 457. 29		18, 990. 52	2, 909. 47	22, 538. 34	25, 447. 81
Nansemond	13, 560. 75	27, 504. 52	41, 065. 27				479. 36	18, 335. 20	13, 560. 75	46, 319. 08	59, 879. 83
Nelson					302. 34	302. 34	3, 488. 45	1, 128. 57		4, 919. 36	4, 919. 36
New Kent								3, 667. 07		3, 667. 07	3, 667. 07
Norfolk	1, 671. 60	956. 03	2, 627. 63					10, 996. 30	1, 671. 60	11, 952. 33	13, 623. 93
Northampton								4, 103. 93		4, 103. 93	4, 103. 93
Northumberland				3, 362. 00	4, 784. 49	8, 146. 49		8, 865. 75	3, 362. 00	13, 650. 24	17, 012. 24
Nottoway		402. 69	402. 69				12, 156. 08	1, 432. 80		13, 991. 57	13, 991. 57
Orange				8, 322. 60	11, 495. 02	19, 817. 62		15, 141. 93	8, 322. 60	26, 636. 95	34, 959. 55
Page				13, 484. 20	17, 795. 74	31, 279. 94		11, 908. 94	13, 484. 20	29, 704. 68	43, 188. 88
Patrick							11, 933. 25	2, 811. 24		14, 744. 49	14, 744. 49
Pittsylvania		33. 63	33. 63	1, 857. 40	1, 322. 93	3, 180. 33	142, 549. 75	2, 240. 00	1, 857. 40	146, 146. 31	148, 003. 71
Powhatan				86. 80	134. 36	221. 16	184. 70	1, 438. 19	86. 80	1, 757. 25	1, 844. 05
Prince Edward				618. 60	733. 66	1, 352. 26	14, 896. 18	1, 084. 80	618. 60	16, 714. 64	17, 333. 24
Prince George		54. 45	54. 45				50. 75	3, 100. 55		3, 205. 75	3, 205. 75
Prince William				7, 958. 68	12, 757. 14	20, 715. 62		16, 314. 72	7, 958. 68	29, 071. 66	37, 030. 34
Princess Anne	1, 286. 22	2, 318. 94	3, 605. 16					23, 585. 44	1, 286. 22	25, 904. 38	27, 190. 60
Pulaski				5, 665. 00	7, 455. 78	13, 120. 78	141. 00	27, 108. 61	5, 665. 00	34, 705. 39	40, 370. 39
Rappahannock				3, 009. 40	4, 076. 05	7, 085. 45		12, 450. 34	3, 009. 40	16, 526. 39	19, 535. 79
Richmond				3, 947. 60	2, 054. 01	6, 001. 61		2, 265. 55	3, 947. 60	4, 319. 56	8, 267. 16
Roanoke				1, 879. 00	2, 870. 51	4, 749. 51		2, 270. 42	1, 879. 00	5, 140. 93	7, 019. 93
Rockbridge				11, 765. 00	19, 667. 24	31, 432. 24	78. 00	31, 438. 35	11, 765. 00	51, 183. 59	62, 948. 59
Rockingham				41, 999. 32	63, 344. 50	105, 343. 82		36, 114. 53	41, 999. 32	99, 459. 03	141, 458. 35
Russell				977. 00	3, 710. 19	4, 687. 19	16, 018. 75	4, 939. 20	977. 00	24, 668. 14	25, 645. 14
Scott							17, 437. 78	1, 601. 01		19, 038. 79	19, 038. 79
Shenandoah				18, 246. 04	20, 314. 17	38, 560. 21		39, 337. 40	18, 246. 04	59, 651. 57	77, 897. 61
Smyth				3, 224. 00	3, 929. 14	7, 153. 14	2, 358. 00	7, 666. 75	3, 224. 00	13, 953. 89	17, 177. 89
Southampton	28, 974. 65	48, 092. 49	77, 067. 14				201. 25	15, 778. 93	28, 974. 65	64, 072. 67	93, 047. 32
Spotsylvania				4, 434. 20	7, 003. 95	11, 483. 15		5, 660. 88	4, 434. 20	12, 709. 83	17, 144. 03
Stafford					3, 500. 71	3, 500. 71		3, 958. 60		7, 459. 31	7, 459. 31
Surry								11, 713. 28		11, 713. 28	11, 713. 28
Sussex	10, 823. 92	8, 537. 55	19, 361. 47				2, 041. 57	8, 845. 54	10, 823. 92	19, 424. 66	30, 248. 58
Tazewell							406. 50	516. 35		922. 85	922. 85
Warren				8, 492. 40	12, 949. 56	21, 441. 96		12, 150. 55	8, 492. 40	25, 100. 11	33, 592. 51
Washington				4, 901. 79	1, 518. 25	6, 420. 04	28, 502. 10	4, 357. 16	4, 901. 79	34, 377. 51	39, 279. 30

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

VIRGINIA—Continued

County	Cotton			Wheat			Tobacco, 1934	Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total			1933	1934	Total
Westmoreland				$8,705.02	$8,864.52	$17,596.55		$4,579.46	$8,705.02	$13,470.99	$22,176.01
Wise							$126.00			126.00	126.00
Wythe				5,227.00	5,906.50	11,133.50	2.00	43,712.06	5,227.00	49,620.56	54,847.56
Total	$128,672.93	$220,451.36	$349,124.29	331,340.19	457,581.28	788,921.47	708,250.70	829,124.56	460,013.12	2,215,407.90	2,675,421.02

WASHINGTON

County	Wheat			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Adams		$708,163.87	$708,163.87	$2,642.35		$710,806.22	$710,806.22
Asotin		147,844.66	147,844.66	11,592.59		159,437.25	159,437.25
Benton		33,203.42	33,203.42	8,591.95		41,795.37	41,795.37
Chelan		4,546.96	4,546.96	834.95		5,381.91	5,381.91
Clallam				3,717.60		3,717.60	3,717.60
Clark		1,866.60	1,866.60	7,434.44		9,301.04	9,301.04
Columbia		343,310.67	343,310.67	13,658.82		356,969.49	356,969.49
Cowlitz				2,302.80		2,302.80	2,302.80
Douglas		335,965.01	335,965.01	6,959.65		342,924.66	342,924.66
Ferry		4,948.17	4,948.17	1,310.47		6,258.64	6,258.64
Franklin		231,659.68	231,659.68	604.00		232,263.68	232,263.68
Garfield		318,981.45	318,981.45	13,265.05		332,246.50	332,246.50
Grant		145,151.73	145,151.73	2,066.51		147,218.24	147,218.24
Grays Harbor				2,955.99		2,955.99	2,955.99
Island	$3,766.40	4,546.58	8,312.98	1,640.03	$3,766.40	6,186.61	9,953.01
King				7,488.93		7,488.93	7,488.93
Kitsap				374.00		374.00	374.00
Kittitas	12,325.20	14,482.83	26,808.03	9,312.72	12,325.20	23,795.55	36,120.75
Klickitat		221,560.36	221,560.36	18,065.13		239,625.49	239,625.49
Lewis		9,211.82	9,211.82	8,441.26		17,653.08	17,653.08
Lincoln		1,031,380.46	1,031.380.46	10,760.31		1,042,140.77	1,042,140.77
Mason				646.00		646.00	646.00

Okanogan		28, 628. 95	28, 628. 95	6, 273. 50		34, 902. 45	34, 902. 45
Pend Oreille		1, 759. 95	1, 759. 95	1, 152. 65		2, 912. 60	2, 912. 60
Pierce				8, 304. 80		8, 304. 80	8, 304. 80
San Juan				1, 168. 00		1, 168. 00	1, 168. 00
Skagit				8, 306. 96		8, 306. 96	8, 306. 96
Skamania				1, 240. 30		1, 240. 30	1, 240. 30
Snohomish				3, 054. 02		3, 054. 02	3, 054. 02
Spokane		412, 310. 25	412, 310. 25	30, 132. 80		442, 443. 05	442, 443. 05
Stevens		31, 924. 55	31, 924. 55	16, 408. 38		48, 332. 93	48, 332. 93
Thurston				5, 130. 51		5, 130. 51	5, 130. 51
Wahkiakum				596. 00		596. 00	596. 00
Walla Walla		819, 783. 79	819, 783. 79	17, 932. 13		837, 715. 92	837, 715. 92
Whatcom				4, 369. 15		4, 369. 15	4, 369. 15
Whitman		1, 183, 293. 07	1, 183, 293. 07	109, 824. 74		1, 293, 117. 81	1, 293, 117. 81
Yakima		23, 580. 50	23, 580. 50	39, 791. 99		63, 372. 49	63, 372. 49
Total	16, 091. 60	6, 058, 105. 33	6, 074, 196. 93	388, 351. 48	16, 091. 60	6, 446, 456. 81	6, 462, 548. 41

WEST VIRGINIA

County	Wheat			Tobacco, 1934	Corn-hog 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total			1933	1934	Total
Barbour					$2, 500. 69		$2, 500. 69	$2, 500. 69
Berkeley	$11, 317. 20	$13, 977. 86	$25, 295. 06		13, 149. 03	$11, 317. 20	27, 126. 89	38, 444. 09
Boone				$1, 426. 02	46. 95		1, 472. 97	1, 472. 97
Braxton					1, 079. 59		1, 079. 59	1, 079. 59
Brooke					1, 645. 99		1, 645. 99	1, 645. 99
Cabell		471. 37	471. 37	6, 332. 08	1, 259. 40		8, 062. 85	8, 062. 85
Calhoun				171. 42	4, 014. 50		4, 185. 92	4, 185. 92
Clay					987. 10		987. 10	987. 10
Doddridge					638. 39		638. 39	638. 39
Fayette					761. 20		761. 20	761. 20
Gilmer					668. 99		668. 99	668. 99
Grant	1, 283. 60	305. 17	1, 588. 77		4, 169. 05	1, 283. 60	4, 474. 22	5, 757. 82
Greenbrier	1, 932. 60	2, 469. 72	4, 402. 32		4, 339. 27	1, 932. 60	6, 808. 99	8, 741. 59
Hampshire	1, 464. 80	1, 677. 78	3, 142. 58		8, 121. 69	1, 464. 80	9, 799. 47	11, 264. 27
Hancock					140. 09		140. 09	140. 09
Hardy	2, 693. 60	249. 17	2, 942. 77		10, 893. 70	2, 693. 60	11, 142. 87	13, 836. 47
Harrison					3, 183. 99		3, 183. 99	3, 183. 99
Jackson				657. 42	2, 226. 49		2, 883. 91	2, 883. 91
Jefferson	20, 112. 40	36, 302. 08	56, 414. 48		41, 625. 97	20, 112. 40	77, 928. 05	98, 040, 45
Kanawha				843. 20	4, 588. 10		5, 431. 30	5, 431. 30
Lewis					1, 287. 99		1, 287. 99	1, 287. 99
Lincoln				10, 974. 02	557. 65		11, 531. 67	11, 531. 67
Logan				664. 02	46. 95		710. 97	710. 97

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

WEST VIRGINIA—Continued

County	Wheat 1933	Wheat 1934	Wheat Total	Tobacco, 1934	Corn-hog 1934	All commodities 1933	All commodities 1934	All commodities Total
McDowell					$46.96		$46.96	$46.96
Marion					820.64		820.64	820.64
Marshall					4,135.19		4,135.19	4,135.19
Mason		$6,693.76	$6,693.76	$2,874.67	8,312.75		17,881.18	17,881.18
Mercer					868.62		868.62	868.62
Mineral	$663.60	616.07	1,279.67		1,281.15	$663.60	1,897.22	2,560.82
Mingo					46.96		46.96	46.96
Monongalia					598.24		598.24	598.24
Monroe	1,466.00	1,437.72	2,903.72	575.20	4,202.07	1,466.00	6,214.99	7,680.99
Morgan	812.80	851.00	1,663.80		1,040.19	812.80	1,891.19	2,703.99
Nicholas					1,748.76		1,748.76	1,748.76
Ohio					534.15		534.15	534.15
Pendleton	1,326.40	362.98	1,689.38		6,280.70	1,326.40	6,643.68	7,970.08
Pleasants					493.50		493.50	493.50
Pocahontas					1,445.42		1,445.42	1,445.42
Preston					1,434.75		1,434.75	1,434.75
Putnam		168.69	168.69	10,225.21	1,300.16		11,694.06	11,694.06
Raleigh					46.96		46.96	46.96
Randolph					794.10		794.10	794.10
Ritchie					86.25		86.25	86.25
Roane				135.42	285.85		421.27	421.27
Summers	92.40	194.55	286.95		1,674.58	92.40	1,869.13	1,961.53
Taylor					36.25		36.25	36.25
Tucker					211.25		211.25	211.25
Tyler					853.65		853.65	853.65
Upshur					2,323.55		2,323.55	2,323.55
Wayne				1,178.08	2,755.81		3,933.89	3,933.89
Webster					117.25		117.25	117.25
Wetzel					995.50		995.50	995.50
Wirt				136.00	708.05		844.05	844.05
Wood				70.00	853.35		923.35	923.35
Wyoming					46.96		46.96	46.96
Total	43,165.40	65,777.92	108,943.32	36,262.76	154,312.34	43,165.40	256,353.02	299,518.42

WISCONSIN

County	Wheat			Tobacco			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Adams							$17, 389. 96		$17, 389. 96	$17, 389. 96
Ashland							570. 00		570. 00	570. 00
Barron				$82. 00	$542. 95	$624. 95	8, 563. 35	$82. 00	9, 106. 30	9, 188. 30
Bayfield	$85. 40	$126. 12	$211. 52				3, 090. 99	85. 40	3, 217. 11	3, 302. 51
Brown	162. 20	176. 87	339. 07				49, 541. 14	162. 20	49, 718. 01	49, 880. 21
Buffalo		840. 20	840. 20	531. 10	1, 256. 50	1, 787. 60	102, 894. 27	531. 10	104, 990. 97	105, 522. 07
Burnett	96. 60	157. 41	254. 01				6, 993. 35	96. 60	7, 150. 76	7, 247. 36
Calumet	478. 80	765. 79	1, 244. 59				25, 342. 00	478. 80	26, 107. 79	26, 586. 59
Chippewa	35. 20	85. 13	120. 33	1, 814. 08	3, 717. 25	5, 531. 33	20, 259. 37	1, 849. 28	24, 061. 75	25, 911. 03
Clark	199. 40	274. 60	474. 00				27, 160. 48	199. 40	27, 435. 08	27, 634. 48
Columbia	273. 00	410. 95	683. 95	21, 018. 03	42, 005. 78	63, 023. 81	140, 501. 26	21, 291. 03	182, 917. 99	204, 209. 02
Crawford		166. 34	166. 34	17, 690. 05	43, 028. 06	60, 718. 11	80, 535. 40	17, 690. 05	123, 729. 80	141, 419. 85
Dane	315. 00	490. 32	805. 32	139, 454. 14	295, 329. 92	434, 784. 06	318, 282. 01	139, 769. 14	614, 102. 25	753, 871. 39
Dodge	172. 60	244. 92	417. 52				159, 161. 40	172. 60	159, 406. 32	159, 578. 92
Door	1, 799. 40	2, 574. 05	4, 373. 45				15, 149. 85	1, 799. 40	17, 723. 90	19, 523. 30
Douglas							3, 050. 82		3, 050. 82	3, 050. 82
Dunn	2, 234. 40	3, 066. 76	5, 301. 16	5, 274. 90	9, 767. 10	15, 042. 00	94, 715. 09	7, 509. 30	107, 548. 95	115, 058. 25
Eau Claire	278. 40	384. 33	662. 73	248. 80	842. 45	1, 091. 25	25, 854. 41	527. 20	27, 081. 19	27, 608. 39
Fond du Lac	111. 20	138. 73	249. 93				86, 761. 55	111. 20	86, 900. 28	87, 011. 48
Forest				41. 40		41. 40		41. 40		41. 40
Grant				1, 928. 95	3, 252. 30	5, 181. 25	429, 590. 45	1, 928. 95	432, 842. 75	434, 771. 70
Green				1, 600. 35	3, 782. 31	5, 382. 66	145, 949. 03	1, 600. 35	149, 731. 34	151, 331. 69
Green Lake		1, 195. 75	1, 195. 75				55, 143. 54		56, 339. 29	56, 339. 29
Iowa	9. 60	34. 80	44. 40	28. 00	87. 00	115. 00	179, 985. 31	37. 60	180. 107. 11	180, 144. 71
Jackson		1, 322. 34	1, 322. 34	4, 338. 55	8, 226. 90	12, 565. 45	49, 730. 28	4, 338. 55	59, 279. 52	63, 618. 07
Jefferson				4, 218. 84	9, 424. 57	13, 643. 41	66, 585. 75	4, 218. 84	76, 010. 32	80, 229. 16
Juneau		486. 27	486. 27	874. 95	2, 297. 47	3, 172. 42	58, 229. 24	874. 95	61, 012. 98	61, 887. 93
Kenosha	259. 20	361. 13	620. 33				16, 972. 31	259. 20	17, 333. 44	17, 592. 64
Kewaunee	206. 00	307. 85	513. 85				14, 055. 35	206. 00	14, 363. 20	14, 569. 20
La Crosse		1, 337. 84	1, 337. 84	4, 580. 19	11, 577. 79	16, 157. 98	78, 932. 94	4, 580. 19	91, 848. 57	96, 428. 76
Lafayette							247, 688. 32		247, 688. 32	247, 688. 32
Langlade							2, 467. 15		2, 467. 15	2, 467. 15
Lincoln							2, 801. 32		2, 801. 32	2, 801. 32
Manitowoc	108. 40	46. 64	155. 04				28, 742. 38	108. 40	28, 789. 02	28, 897. 42
Marathon							32, 084. 54		32, 084. 54	32, 084. 54
Marinette							5, 057. 91		5, 057. 91	5, 057. 91
Marquette	18. 60	46. 34	64. 94				48, 485. 24	18. 60	48, 531. 58	48, 550. 18
Milwaukee	40. 20	55. 47	95. 67				5, 883. 35	40. 20	5, 938. 82	5, 979. 02
Monroe		615. 06	615. 06	8, 820. 27	16, 414. 36	25, 234. 63	50, 595. 77	8, 820. 27	67, 625. 19	76, 445. 46
Oconto							20, 142. 80		20, 142. 80	20, 142. 80
Oneida	14. 60	37. 32	51. 92				1, 688. 50	14. 60	1, 725. 82	1, 740. 42
Outagamie							49, 356. 66		49, 356. 66	49, 356. 66
Ozaukee	169. 00	259. 40	428. 40				36. 018. 12	169. 00	36, 277. 52	36, 446. 52

Rental and benefit payments through Dec. 31, 1934—by States and counties—Continued

WISCONSIN—Continued

County	Wheat			Tobacco			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Pepin	$871.60	$1,232.66	$2,104.26				$34,369.07	$871.60	$35,601.73	$36,473.33
Pierce		8,948.43	8,948.43	$1,238.95	$2,305.80	$3,544.75	84,471.84	1,238.95	95,726.07	96,965.02
Polk		1,003.50	1,003.50	78.00	290.60	368.60	41,415.73	78.00	42,709.83	42,787.83
Portage	169.40	251.33	420.73				24,004.16	169.40	24,255.49	24,424.89
Price	24.80	45.42	70.22				2,854.24	24.80	2,899.66	2,924.46
Racine							32,371.79		32,371.79	32,371.79
Richland		212.79	212.79	3,863.32	10,214,29	14,077.61	57,444.45	3,863.32	67,871.53	71,734.85
Rock	514.80	702.24	1,217.04	53,410.83	105,609.72	159,020.55	139,302.09	53,925.63	245,614.05	299,539.68
Rusk							2,233.05		2,233.05	2,233.05
St. Croix	6,924.60	8,952.29	15,876.89				78,204.84	6,924.60	87,157.13	94,081.73
Sauk		525.72	525.72	162.30	379.90	542.20	134,721.51	162.30	135,627.13	135,789.43
Sawyer							1,260.05		1,260.05	1,260.05
Shawano	139.00	55.98	194.98				27,114.99	139.00	27,170.97	27,309.97
Sheboygan	77.40	111.49	188.89				43,997.30	77.40	44,108.79	44,186.19
Taylor							8,932.62		8,932.62	8,932.62
Trempaleau		1,010.60	1,010.60	7,927.74	18,815.54	26,743.28	89,857.74	7,927.74	109,683.88	117,611.62
Vernon		203.24	203.24	63,993.70	153,624.92	217,618.62	48,398.53	63,993.70	202,226.69	266,220.39
Vilas	64.60	106.37	170.97				276.50	64.60	382.87	447.47
Walworth	364.60	501.47	866.07	69.00		69.00	71,498.90	433.60	72,000.37	72,433.97
Washburn							5,126.75		5,126.75	5,126.75
Washington							40,874.77		40,874.77	40,874.77
Waukesha							19,832.49		19,832.49	19,832.49
Waupaca							26,630.95		26,630.95	26,630.95
Waushara	223.00	82.86	305.86				22,278.50	223.00	22,361.36	22,584.36
Winnebago				44.00	30.80	74.80	45,852.14	44.00	45,882.94	45,926.94
Wood		163.40	163.40				14,469.75		14,633.15	14,633.15
Total	16,441.00	40,118.52	56,559.52	343,332.44	742,824.28	1,086,156.72	3,909,797.71	359,773.44	4,692,740.51	5,052,513.95

WYOMING

County	Wheat			Corn-hog, 1934	All commodities		
	1933	1934	Total		1933	1934	Total
Albany				$440.00		$440.00	$440.00
Big Horn		$2,645.63	$2,645.63	2,314.13		4,959.76	4,959.76
Campbell		96,679.20	96,679.20	28,728.65		125,407.85	125,407.85
Carbon	$1,069.80		1,069.80		$1,069.80		1,069.80
Converse		19,308.31	19,308.31	9,672.10		28,980.41	28,980.41
Crook		57,044.37	57,044.37	13,772.60		70,816.97	70,816.97
Fremont		3,016.34	3,016.34	3,602.25		6,618.59	6,618.59
Goshen		150,642.93	150,642.93	53,420.61		204,063.54	204,063.54
Hot Springs		2,058.83	2,058.83	2,217.55		4,276.38	4,276.38
Johnson		7,900.88	7,900.88	4,184.65		12,085.53	12,085.53
Laramie		65,434.31	65,434.31	44,942.25		110,376.56	110,376.56
Lincoln	2,955.80	3,981.91	6,937.71	5,743.20	2,955.80	9,725.11	12,680.91
Niobrara		14,293.80	14,293.80	11,938.92		26,232.72	26,232.72
Park		6,559.15	6,559.15	3,206.40		9,765.55	9,765.55
Platte		74,627.95	74,627.95	22,974.05		97,602.00	97,602.00
Sheridan		44,043.12	44,043.12	6,310.05		50,353.17	50,353.17
Sweetwater				8.00		8.00	8.00
Uinta				428.00		428.00	428.00
Washakie				905.05		905.05	905.05
Weston		46,935.72	46,935.72	12,080.13		59,015.85	59,015.85
Total	4,025.60	595,172.45	599,198.05	226,888.59	4,025.60	822,061.04	826,086.64

APPENDIX D—EXPENDITURES FOR REMOVAL OF SURPLUS

Exhibit 13

Payments for removal of surplus and drought relief through Dec. 31, 1934—Analyzed by disbursing office and commodity [1]

Disbursing office	Total	Hogs	Wheat	Butter and cheese	Cattle	Sheep and goats	Seed
Washington, D. C	$3,033,768.41	$1,337,923.79			$1,695,844.62		
Atlanta, Ga	81,119.00	81,119.00					
Chicago, Ill	34,975,493.47	24,347,621.92		$9,876,031.55	751,840.00		
Columbus, Ohio	585,729.87	585,729.87					
Denver, Colo	2,294,237.00					$2,294,237.00	
Kansas City, Mo	48,252,133.50				48,252,133.50		
Minneapolis, Minn	49,083,102.09				37,256,499.00		$11,826,603.09
Omaha, Nebr	15,482,368.23	15,482,368.23					
Portland, Oreg	6,079,407.57	22,180.21	$6,057,227.36				
St. Louis, Mo	3,825,670.65	3,825,670.65					
St. Paul, Minn	2,738,784.77	264,323.25		2,474,461.52			
San Francisco, Calif	3,865,143.93	116,015.93			3,749,128.00		
Total	170,296,958.49	46,062,952.85	6,057,227.36	12,350,493.07	91,705,445.12	2,294,237.00	11,826,603.09

[1] This statement reflects disbursements through cooperating War and Treasury Department disbursing offices for removal of surplus agricultural products, and for drought-relief activities. The amounts shown therein are on the basis of available accounts current received from field disbursing officers. Payments of indemnities through the Bureau of Animal Industry for diseased cattle slaughtered are included in the amount shown opposite Washington, D. C., under the heading of cattle. Payments for the purchase of purebred cattle by the Indian Service are included in the amount shown opposite Kansas City, Mo., under the heading of cattle. Amounts listed above include payments for agricultural products originating in other States as well as the State in which the disbursing office is located.

APPENDIX E—ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES

EXHIBIT 14

Summary of expenditures through Dec. 31, 1934—Analyzed by State and character

State	Total expenditures	Character of expenditures		
		General administrative	Rental and benefit	Removal of surplus
Washington, D. C	$19, 378, 743. 23	$16, 344, 974. 82		$3, 033, 768. 41
Canada	105. 61	105. 61		
Europe	16, 456. 17	16, 456. 17		
China and Japan	7, 009. 09	7, 009. 09		
Alabama	19, 789, 018. 75	1, 483, 328. 11	$18, 305, 690. 64	
Arizona	1, 037, 152. 45	49, 753. 04	987, 399. 41	
Arkansas	21, 353, 920. 17	1, 072, 612. 94	20, 281, 307. 23	
California	7, 738, 372. 88	335, 567. 51	3, 537, 661. 44	3, 865, 143. 93
Colorado	6, 810, 903. 80	178, 887. 49	4, 337, 779. 31	2, 294, 237. 00
Connecticut	909, 603. 72	64, 969. 28	844, 634. 44	
Delaware	195, 136. 85	21, 153. 09	173, 983. 76	
Florida	1, 026, 631. 43	147, 653. 57	878, 977. 86	
Georgia	19, 005, 327. 86	1, 273, 468. 75	17, 650, 740. 11	81, 119. 00
Hawaii	13, 977. 92	13, 977. 92		
Idaho	5, 661, 976. 11	117, 822. 92	5, 544, 153. 19	
Illinois	58, 223, 716. 95	435, 278. 22	22, 812, 945. 26	34, 975, 493. 47
Indiana	17, 045, 589. 42	245, 879. 16	16, 799, 710. 26	
Iowa	40, 440, 299. 98	399, 494. 10	40, 040, 805. 88	
Kansas	46, 253, 019. 46	372, 978. 94	45, 880, 040. 52	
Kentucky	5, 468, 999. 04	255, 072. 36	5, 213, 926. 68	
Louisiana	10, 829, 336. 81	712, 775. 94	10, 116, 560. 87	
Maine	23, 756. 06	21, 750. 06	2, 006. 00	
Maryland	1, 706, 729. 23	139, 562. 54	1, 567, 166. 69	
Massachusetts	653, 601. 65	105, 774. 68	547, 826. 97	
Michigan	2, 906, 731. 54	177, 479. 44	2, 729, 252. 10	
Minnesota	65, 330, 131. 82	408, 764. 03	13, 099, 480. 93	51, 821, 886. 86
Mississippi	21, 104, 888. 78	1, 335, 222. 31	19, 769, 666. 47	
Missouri	71, 442, 547. 00	556, 511. 39	18, 808, 231. 46	52, 077, 804. 15
Montana	9, 437, 334. 28	171, 821. 51	9, 265, 512. 77	
Nebraska	40, 374, 185. 97	382, 751. 49	24, 509, 066. 25	15, 482, 368. 23
Nevada	111, 546. 40	41, 585. 59	69, 960. 81	
New Hampshire	46, 162. 00	20, 784. 50	25, 377. 50	
New Jersey	284, 532. 54	101, 988. 85	182, 543. 69	
New Mexico	1, 966, 679. 30	138, 653. 29	1, 828, 026. 01	
New York	659, 429. 45	423, 289. 31	236, 140. 14	
North Carolina	14, 231, 894. 24	1, 089, 915. 26	13, 141, 978. 98	
North Dakota	24, 714, 373. 25	298, 499. 02	24, 415, 874. 23	
Ohio	13, 645, 420. 30	384, 297. 13	12, 675, 393. 30	585, 729. 87
Oklahoma	32, 275, 940. 33	975, 629. 28	31, 300, 311. 05	
Oregon	10, 439, 466. 90	113, 544. 04	4, 246, 515. 29	6, 079, 407. 57
Pennsylvania	1, 918, 529. 39	299, 688. 22	1, 618, 841. 17	
Puerto Rico	1, 188, 639. 00		1, 188, 639. 00	
Rhode Island	20, 196. 18	18, 019. 34	2, 176. 84	
South Carolina	13, 369, 475. 32	936, 482. 22	12, 432, 993. 10	
South Dakota	15, 255, 858. 17	257, 876. 20	14, 997, 981. 97	
Tennessee	9, 264, 727. 43	625, 655. 14	8, 639, 072. 29	
Texas	82, 937, 203. 62	2, 595, 551. 54	80, 341, 652. 08	
Utah	1, 175, 739. 24	79, 002. 51	1, 096, 736. 73	
Vermont	72, 435. 27	31, 468. 47	40, 966. 80	
Virginia	3, 004, 150. 88	328, 729. 86	2, 675, 421. 02	
Washington	6, 572, 854. 94	110, 306. 53	6, 462, 548. 41	
West Virginia	403, 644. 00	104, 125. 58	299, 518. 42	
Wisconsin	5, 330, 777. 15	278, 263. 20	5, 052, 513. 95	
Wyoming	908, 655. 92	82, 569. 28	826, 086. 64	
Total	733, 983, 535. 25	36, 184, 780. 84	527, 501, 795. 92	170, 296, 958. 49

EXHIBIT 15

General administrative expenses through Dec. 31, 1934—Analyzed by State and character

State	Total expenses	General expenses	Cotton	Wheat
Washington, D. C	$16, 344, 974. 82	$5, 044, 991. 67	$4, 199, 748, 68	$2, 251, 894. 41
Canada	105. 61			
Europe	16, 456. 17			9, 021. 81
China and Japan	7, 009. 09		7, 009. 09	
Alabama	1, 483, 328. 11	910. 09	1, 466, 153. 17	549. 71
Arizona	49, 753. 04	407. 33	31, 582. 99	9, 997. 08
Arkansas	1, 072, 612. 94	24, 012. 09	1, 006, 968. 40	7, 767. 69
California	335, 567. 51	51, 479. 79	77, 922. 28	81, 575. 18
Colorado	178, 887. 49	1, 589. 54	3, 537. 97	49, 442. 83
Connecticut	64, 969. 28	9, 950. 92	25, 884. 54	1, 477. 88
Delaware	21, 153. 09	2, 141. 04	5, 264. 01	3, 886. 10
Florida	147, 653. 57	908. 27	91, 866. 04	4, 563. 28
Georgia	1, 273, 468. 75	23, 964. 31	1, 167, 459. 44	2, 591. 16
Hawaii	13, 977. 92	4. 53	11, 770. 43	536. 08
Idaho	117, 822. 92	1, 241. 73	2, 979. 89	64, 952. 79
Illinois	435, 278. 22	47, 758. 22	8, 601. 88	53, 482. 83
Indiana	245, 879. 16	6, 228. 95	4, 260. 10	60, 645. 15
Iowa	399, 494. 10	2, 243. 69	2, 768. 17	11, 552. 61
Kansas	372, 978. 94	2, 175. 74	2, 153. 39	169, 885. 38
Kentucky	255, 072. 36	7, 651. 63	11, 902. 59	27, 035. 46
Louisiana	712, 775. 94	56, 463. 45	615, 953. 80	2, 136. 48
Maine	21, 750. 06		16, 570. 31	515. 07
Maryland	139, 562. 54	6, 581. 66	31, 457. 25	33, 742. 12
Massachusetts	105, 774. 68	15, 973. 55	68, 218. 77	1, 334. 51
Michigan	177, 479. 44	27, 609. 27	16, 780. 65	66, 480. 83
Minnesota	408, 764. 03	31, 761. 57	1, 455. 82	91, 412. 74
Mississippi	1, 335, 222. 31	11, 841. 14	1, 306, 178. 35	2, 559. 81
Missouri	556, 511. 39	21, 468. 25	107, 121. 77	106, 597. 21
Montana	171, 821. 51	22, 673. 69	1, 468. 29	99, 155. 32
Nebraska	382, 751. 49	17, 732. 52	1, 843. 47	127, 287. 70
Nevada	41, 585. 59		976. 65	13, 134. 88
New Hampshire	20, 784. 50		16, 136. 94	1, 099. 86
New Jersey	101, 988. 85	924. 00	34, 904. 90	10, 376. 39
New Mexico	138, 653. 29	4, 318. 88	40, 801. 30	19, 696. 61
New York	423, 289. 31	15, 575. 42	125, 635. 84	115, 625. 07
North Carolina	1, 089, 915. 26	13, 263. 23	721, 929. 77	8, 808. 02
North Dakota	298, 499. 02	5, 389. 37	1, 251. 33	122, 230. 84
Ohio	384, 297. 13	397. 67	25, 153. 88	113, 726. 88
Oklahoma	975, 629. 28	801. 19	721, 794. 61	103, 310. 92
Oregon	113, 544. 04	3, 780. 42	2, 598. 36	64, 341. 37
Pennsylvania	299, 688. 22	12, 066. 09	43, 322. 28	40, 798. 95
Rhode Island	18, 019. 34	801. 47	15, 022. 65	208. 07
South Carolina	936, 482. 22	6, 908. 09	865, 438. 65	239. 48
South Dakota	257, 876. 20	21, 836. 68	1, 581. 17	98, 606. 70
Tennessee	625, 655. 14	1, 391. 36	421, 151. 71	32, 308. 06
Texas	2, 595, 551. 54	11, 625. 86	2, 210, 817. 05	129, 963. 30
Utah	79, 002. 51	6, 786. 30	2, 536. 18	22, 428. 96
Vermont	31, 468. 47	542. 34	15, 730. 55	2, 852. 92
Virginia	328, 729. 86	2, 505. 92	76, 613. 16	49, 090. 54
Washington	110, 306. 53	9, 752. 58	2, 476. 19	56, 506. 72
West Virginia	104, 125. 58	11, 405. 84	16, 083. 75	23, 868. 54
Wisconsin	278, 263. 20	24, 576. 29	13, 318. 82	20, 782. 57
Wyoming	82, 569. 28	1, 227. 02	2, 078. 66	35, 716. 97
Total	36, 184, 780. 84	5, 595, 640. 66	15, 672, 235. 94	4, 427, 801. 84

General administrative expenses through Dec. 31, 1934—Analyzed by State and character—Continued

State	Tobacco	Corn-hog	Sugar	Cattle
Washington, D. C	$907, 794. 36	$2, 413, 765. 53	$108, 242. 81	$1, 418, 537. 36
Canada		105. 61		
Europe		7, 434. 36		
Alabama	114. 07	12, 504. 59	356. 63	2, 739. 85
Arizona	74. 64	7, 151. 96	265. 06	273. 98
Arkansas	1, 045. 61	15, 437. 57	820. 32	16, 561. 26
California	5, 673. 88	78, 199. 34	27, 195. 67	13, 521. 37
Colorado	74. 60	83, 434. 94	10, 475. 70	30, 331. 91
Connecticut	21, 214. 48	6, 149. 15	67. 90	224. 41
Delaware	2, 121. 85	7, 707. 09	33. 00	
Florida	30, 696. 99	10, 044. 96	3, 122. 15	6, 451. 88
Georgia	55, 642. 92	8, 059. 30	1, 465. 89	14, 285. 73
Hawaii	162. 90	1, 041. 82	462. 16	
Idaho	139. 46	41, 544. 40	127. 38	6, 837. 27
Illinois	900. 51	311, 410. 21	303. 12	12, 821. 45
Indiana	5, 808. 14	162, 151. 01	127. 87	6, 657. 94
Iowa	116. 25	340, 416. 58	197. 13	42, 199. 67
Kansas	140. 26	144, 845. 16	244. 37	53, 534. 64
Kentucky	134, 765. 11	71, 158. 04	180. 69	2, 378. 84
Louisiana	837. 99	6, 994. 82	28, 326. 24	2, 063. 16
Maine	75. 26	4, 543. 99	45. 43	
Maryland	6, 186. 03	44, 644. 69	10, 539. 07	6, 411. 72
Massachusetts	5, 878. 42	11, 068. 48	1, 652. 09	1, 648. 86
Michigan	6, 538. 49	52, 391. 78	5, 261. 75	2, 416. 67
Minnesota	1, 516. 46	140, 622. 07	136. 89	141, 858. 48
Mississippi	630. 65	3, 519. 78	276. 63	10, 215. 95
Missouri	6, 123. 15	198, 403. 37	189. 53	116, 608. 11
Montana	121. 42	25, 144. 84	115. 88	23, 142. 07
Nebraska	93. 11	209, 617. 84	182. 60	25, 994. 25
Nevada	758. 90	7, 526. 53	1, 812. 62	17, 376. 01
New Hampshire	389. 86	3, 143. 73	14. 11	
New Jersey	20, 323. 46	35, 203. 78	249. 97	6. 35
New Mexico	417. 62	13, 316. 58	953. 07	59, 149. 23
New York	37, 055. 43	62, 791. 63	47, 412. 63	19, 193. 29
North Carolina	327, 352. 01	17, 972. 08	32. 86	557. 29
North Dakota	34. 83	56, 610. 18	58. 27	112, 924. 20
Ohio	44, 732. 35	189, 937. 37	793. 99	9, 554. 99
Oklahoma	262. 64	70, 995. 21	401. 50	78, 063. 21
Oregon	107. 08	39, 736. 66	193. 20	2, 786. 95
Pennsylvania	37, 113. 50	63, 136. 50	31, 714. 10	71, 536. 80
Rhode Island	43. 82	1, 934. 97	8. 36	
South Carolina	57, 289. 77	4, 863. 86	152. 93	1, 589. 44
South Dakota	88. 56	135, 247. 28	134. 64	381. 17
Tennessee	69, 426. 65	82, 822. 14	164. 72	18, 390. 50
Texas	1, 052. 99	72, 713. 84	3, 768. 99	165, 609. 51
Utah	61. 96	17, 636. 93	8, 696. 75	20, 855. 43
Vermont	209. 61	9, 862. 03	93. 38	2, 177. 64
Virginia	105, 598. 19	66, 709. 14	2, 763. 41	25, 449. 50
Washington	134. 89	34, 410. 56	415. 16	6, 610. 43
West Virginia	15, 702. 20	31, 750. 34	365. 92	4, 948. 99
Wisconsin	42, 021. 13	123, 007. 58	675. 75	53, 881. 06
Wyoming	196. 20	22, 579. 77	378. 70	20, 391. 96
Total	1, 954, 860. 66	5, 583, 421. 97	301, 668. 99	2, 649, 150. 78

Exhibit 16

General administrative expenses through Dec. 31, 1934

1. BY OBJECTIVE CLASSIFICATION

	Total	Washington, D. C.	Field
Salaries	$30,071,070.24	$12,442,434.73	$17,628,635.51
Other expenses:			
Supplies	708,502.83	589,290.41	119,212.42
Communications	272,443.00	189,098.78	83,344.22
Travel	2,719,850.96	993,796.37	1,726,054.59
Transportation of things	50,625.70	34,358.93	16,266.77
Printing and binding	959,472.18	957,984.30	1,487.88
Rents	332,645.64	301,260.10	31,385.54
Equipment	786,662.38	576,923.95	209,738.43
Miscellaneous	283,507.91	259,827.25	23,680.66
Total other expenses	6,113,710.60	3,902,540.09	2,211,170.51
Total	36,184,780.84	16,344,974.82	19,839,806.02

2. BY AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION AND COOPERATING AGENCIES

	Total	Washington, D. C.	Field
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	$15,621,849.04	[1] $15,205,147.34	$416,701.70
Bureau of Agricultural Economics	1,092,890.97	176,788.67	916,102.30
Bureau of Animal Industry	1,357,437.38	15,375.82	1,342,061.56
Bureau of Dairy Industry	760.00	380.00	380.00
Bureau of Census	841.50	841.50	
Bureau of Chemistry and Soils	4,228.28	2,410.92	1,817.33
Bureau of Entomology	2,837.86		2,837.86
Bureau of Internal Revenue	4,023,736.69	754,339.48	3,269,397.21
Bureau of Labor Statistics	4,423.61	4,423.61	
Bureau of Plant Industry	20,708.95	2,179.95	18,529.00
Extension Service	13,949,630.79	82,129.27	13,867,501.52
Federal Trade Commission	747.11	747.11	
Interior Department	4,972.33	1,817.93	3,154.40
Office of Exhibits	6,663.49	6,663.49	
Secretary's Office	23,047.81	23,047.81	
Treasurer of the United States	68,334.12	68,334.12	
War Department	1,670.94	347.80	1,323.14
Total	36,184,780.84	16,344,974.82	19,839,806.02

[1] Includes expenditures of $1,178,572.03 for Field Audit Section of Comptroller's Office.

APPENDIX F—MARKETING AGREEMENTS, LICENSES, AND CODES

Exhibit 17

Marketing agreements in effect as of Dec. 31, 1934

	Date effective	Effective date of marketing agreement replaced
Alcoholic beverage importing	Dec. 1, 1933	
Apples, Gravenstein	Aug. 5, 1934	
Asparagus, California fresh	Mar. 17, 1934	
Bee shippers	May 6, 1934	
Celery, Florida	Apr. 28, 1934	
Citrus:		
California	Dec. 14, 1933	
Florida	Dec. 18, 1934	Dec. 14, 1933
Texas	Dec. 26, 1933	
Date shippers, California	June 8, 1934	
Deciduous tree fruits:		
Except apples, California	Sept. 2, 1933	
Northwest	Oct. 14, 1933	
Grapes, Tokay	Sept. 30, 1933	
Gum-turpentine and gum-rosin processors	Feb. 21, 1934	
Milk:		
Dry skim	Sept. 16, 1933	
Evaporated	Sept. 9, 1933	
Olives, California canned	Dec. 13, 1933	
Peaches:		
California cling	July 6, 1934	Aug. 17, 1933
Colorado fresh	Nov. 6, 1934	
Potatoes, eastern	July 13, 1934	
Prunes, dried California	Aug. 17, 1934	
Raisins, California	May 29, 1934	
Rice:		
California	Sept. 26, 1933	
Southern	Mar. 6, 1934	Oct. 16, 1933
Strawberries, Florida	Aug. 3, 1934	
Tobacco, Connecticut shade grown	Dec. 11, 1933	
Vegetables, Washington	July 21, 1934	
Walnut packers	Oct. 9, 1933	
Watermelons, southeastern	Aug. 10, 1934	
Wheat, North Pacific	Oct. 11, 1933	

Exhibit 18

Licenses in effect as of Dec. 31, 1934

	Date effective	Effective date of license replaced
Alcoholic beverage importing industry	Dec. 10, 1933	
Apples, California Gravenstein	Aug. 20, 1934	
Asparagus:		
California canned	Mar. 6, 1934	
California fresh	Mar. 20, 1934	
Bee shippers	May 6, 1934	
Celery, Florida	May 1, 1934	
Citrus:		
California	Dec. 18, 1933	
Florida	do	Dec. 18, 1933
Texas	Dec. 26, 1933	
Date shippers	June 11, 1934	
Deciduous tree fruits:		
California	Oct. 9, 1933	
Northwest	Oct. 28, 1933	

Licenses in effect as of Dec. 31, 1934—Continued

	Date effective	Effective date of license replaced
Grapes, Tokay	Oct. 14, 1933	
Gum-turpentine and gum-rosin agents, factors, and commission merchants	July 14, 1934	
Gum-turpentine and gum-rosin distributors	do	
Gum-turpentine and gum-rosin processors	Mar. 13, 1934	
Milk:		
Alameda Co. (Oakland)	July 1, 1934	Nov. 14, 1933
Ann Arbor	do	
Atlanta	Dec. 1, 1934	
Baltimore	Aug. 1, 1934	Sept. 29, 1933
Battle Creek	July 1, 1934	
Bay City	do	
Boston, Greater	Mar. 16, 1934	Nov. 3, 1933
Chicago	Feb. 5, 1934	Aug. 1, 1933
Denver	Sept. 1, 1934	
Des Moines	Feb. 14, 1934	Oct. 28, 1933
Detroit	Apr. 1, 1934	Aug. 27, 1933
Dubuque	Dec. 5, 1934	
Evansville	Feb. 26, 1934	Oct. 23, 1933
Fall River	Apr. 1, 1934	
Flint	July 1, 1934	
Fort Wayne	do	
Fort Worth	Sept. 1, 1934	
Grand Rapids	July 1, 1934	
Indianapolis	Apr. 1, 1934	
Kansas City, Greater	Mar. 17, 1934	
Kalamazoo	July 1, 1934	
Lansing	do	
Leavenworth	May 16, 1934	
Lexington	May 2, 1934	
Lincoln	Mar. 17, 1934	
Louisville	June 1, 1934	
Los Angeles	do	Nov. 20, 1933
Muskegon	July 1, 1934	
New Bedford	Apr. 1, 1934	
Newport	do	
Oklahoma	June 16, 1934	
Omaha-Council Bluffs	Feb. 23, 1934	
Philadelphia	Aug. 25, 1933	
Phoenix	Nov. 10, 1934	
Port Huron	July 1, 1934	
Providence	Apr. 1, 1934	
Quad Cities	June 1, 1934	
Richmond	May 1, 1934	Dec. 20, 1933
Saginaw	July 1, 1934	
San Diego	Dec. 18, 1933	
San Francisco	Oct. 2, 1934	
Savannah	Aug. 16, 1934	
Sioux City	Mar. 17, 1934	
Southern Illinois	Nov. 1, 1934	
St. Louis	Mar. 2, 1934	Nov. 25, 1933
Topeka	Nov. 10, 1934	
Tulsa	Aug. 21, 1934	
Twin Cities	Feb. 16, 1934	Sept. 2, 1933
Wichita	Mar. 17, 1934	
Olive canner, California	Dec. 13, 1933	
Peaches, California cling	July 12, 1934	Aug. 17, 1933
Potatoes, eastern	July 14, 1934	
Prunes, dried California	Aug. 17, 1934	
Raisins, California	May 31, 1934	
Rice milling, southern	Oct. 17, 1933	
Rice, California	Dec. 21, 1934	
Strawberries, Florida	Aug. 20, 1934	
Tobacco, Connecticut shade grown	Jan. 17, 1934	
Vegetables, western Washington	July 21, 1934	
Watermelon, southeastern	Aug. 20, 1934	
Walnut packers	Oct. 11, 1933	
Wood-turpentine and wood-rosin processors	May 13, 1934	

EXHIBIT 19

Codes in effect as of Dec. 31, 1934

	Date effective
Alcoholic beverage importing industry [1]	Dec. 3, 1933
Alcoholic beverage wholesale industry [1]	Dec. 10, 1933
Antihog cholera serum and hog cholera virus industry	Mar. 9, 1934
Brewing industry [1]	Dec. 5, 1933
Commercial and breeder hatchery	Jan. 1, 1934
Dates, imported [2]	Nov. 20, 1933
Distilled spirits [1]	Nov. 27, 1933
Distilled spirits rectifying industry [1]	Dec. 10, 1933
Feed manufacturing	June 4, 1934
Fruits and vegetables, wholesale	July 16, 1934
Grain Exchange	Mar. 20. 1934
Grain elevators, country	May 21, 1934
Linseed oil manufacturing	Apr. 30, 1934
Poultry, New York live	Apr. 23, 1934
Rice, milling, southern	Dec. 1, 1933
Tobacco, auction and loose-leaf	July 9, 1934
Wheat-flour industry	June 13, 1934
Wine industry, domestic [1]	Dec. 28, 1933

[1] Transferred to F. A. C. A.
[2] Transferred to N. R. A.

APPENDIX G—ADJUSTMENT CONTRACTS

EXHIBIT 20

Number of adjustment contracts accepted by commodities and by States as of Dec. 31, 1934

State	Total all commodities	Wheat	Cotton 1933	Cotton 1934	Tobacco	Corn-hog	Sugar
UNITED STATES	4,016,477	579,418	1,031,536	990,865	270,870	1,143,647	201
Alabama	265,123		140,775	121,497	24	2,827	
Arizona	2,967	114	702	1,845		306	
Arkansas	202,348	41	99,768	91,721	5	10,813	
California	9,241	2,241	391	1,858		4,751	
Colorado	24,514	11,863				12,651	
Connecticut	2,034				1,942	92	
Delaware	913	686				227	
Florida	13,695		4,437	6,398	1,272	1,588	
Georgia	215,658	31	97,296	105,358	12,420	553	
Idaho	24,241	14,779				9,462	
Illinois	141,735	23,982			13	117,740	
Indiana	110,004	24,041			2,412	83,551	
Iowa	176,428	3,700				172,728	
Kansas	172,073	94,061	27	15	80	77,890	
Kentucky	97,864	3,970	88	287	70,865	22,654	
Louisiana	118,054		62,130	55,373		470	81
Maine	7					7	
Maryland	11,483	7,741			700	3,042	
Massachusetts	1,233				1,001	232	
Michigan	38,049	13,981				24,068	
Minnesota	100,939	21,729			532	78,678	
Mississippi	203,625		108,533	94,843		249	
Missouri	143,234	16,149	8,972	8,609	895	108,609	
Montana	43,335	39,114				4,221	
Nebraska	122,091	34,038				88,053	
Nevada	586	303				283	
New Hampshire	208				26	182	
New Jersey	496	192				304	
New Mexico	7,836	1,684	1,614	2,056		2,482	
New York	2,775	589			349	1,837	
North Carolina	201,717	1,058	49,990	69,697	77,071	3,901	
North Dakota	123,067	104,326				18,741	
Ohio	97,364	23,854			8,637	64,873	
Oklahoma	237,834	29,066	87,807	84,039		36,922	
Oregon	13,090	7,078				6,012	
Pennsylvania	10,344	3,418			4,304	2,622	
Rhode Island	10					10	
South Carolina	153,846		68,456	70,515	13,250	1,625	
South Dakota	106,240	49,590				56,650	
Tennessee	142,948	2,273	46,608	38,551	32,139	23,377	
Texas	530,602	14,423	250,770	233,613		31,796	
Utah	8,477	5,627				2,730	120
Vermont	566				24	542	
Virginia	49,523	7,648	3,172	4,590	23,683	10,430	
Washington	16,457	11,490				4,967	
West Virginia	4,373	972			1,299	2,102	
Wisconsin	51,503	1,203			7,500	42,800	
Wyoming	5,360	2,363				2,997	
Puerto Rico	10,367				10,367		

APPENDIX H—INFORMATIVE PUBLICATIONS

Exhibit 21

Agricultural Adjustment Publications of General Interest

The Agricultural Adjustment Act and Its Operation.—Explains the Act and policy adopted by the Administration for its operation. Issued October 1933 and revised August 1934. 13 pages. G–1.

Compilation of Agricultural Adjustment Act as Amended and Acts Relating Thereto as of June 29, 1934. 105 pages. *10 cents.

Achieving A Balanced Agriculture.—Deals with the why and how of agricultural adjustment. Issued August 1934. 52 pages. G–20.

The Farmers Run Their Show.—Deals with the results of a survey to discover what is happening in the operation of adjustment programs. Issued in 1934. 13 pages. G–18.

Agriculture's Interest In America's World Trade.—Deals with questions and answers concerning the size of the Nation's agricultural plant, exports, efforts to revive export trade, and prospects for increased exports of agricultural commodities. Issued January 1935. 22 pages. G–26.

Relation of Farm Purchasing Power, General Recovery, and Northeastern Agriculture.—Presents some of the major economic relationships between the welfare of the Northeastern States and the agricultural and industrial conditions of the United States as a whole. Issued November 1934. 15 pages.

The Facts About Wheat.—A review of the wheat situation as it affects wheat growers of the United States. Issued January 1935. 28 pages. Wheat Circular No. 1.

Corn-Hog Adjustment.—A handbook for use in the corn-hog adjustment program. Issued January 1935. 103 pages. C. H.—113.

Safer Markets and Better Prices for Milk Producers.—Describes the objectives of milk licenses issued under the Act. Issued September 1934. 7 pages. G.22.

COTTON LEAFLET SERIES

Adjusting Cotton Production.—Deals with efforts under the Act to adjust cotton production. Issued 1934. 6 pages. Cotton Leaflet No. 1.

The Cotton Processing Tax.—Questions and answers concerning the processing tax on cotton. Issued October 1934. 4 pages. Cotton Leaflet No. 2.

Foreign Cotton Production and the American Markets Abroad.—Contains questions and answers on foreign production and market outlook for cotton. Issued October 1934. 8 pages. Cotton Leaflet No. 3.

America's Cotton Production Problem for 1935.—Questions and answers concerning the supply, consumption, and acreage of American cotton. Issued October 1934. 3 pages. Cotton Leaflet No. 4.

Shall the Bankhead Act Be Continued Through 1935.—A discussion of factors in the cotton situation and the purpose of the Bankhead Act. Issued November 1934. 8 pages. Cotton Leaflet No. 5.

Adjustment for Sugar Beets.—A summary of the sugar-beet adjustment program. Issued October 18, 1934. 6 pages. G–28.

* Make remittance to Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX I—PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT CONTRACTS

Exhibit 22

Production Adjustment Contracts, Emergency Livestock Agreements, and Riders

COTTON

1934 and 1935 Cotton Acreage Reduction Contract.—Issued November 1933. Form No. Cotton 1.

1934 and 1935 Cotton Acreage Reduction Contract as Entered Into in 1935.—Issued February 1935. Form No. Cotton 101.

CORN-HOGS

Corn-Hog Reduction Contract.—Issued December 1933. Form No. C. H.–8.

Rider A To Corn-Hog Reduction Contract.—Form No. C. H.–8e.

Rider 2 To Be Attached to Page 4 of Corn-Hog Reduction Contract If Early First Installment Has Been Requested by Producer.—Issued February 1934. Form No. C. H.–8d.

1935 Corn-Hog Contract.—Issued December 1934. Form No. C. H.–101.

Rider A To 1935 Corn-Hog Contract.—Form No. C. H.–101c.

WHEAT

Wheat Allotment Contract.—W–3.

TOBACCO

New England Types 51 and 52 Tobacco Acreage Reduction Contract.—Form T–1.

Rider A, Tobacco Acreage Adjustment Contract, New England Types 51 and 52.—Form T–92.

Pennsylvania Type 41 and New York-Pennsylvania Type 53 Tobacco Acreage Reduction Contract.—Form T–2.

Rider A, Tobacco Acreage Reduction Contract, Pennsylvania Type 41 and New York-Pennsylvania Type 53.—Form T–90.

Miami Valley Types 42, 43, and 44 Tobacco Acreage Reduction Contract.—Form T–3.

Rider A, Tobacco Acreage Reduction Contract, Miami Valley Types 42, 43, and 44.—Form T–91.

Wisconsin Types 54 and 55 Tobacco Acreage Reduction Contract.—Form T–4.

Rider A, Tobacco Acreage Reduction Contract, Wisconsin Types 54 and 55.—Form T–93.

Georgia-Florida Type 62 Tobacco Production Adjustment Contract.—Form T–10.

Georgia-Florida Type 62 Tobacco Production Adjustment Contract.—Form T–78a.

Supplement to Tobacco Production Adjustment Contract Georgia-Florida Type 62.—Form T–80.

Supplement to Cigar Tobacco Production Adjustment Contract.—Form T–79.

Flue-Cured Types 11, 12, 13, and 14, Tobacco Production Adjustment Contract.—Form T–30a.

Tobacco Production Adjustment Contract Supplement, Flue-Cured Types 11, 12, 13, and 14.—Form T–32.

Burley Type 31 Tobacco Production Adjustment Contract.—Form T–39.

Supplement to Burley Type 31 Tobacco Production Adjustment Contract.—Form T–40.

Fire-Cured Types 21, 22, 23, and 24. Tobacco Production Adjustment Contract.—Form T–43.

Supplement to Fire-Cured Tobacco Production Adjustment Contract.—Form T–44.

Dark Air-Cured Types 35, 36, and 37 Tobacco Production Adjustment Contract.—Form T–45.

Supplement to Dark Air-Cured Tobacco Production Adjustment Contract.—Form T–46.

Rider B, Tobacco Production Adjustment Contract, Burley Type 31, Fire-Cured Types 21, 22, and 23, or Dark Air-Cured Types 35, 36, and 37.—Form T–164.

Maryland Type 32 Tobacco Adjustment Contract.—Form No. T–49a.

PEANUTS

Peanut Production Adjustment Contract.—Issued November 1934. Form PN–1.

Peanut Production Adjustment Contract Supplement.—Issued November 1934. Form PN–2.

SUGAR

Sugarcane Production Adjustment Contract.—Issued November 1934. Form Sugar 103.

Sugar Beet Production Adjustment Contract.—Issued October 1934. Form Sugar 3.

Supplement to Sugar Beet Production Adjustment Contract.—Issued October 1934. Form Sugar 3–C.

CATTLE AND SHEEP

Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement.—Issued June 1934. Form No. Cattle 2.

Rider 1 to Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement.—Form No. Cattle 2d.

Public Voucher and Emergency Livestock Agreement.—Issued August 1934. Form Sheep 1.

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